

MYN-03-001

Project Title	English	Irrigation Technology Centre Project Phase								
	Others									
	Japanese	灌漑技術センター計画								
Country	Myanmar	Project Number		Project ID	3010610	Total Cost	63,000 000 JPY			
Sector / Issue	Agricultural/Rural Development			Agricultural Development						
Division in Charge	At that Time	Agricultural Development Cooperation Department								
	At Present	Rural Development Department								
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	1988/4/1	-	1992/3/31	Period of Phase 2	1999/4/1	-	2004/3/31	Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	1992/04	-	1995/03	Period of Follow-up	2004/04	-	2005/01	Period of AC	-
Organization	Partner Country	Irrigation Department of Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation								
	Japan	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries								
Contracted Party										
Related Cooperations										
Overall Goal	<p>[Phase 2] Agricultural productivity is increased through improvement of irrigation technology .</p> <p>[Phase 1] Agricultural production of Myanmar increases.</p>									
Project Purpose	<p>[Phase 2] To upgrade the irrigation technology especially in water management in Ngamoeyek Project Area as a model, applying the basic irrigation technology which was achieved through the Phase 1 Project.</p> <p>[Phase 1] Irrigation system in Myanmar improves.</p>									
Outputs	<p>[Phase 2]</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Irrigation technology of water management and maintenance in main facilities is improved. 2) Study method for water management of terminal irrigation system is improved. 3) Technical supporting system for water management is improved. 4) Irrigation information management technology is improved to monitor irrigation projects. 5) Water management technology is disseminated to technical staff of Irrigation Department and farmers in test farm through training. <p>[Phase 1]</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Collecting technological data of the irrigation project and transferring the analytical methods 2) Analyzing data, computing, transferring system development methods for technological assistance 3) Transferring methods to design filldams, floodgates, and channels 4) Transferring testing and analytical methods of soil texture, construction materials, and water quality 5) Transferring testing methods of effluent outlet and experimental technique of hydraulic model test for 移動床堰 6) Creating training curriculum and educational materials and implementing the training. 									
Project Overview	<p>Based upon the Record of Discussions signed on December 23, 1987, the Government of Japan and the Government of Myanmar implemented the Technical Cooperation Program for the Irrigation Technology Center Project (hereinafter referred to as "the Phase I Project") since April 1, 1988.</p> <p>The purpose of the Phase I Project was to upgrade irrigation technology through activities such as the collection and analysis of technical data, the preparation of design criteria for irrigation facilities, the test and analysis on soil and construction materials, and the training of irrigation engineers, which is expected to contribute to agricultural development in Myanmar.</p> <p>After the Phase I Project, the Government of Myanmar requested a project type of technical cooperation to upgrade irrigation technology especially on water management, applying the basic irrigation technology which was gained through the Phase I Project.</p> <p>In response to this request, the Government of Japan dispatched a Preliminary Study Team in October 1988 for the purpose of collecting more detailed information to formulate the framework of the project. An Implementation Study Team was dispatched in December 1998 for the purpose of working out the details of the Project, and the Record of Discussion was signed on December 19, 1998. The Project was started on April 1, 1999. The Advisory Team was dispatched from November 28 to December 4, 1999, and the detailed Tentative Schedule of Implementation and the Plan of Operation (hereinafter referred to as "PO") were formulated. When two and a half years had passed since the commencement of the Project, the Mid-term Evaluation Team was dispatched to review the activities during the first half of the project period, and revised PDM1 to PDM2 in accordance with the progress of the project activities and other external circumstances. Since then, the project activities have been conducted based on PDM2, which was revised in the mid-term evaluation study.</p>									

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	26	Short-term	44	Counterparts	73
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	5,025 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	49			Land and Facilities		
Others	Equipment: Phase 1: 179,657 thousand yen, Phase 2: 47,117 thousand yen + US\$ 354,701.1			Others	Local Cost: 200,726,499.47 Kyat	

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>[Phase 2]</p> <p>1) Japan: further assistance for Myanmar Regarding the three fields in which the outputs have not been achieved, further assistance from Japan is necessary in accordance with the degree of non-achievement of the Project Purpose.</p> <p>2) Myanmar: appropriate preparation for the acceptance of the further assistance from Japan Appropriate organizational structure and personnel assignment and budget of the ITC need to be maintained as in the Phase II project. ITC should include the contents of both water management and agronomy in the training for ID engineers and farmers, in collaboration with MAS. Regarding equipment/machinery, the Myanmar side has agreed that all the equipment/machinery provided in the project (see annex 5) should be used after the project period is completed.</p> <p>[Phase 1]</p> <p>In the project, both the Myanmar and Japanese sides made great effort to achieve outputs to a certain level during limited period. The activities formulated in R/D, however, were too ambitious to perform properly because the Myanmar side constrained the input from Japanese side especially in the number of dispatched long-term experts and project period when the implementation survey team was delegated. This is the main cause for delay of Project performance.</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:			
	<p>the achievement of the phase 2 of the project is well sustained with the effort of ITC. At the moment ITC is conducting "Intermediate Goal Areas (IGA) Project" (2005~2010) in order to attain the mid-term objective introduced in the mid-term evaluation in 2001 so as to work as a bridge between the project objective and the overall goal. It is expected that the achievement of the mid-term objective would sufficiently possible by 2010. The gap between the mid-term objective and the overall goal is so great that it is assumed difficult to achieve the overall goal targeted at more than 300 irrigation areas across the country by 2015, about ten years after the completion of the phase 2. However, many positive impacts by the activities have been realized. Judging from technical, institutional, and financial points of view, sustainability of the project is evaluated as quite high. The expected impact, which means increase of rice unit crop by technological improvement of maintenance of water in the irrigation area, is not yet shown by data. The cropping intensity of rice in the target area has been, however, increasing every year, and the results of terminal facilities improvement and water control in agricultural field have been realized. In order to attain the overall goal, it is essential to accelerate the present activities of technical diffusion of ITC, as well as to enhance the research capability of irrigation technology and to improve efficiency of technical training method towards the staffs and the farmers.</p>			
	Issues:			

MYN-06-001

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

MYN-06-001

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

Results of Terminal Evaluation (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	Central Forestry Development Training Centre (CFDTC)	Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Current Situation: It is confirmed that the implementing system of training established in the project has been continued after the project. The trainings are conducted 10 times a year with 180 participants in total. At the moment, the counterpart plans to revise the text to be used in the training. They plan to conduct a needs survey to consider local and users' needs.			
	Issues: Sustainability is partially questionable from financial point of view as it is reported that some parts of the activities are forced to limit by the limitation of annual budget.			

MYN-07-001

Project Title	English	Project for Strengthening CCA (Child-Centered Approach) Education in the Union of Myanmar						
	Others							
	Japanese	児童中心型教育強化プロジェクト						
Country	Myanmar	Project Number	601832	Project ID	0301103E0	Total Cost	391,635 000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Education			-	Primary Education			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Myanmar Office						
	At Present	Myanmar Office						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2004/12/13 - 2007/12/12		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	JICA						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal	CCA is implemented in primary schools in the neighboring townships of the designated areas of the Project through BERDC and Education Collages.							
Project Purpose	CCA is implemented in primary schools in the designated areas through BERDC and Education Collages.							
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) BERDC functions as the central training and supporting center for CCA extension. 2) Teacher educators in all Education Colleges gain enough knowledge and skills on CCA. 3) Supervisors (TEO/ATEO/principals) gain enough knowledge and skills on CCA. 4) Teachers in primary schools gain enough knowledge and skills on CCA. 							
Project Overview	<p>The Union of Myanmar and the Japanese government have been working together in order to improve the basic education sector in Myanmar since 1997. From 1997 to 1999, nCA dispatched the education expert to Myanmar several times in the field of curriculum development at the primary school level. The expert suggested revising the curriculum of primary schools, such as the re-introduction of science, the integration of geography and history into social study, and the introduction of general studies at the lower grades.</p> <p>Accordingly, the national curriculum of primary level was revised and implemented since 2000. From 2001 to 2004, DEPT and nCA jointly conducted the Myanmar Basic Education Sector Study (hereinafter referred to as "MBESS"). As the result of the study, Teacher's Guides were developed which guides primary school teachers how to teach CCA lessons in Basic Science, Social Studies and General Studies. In addition, the project team made suggestions to strengthen the capacity of Education Colleges (hereinafter referred to as "EC") and proposed the way of planning to improve the school facilities to enhance CCA implementation.</p> <p>The Myanmar government highly appreciated the result of the study. Therefore, it formed the Basic Education Resource Development Center (hereinafter referred to as BERDC) under DEPT as the central institution for extension of CCA method in the country. Based on the request made by the Myanmar Government to the Japanese government for providing technical assistance for nationwide implementation of CCA, nCA started the technical cooperation project, "Strengthening Child-Centered Approach Project" in December 2004.</p>							

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	0	Short-term	Counterparts	16	
Equipment	36,159 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD = JPY		Purchased Equipment		
Local Cost	24,444 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency = JPY		Local Cost	(000USD)	(000JPY)
Trainees Received	41			Land and Facilities	Provision of Land and Facilities	
Others				Others	Local Cost: 47,009,800 Kyat	

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) Applying CCA is an appropriate approach to improve basic education in Myanmar</p> <p>(2) School-based meetings and Cluster meetings are effective to strengthen CCA practices</p> <p>(3) Basic teaching techniques need to be improved simultaneously</p> <p>(4) Flexible project management leads the success of the Project</p> <p>(5) Careful examination is necessary in disseminating developed materials</p>
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Study on Present Status of Implemented			Study Conducted (FY)	
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Basic Education Resource Development Centre	Umbrella Organization	Department of Educational Planning and Training	
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

MYN-07-002

Project Title	English	Strengthening the Capacity of Central Statistical Organization of the Union of Myanmar					
	Others						
	Japanese	中央統計局能力強化計画					
Country	Myanmar	Project Number	601852	Project ID	0305050E0	Total Cost	190,000 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Governance			Statistics			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Social Development Department					
	At Present	Economic Infrastructure Department					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2005/10/20 - 2007/10/19	Period of Phase 2	-		Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-		Period of AC	-
Organization	Partner Country	Central Statistical Organization, Ministry of National Planning and Economic Development					
	Japan	Statistics Bureau of Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communication, National Statistics Center					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Statistics produced by CSO will be utilized in the drawing up process of socio-economic development plans.						
Project Purpose	CSO will be able to produce statistics accurately and timely for statistical surveys implemented by CSO, and provide highly reliable data to policy makers, administrators, researchers, and other relevant users.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Statistical methodologies for Wholesale Price Index (WPI), Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) including the informal sector and other surveys conducted by CSO will be improved. 2) Data obtained from NMS will be analyzed and evaluated appropriately. 3) Statistical database management system will be improved. 4) Management/Operation/Maintenance systems for the client server and the LAN system will be improved. 5) Statistical data provided through CSO homepage and other measures will be improved. 						
Project Overview	<p>The Central Statistical Authority Act, 1952, states that the; Central Statistical Organization of the Union of Myanmar (CSO) is the country's only governmental organization that compiles statistics, -establishes statistical standards, and conducts socio-economic censuses and surveys. According to the cooperation scheme, JICA dispatched a project formulation mission to CSO in April 2001, and the mission recommended a technical cooperation project for the organization's capacity building to produce statistical data. The recommended project intended to upgrade the existing statistical system, and update statistical technologies to strengthen statistical infrastructure required for the enactment of economic policies.</p> <p>The Government of Myanmar requested to JICA for the implementation of this project to build and enhance the capacity of CSO to produce and analyze statistical data for providing reliable data relevant to the national socio-economic development plans to policy makers, administrators, researchers as well as other relevant users. Based on the Record of Discussions signed on 14th June 2005, the Project was launched on 20th October 2005 as a two-year Project. The Joint Evaluation Team (hereinafter referred to as "the Team") examined the Project Design Matrix (PDM) revised on 2nd March 2006 to conduct the terminal evaluation of the Project precisely and efficiently.</p>						

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

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The scope of the Project activities being diverse, the scheme and time span of the Project should have been carefully designed in the course of the project formation, and the preconditions been carefully examined to expand the range of beneficiaries of the Project. - The framework of the Project activities should be timely revised and re-arranged if necessary, when unexpected event was occurred and had a certain influence to the Project. 	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Central Statistical Organization	Umbrella Organization	Ministry of National Planning and Economic Development	
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	<p>Current Situation: (FY2007 Survey) The project has just finished in August 2007, and it seems too early to judge the achievement status of the overall goal and the actual development. In regard to the continuous implementation of various statistics surveys planned together with the experts during the project, it seems to be well prepared, judging from the report that the counterpart is formulating an implementation plan.</p>			
	<p>Issues: (FY2007 Survey) The counterpart shows no improvement though it was pointed out from the expert team that it was important to secure necessary numbers of personnel to conduct the surveys. Therefore, there seem to be an institutional problem in human resources as for sustainability.</p>			

MYN-08-001

Project Title	English	Myanmar-Japan Center for Human Resource Development Project						
	Others							
	Japanese	日本・ミャンマー人材開発センター建設計画						
Country	Myanmar	Project Number	601830	Project ID	0301096G0	Total Cost	0 000 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	2003/09/01 - 2008/08/31		Period of Phase 2	-		Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-		Period of AC	-
Organization	Partner Country	Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Education (Yangon University, Yangon Institute of Economics, Yangon University of Foreign Language)						
	Japan							
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal	The Myanmar-Japan Center for Human Resources Development (hereinafter, "the Center") will function as a base of human resource development for promoting the market economy, and of exchanges and cooperation between Myanmar and Japan.							
Project Purpose	The Center continues to develop the human resources for promoting the market economy in Myanmar. The Center promotes mutual understanding of the societies and culture between Myanmar and Japan, and strengthens the ties through exchanges and cooperation between the two countries.							
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The Center sets up practical economy/ business courses to educate human resources required for promoting the market economy. 2) The Center sets up Japanese language courses for advanced studies of the language, as well as training for instructors of the language. 3) The Center promotes mutual understanding (especially in culture and of academic fields) between Myanmar and Japan. 4) The Center builds and utilizes information and human networks between the two countries. 							
Project Overview	<p>Japan suspended the economic cooperation to Myanmar in principle after the political change in 1988, but continued dialogues with its military government to promote them to take positive steps toward cooperation. In June 1995, Japan formulated the following assistance policy framework to Myanmar: Japan would examine the conditions case by case to assist Myanmar mainly in the field of Basic Human Needs (BHN), targeting directly to the beneficiaries, while keeping eyes on the tendency of democratization and respects for human rights of the country. JICA followed suit in implementing BHN cooperation among others.</p> <p>On the other hand, Japan established the Centers for Human Resources Development (the Japan Center) in the former socialist countries that intended to introduce the market economy, and to train practitioners who would bear its functions. JICA dispatched study teams for project formulation to Myanmar in March 2000 and April 2001. Since then, JICA has been consulting with Myanmar, while dispatching three preliminary evaluation study teams. Having confirmed the relevance of establishing the economy/ business courses, Japanese language courses, and exchange programs as major activities, the two Governments signed and exchanged the Record of Discussions (R/D) in March 2003.</p> <p>At the same time, the Center took advises made by the development study team to support the economic structural adjustment policies in Myanmar that intended to improve the economic and political conditions of the country. Thereby, the Center is expected to continue the human resource development to promote the market economy in Myanmar.</p>							

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	3	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	0			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	Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Education	Umbrella Organization	Department of Higher Education, 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:			

MYS-02-001

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

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

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

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) To continue the scientific activities for the conservation of the Malacca Straits, MASDES/UPM should seek appropriate budget and human resources from both national and international contributors.</p> <p>(2) To maintain the current internet-based GIS, at least one highly qualified system engineer/technician needs to be hired. In addition, periodical meetings for MASDEC GIS by all the groups need to be held to exchange the date situation so that collaborative works among MASDEC members can be secured.</p> <p>(3) For the comprehensive management and research of environment and ecosystem in the Malacca Straits, MASDEC/UPM, in cooperation with national relevant organizations, should further promote regional collaboration works with neighbouring countries.</p> <p>(4) To consider effective countermeasures to reduce the pollution and eutrophication of Malacca Straits, MASDEC/UPM should increase efforts in research and analysis on discharge/spill-out from land. In addition, MASDEC/UPM should cooperate with national relevant organizations to detect major sources of pollution and investigate practicable opinions to reduce such pollution.</p> <p>(5) To secure the internal collaboration of MASDEC and to develop appropriate risk analysis of Malacca Straits, each relevant group should have periodical coordination meetings and cooperate to design the joint activities, especially for more effective research cruise in Malacca Straits. In addition, relevant group leaders should seek to secure the successor of current acting scientists and experts.</p>
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Study on Present Status of Implemented			Study Conducted (FY 2007)	
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Department of Environmental Management	Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

MYS-03-001

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

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

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

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	MALAYSIAN AGRICULTURE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE (MARDI)	Umbrella Organization	Ministry of Agriculture and Agro-based Industry	
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	No Issue		Good
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation: (FY2009 Survey) The budget as well as the size of the organization is increasing, and the training took place for the processing of feed based on steam and leaves of oil palm. Every year, capacity building of approximately 200 personnel is expected to take place. The activities of the operation are generally good. In addition, impact manifestation and achievement of superior goal are visible from; the establishment of 6 new resource production factories and training of small business owners as well as the acceptance of team of inspectors from around the world.</p>			
	<p>Issues: (FY2009 Survey) 8 years have passed since the completion of the cooperation effort, but no major issue(s) can be recognized at this point. However, over 12 years has passed since the equipment and machinery were first donated, and the financial burden of their maintenance can be expected. Therefore, the check-ups of the usability of these items are advisable.</p>			

MYS-03-002

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

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

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

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>1) Technical advisory committee has been set in JMTI, and information about request from industrial world and new technology has been provided by enlightened committee members. It was effective to set this type of committee from the initial stage of the project.</p> <p>2) Due to the delay of facility construction and equipment inputs in Malaysia side, technical transfer had been delayed in this project. Careful planning and monitoring are necessary for facility construction and equipment inputs.</p>
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Study on Present Status of Implemented			Study Conducted (FY 2007)	
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Japan-Malaysia Technical Institute (JMTI)	Umbrella Organization	MANPOWER DEPARTMENT, MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES MALAYSIA.	
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
	Achieved	No Issue		Good
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation: (FY2009 Survey) Even after the completion of the project, the activities of JMTI is still vibrant and recognized as one of the top level vocational training schools in Malaysia. It is receiving high appraisal within the country. Due to its nature of being a vocational training school, there are some equipments that have deteriorated and have been overused, but JMTI is in the process of exchanging them, hence there seems to be no particular problem of sustainability			
	Issues: (FY2009 Survey) No information.			

MYS-05-001

Project Title	English	Project On Networked Multimedia Education System						
	Others							
	Japanese	マレーシアマルチメディアネットワーク教育						
Country	Malaysia	Project Number		Project ID	0091146E0	Total Cost	910,000 000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Information and Communication Technology			-	Information and Communication Technology			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Social Development Department						
	At Present	Economic Infrastructure Department						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2001/7/1	-	2005/6/1	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Energy, Water and Communications, Multimedia University (Cyberjaya Campus)						
	Japan	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal	Networked Multimedia Education System has spread out to institutions in the fields of engineering, IT and multimedia, located within and outside of Malaysia.							
Project Purpose	Networked Multimedia Education System is established in MMU(Cyberjaya) as a hub site, and MMU(Melaka), PSDC, ILP, TTC, and UNIMAS, as remote sites.							
Outputs	<p>1) Tele-education classes are technically operating smoothly.</p> <p>i. A tele-education output system is constructed at MMU (Cyberjaya).</p> <p>ii. A tele-education receiving system is constructed at each of the designated remote sites.</p> <p>iii. Tele-education classes are effectively operated by the teaching staff.</p> <p>iv. Proper maintenance is done for tele-education system machinery.</p> <p>2) Tele-education courses are properly managed under the curriculum provided by MMU (Cyberjaya) and/or other participating remote sites.</p> <p>3) Tele-education classes are done effectively for the students, with usage of intelligently built multimedia teaching materials.</p>							
Project Overview	<p>Malaysia created the Multimedia Super Corridor (MSC) to be the test-bed for innovation, and to be the catalyst for the country's entry in to the information age. Through the MSC, the country's vision to be a fully industrialized nation by the year 2020 will be actualized. To achieve these goals, Malaysia needs to transform from a low-skilled and labor-intensive economy into a high-skilled and capital-intensive economy. In the process, there is an urgent need to develop sufficient knowledge workers for the national development, particularly in the area of engineering, information technology.</p> <p>In Malaysia as human resources development for IT is a priority area for the national development in the Seventh Malaysia Plan 1996-2000 (7MP), the Cabinet of Malaysia in 1997 decided to establish Multimedia University (hereinafter referred to as "MMU") at Cyberjaya. However, since the demand for knowledge workers in very large, MMU has had to explore and develop a non-traditional mode of education that can reach anyone at anyplace and any time.</p> <p>To tackle such challenging tasks, in August 1999 the Malaysia Government officially requested the Japanese Government to cooperate for the development and establishment of the Networked Multimedia Education System (hereinafter referred to as "NMES").</p> <p>In response, the Japanese Government has sent a series of missions from May 2000 to April 2001 to conduct studies for the formulation and implementation of the Project. The Project launched in July 2001, scheduled for four years.</p> <p>The Networked Multimedia Education System Project (hereinafter referred to as "the Project") is a collaborative project between the Ministry of Energy, Water and Communications (hereinafter referred to as "MEWC") and the Japan International Cooperatin Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA") with the aim of setting up a satellite-based tele-education infrastructure and applications in Malaysia, focusing on IT and multimedia training and education. This project is to experiment and explore the viability and the possible approaches to distance education in Malaysia.</p> <p>The Project is a government-to-government project (G-to-G) whereby the Japanese government provides the expertise and system equipment for the project while the Malaysian government provides the location and supporting infrastructure in Malaysia to ensure the successful implementation of the Project. MMU was assigned to be the implementation agency for the Project from the Malaysian side.</p> <p>The Project is a satellite based tele-education system that can support the transmission of live interactive lectures from the hub site located at MMU, Cyberjaya to learning centres at 5 remote sites located at: 1. Penang Skills Development Centre (PDSC), Penang 2. Multimedia University, Melaka 3. Institute Latihan Perindustrian (ILP), Kuantan, Pahang 4. Telekom Training College (TTC), Kota Kinabalu, Sabah 5. University Malaysia Sarawak (UNIMAS), Kuching, Sarawak</p>							

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

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

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

MYS-05-002

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

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

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

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

MYS-05-003

Project Title	English	Project for Strengthening of the Food Safety Programme in Malaysia						
	Others							
	Japanese	食品衛生プログラム強化プロジェクト						
Country	Malaysia	Project Number		Project ID	0091150P0	Total Cost	485,416 000 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	2001/6/1	-	2004/5/31	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	2004/06	-	2005/05	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-
Organization	Partner Country	Food Safety and Quality Division, Ministry of Health						
	Japan							
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal	<p>1) To reduce health hazard caused by eating contaminated food 2) To increase consumer's confidence in food safety in Malaysia</p>							
Project Purpose	To increase the availability of safe food for Malaysian consumers							
Outputs	<p>1) Food hygiene management is strengthened 2) Means to prevent food in the market, which is not in compliance with the Food Act and Regulations, are strengthened. 3) Means of providing information on food safety for consumers is improved.</p>							
Project Overview	<p>In 1999, the JICA examined the possibility of providing support for a food safety programme in Malaysia. A JICA-assisted project was started in June 2001. The project targeted 5 out of the then operating 14 food laboratories, i.e., 1 National Public Health Laboratory (Sungai Buloh), 1 Public Health Laboratory (Johor Bahru) and 3 Food Quality Control Laboratories (Perlis, Sarawak and Kelantan).</p> <p>Before the commencement of the Project, a Japanese long-term expert was dispatched to strengthen the food safety management of Malaysia. During the two years, good human relationship between the staff of the Ministry of Health and the Japanese long-term expert was established. In addition, before the Project was started, the Ministry of Health had implemented a food safety program on their own, and counterparts were well prepared to address the Project activities.</p> <p>Under such circumstances, the Project was started in June 2001 based on the request from Malaysia for strengthening of the food safety programme that they had already implemented by themselves. In the Project, 5 out of 14 food laboratories were targeted: 1 National Public Health Laboratory, 1 Public Health Laboratories (Johor Bahru); and 3 Food Quality Control Laboratories (Perlia, Sarawak and Kelantan) out of 11 FQCL.</p>							

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	4	Short-term	27	Counterparts	28
Equipment	227,145 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	31,953 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	20				Land and Facilities	
Others					Others	Local Cost 167,650,020 Ringgit

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted	FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) Technical transfer on food analysis between Japanese experts and counterparts was conducted effectively in that the same Japanese expert who provided training for his/her Malaysian counterparts in Japan came to Malaysia as an expert to provide training for the same counterpart. This approach was very effective both for Japanese experts and Malaysian counterparts.</p> <p>(2) Echo training means training food analysis by counterparts who have received technical transfer from Japanese experts. Through echo training, the counterparts can also learn by teaching as well as the trainees can learn.</p> <p>(3) The indicators for the Output, Project Purpose, and Overall Goal in the PDM should be reviewed and modified, if necessary, at the earliest stage of the Project.</p> <p>(Ex-Post Evaluation) In future projects, donor agencies should be encouraged to review with their partner agencies the issue of financial implications of maintenance and replacements. Focus should also be given to administration and management functions besides the technical content.</p>		

Study on Present Status of Implemented			Study Conducted (FY)	
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Food Safety and quality Division	Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities	Utilization of Equipment	
	Expanded / Active	Generally Active / Good	Used for Intended Purpose	
	Impact	Substainability	Summary of Current Situation	
	Achieved	Sustainable but with Some Issues	Good	
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation:</p> <p>(FY2009 Survey) The personnel and budget of the implementing agency have doubled in comparison to the number at the end of the cooperation. The conditions of operational activities as well as the equipment are also in good condition, and this information can be confirmed by the acquired points from the certified GMP and HACCAP. The ratio samples that goes against the food related laws and regulations has decreased (9.4% in 2003 to 3.9% in 2009), and rates in food related health problems are on the decline as well. In addition, a budget for food safety education has been allocated and is in the process of regaining trust from consumers. For these reasons, a steady progress is being made toward achieving the superior goal of the project, and the condition after the completion of cooperation efforts can be said to be in good condition.</p> <p>(FY2007 Survey) No information.</p>			
	<p>Issues:</p> <p>(FY2009 Survey) Five years have passed since the completion of cooperation effort, but there are no major issues at this point. Number of personnel and the budget are increasing, and steady progress is being made toward achieving the superior goal.</p> <p>(FY2007 Survey) No information.</p>			

MYS-06-001

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

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

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

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>Both the Team and IRB agreed to recommend the following matters.</p> <p>(1) The additional lectures are needed to be conducted in order to further improve the capability of IRB officials. The lectures would cover the topics such as more case studies on "computer audit tools", advances skills on "transfer pricing/APA", and "ethics and integrity awareness for IRB staff".</p> <p>(2) The guideline and training materials on "estimation for small-medium business" is needed to be finalized and made available.</p> <p>(3) The Project period needed to be extended by 30 June 2007 yo accomplish the above recommended matters.</p>
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Study on Present Status of Implemented			Study Conducted (FY 2007)	
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	MALAYSIAN TAX ACADEMY (MTA)	Umbrella Organization	INLAND REVENUE BOARD OF MALAYSIA (IRBM)	
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		Very Good
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation: (FY2009 Survey) This project was implemented in order to allow the newly introduced Self Assessment System to be implemented smoothly, however the Malaysian Tax Academy, who is the target cooperation agency, has become capable performing the instructions that were provided when the project was in effect. Also, the number of studies on taxation and the amount of taxation is increasing as well, and this indicates that the superior goal has practically been achieved. Moreover, the Malaysian Tax Academy is the only training institution for training the personnel of the country's Internal revenue service and due to the increase in employees and related budgets, no issues in achieving sustainability can be found. Also, to spread the results from this project, the Malaysian Tax Academy has begun the Third Country Training Program for CLMV nations in 2008. Even after the completion of the project, activities are actively being carried out; from this year, the Academy is planning to implement the Third Country Training Program for the African region as well.			
	Issues: (FY2009 Survey) No information.			

MYS-06-002

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

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

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

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)	
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	SABAH WILDLIFE DEPARTMENT, Board of Trustees of Sabah Parks , Science and Technology Unit, Chief	Umbrella Organization	Ministry of Tourism, Cultural and Environment
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	No Issue	Good
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation: (FY2009 Survey) The size of each agencies have either remained the same or have increased since the completion of the project (Phase I). In terms of Phase II, which is currently implemented, since each of the agencies are continuously taking part in the project either directly or indirectly as C/P agencies, the project activities are active for the most part. The results of Phase I has been passed onto Phase II, and is progressing favorably towards the achievement of the superior goal. Moreover, through this project, a Third Country Training is currently taking place (3 years of 2009-2011) with the aim of spreading the transferred technical skills and experience to the ASEAN nations, which not only became a follow up of Phase I, but a stimulant for project activities. Positive effects can be seen form this.</p>		
	<p>Issues: (FY2009 Survey) However, in the questionnaire, there are responds that state the condition of equipment and machinery as utilizable and good, but the amount and volume of equipments and machinery that have been donated to each agencies through this project is high, checking not only the conditions of the equipments and machinery, but also the methods of management and the frequency usage are necessary.</p>		

MYS-08-001

Project Title	English	The Project for Capacity Building on Social Welfare Programmes for the Disabled						
	Others							
	Japanese	障害者福祉プログラム強化のための能力向上計画プロジェクト						
Country	Malaysia	Project Number	600573	Project ID	0095055E0	Total Cost	0 000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Social Security			-	Support for Persons with Disabilities			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Malaysia Office						
	At Present	Malaysia Office						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2005/07/20 - 2008/07/20		Period of Phase 2	-		Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-		Period of AC	-
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Women, Family, and Community Development						
	Japan							
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal	Employment of handicapped will be an increased and opportunities of handicapped for participation to the society will be improved.							
Project Purpose	Implementing ability of the Social Welfare Department in order to conduct the support for independence of the handicapped and social participation which is the central pillar of the employment support, will be improved.							
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Employment support program for the disabilities which is conducted by the Social Welfare Department will be improved. 2. In order to support the employment of the handicapped, local based self independence and social participation supporting program will be up graded. 3. Effective approach for enlightenment activities of the human right and the social participation for the handicapped will be developed. 4. The partnership between the governmental organization which the employment of the handicapped as a main object and the relevant organizations include Non Governmental Organization, will be reinforced. 5. Medium to long term policy for the human resource development in the domain of social welfare will be formulated. 							
Project Overview	<p>After the 1983, the government of Malaysia has been working on the support of the handicapped taking in the concept of CBR (Community Based Rehabilitation). Prevention of handicap and rehabilitation under the CBR have improved a lot, thanks to the contribution of more than one hundred members of JOCV (Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers) who works in the domain of social welfare. However, the equalization of participation and the opportunities which is the goal of "Asian and Pacific Decade of disabled persons" has not been progressed, because of the delay of legal preparation and an insufficient system for the self independence. Especially, execution of comprehensive self help support which includes support of employment of the handicapped is not carried out appropriately. Therefore, many of the handicapped are missing the opportunities of employment and social participation even though they do have enough abilities. In order to reform this situation, in 2003, a technical assistance project which is mainly focusing on capacity building of the Ministry of National Unity and Social Development that controls the welfare of the handicapped.</p> <p>However, related to the reorganization of government ministries in April 2004, jurisdiction body of the welfare of the handicapped changed to the Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development so that from December 2004, in order to start this project appropriately, arrangement of the information such as background, the problems within the domain, needs has been conducted. This project supports for the improvement of program implementing ability of the Social Welfare for the self support and social participation in the Malaysia.</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:			

MYS-97-001

Project Title	English	Project For Upgrading Accident And Emergency Care Service At Sarawak					
	Others						
	Japanese	サラワク総合病院救急医療					
Country	Malaysia	Project Number		Project ID		Total Cost	000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Health			-	Health System		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Medical Cooperation Department					
	At Present	Human Development Department					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	1992/8/1 - 1997/7/31	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Health, Economic Planning Unit, Sarawak State Health Department, Sarawak General Hospital					
	Japan	University of Tokyo, Ministry of Home Affairs					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Contribution for improvement of accident and emergency care service in Sarawak						
Project Purpose	Improvement of pre-hospital care and development of human resources, as well as to upgrade accident and emergency care service at SGH, especially at its Emergency Department in line with the national plan for improvement of accident and emergency care service.						
Outputs	<p>1) EMS driver course developed at SGH were introduced to the Sibul Hospital</p> <p>2) three other educational courses/seven seminars by short and long-term Japanese experts were conducted at the Sibul and Miri Hospital</p> <p>3) some of the personnel were trained in Japan</p> <p>In addition, it is one of the indirect achievements that some SGH staff trained in the Project has moved to other hospitals in the State of Sarawak and they are making good use of what they mastered in SGH.</p>						
Project Overview	<p>With the increase in the population and the rapid development in the industrial sector, the number of the injured in logging and vehicle accidents increased in Sarawak in the face of the transportation and communication problems resulting mainly from reasons of geography. In addition, manpower and equipment for emergency medical care services were limited. In 1990, to improve the situation, the Malaysian Government submitted an official request for technical cooperation to upgrade the accident and emergency care service in Sarawak, to the Japanese Government on behalf of the Sarawak Health Department. The Japanese Government responded by dispatching the Preliminary Survey Team in 1990 and the specialists for supplementary study in 1991 to Sarawak. The Record of Discussions (hereinafter referred to as "the R/D") was signed on the January 10, 1992 between the Leader of the JICA Implementations Survey Team, Director, Planning and Development Division, the Ministry of Health, and Director of Health, Sarawak. The Project was initiated from August 1, 1992.</p>						

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

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

MYS-97-002

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

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

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

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

MYS-99-001

Project Title	English	Malaysia External Trade Development Corporation (MATRADE)					
	Others						
	Japanese	マレーシア貿易開発公社					
Country	Malaysia	Project Number		Project ID	0091109P0	Total Cost	700,000 000 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	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	Malaysia External Trade Development Corporation (MATRADE)					
	Japan	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Malaysia's external trade will be enhanced through the reinforcement of the capabilities of MATRADE						
Project Purpose	To strengthen MATRADE's capabilities of collecting, processing disseminating information so that it can respond to both government and private sector needs as well as the overseas markets trends.						
Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0. Project operation system is enhanced. 1. Necessary machinery and equipment are provided, installed, operated and maintained properly. 2. C/P is trained to have appropriate knowledge and skills of trade promotion. 3. Research activities on trade information are carried out efficiently. 4. Trade information library is improved and well-maintained. 5. Trade information is offered timely to the users. 6. The Operation of a permanent exhibition centre and participating/organizing trade fairs are improved. 						
Project Overview	<p>The Malaysian government announced in its 6th Malaysia Plan published in July 1991 the establishment of a trade promotion organization to promote Malaysian exports, and simultaneously requested technological cooperation from the Japanese Government for the establishment and management of such an organization. Based on this request the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), which is the implementation agency of the Japanese Government's ODA programmes, despatched a survey team on several occasions to formulate a detailed implementation plan of this project.</p> <p>Malaysia External Trade Development Corporation (MATRADE) started its operations in June 1993 and the MATRADE-JICA project cooperation commenced in July 1994 for a period of 5 years.</p>						

MYS-99-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	7	Short-term	25	Counterparts	32
Equipment	192,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	10 million R
Local Cost	20,000 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	20			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others	Local cost 219 million R	

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

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>1) Methods of technical transfer</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the teaching materials and manuals had been produced jointly based on a clear distinction of roles of the experts and counterparts and if they had been renewed by the counterparts in a planned manner, the activities would have been more effective. Weekly or monthly liaison meetings should have been considered in order to build closer relationship between the experts and counterparts and create an environment for smooth technical transfer. • It is desirable that long-term experts with vast knowledge deal with common issues shared by many counterparts in an early stage of the project. In the latter half of the project, cooperation should focus more on response to the individual requests and needs of counterparts by short-term experts, with consideration of the reduction of the number of long-term experts. <p>2) Most of Japan-related materials and information expected by counterparts are in Japanese and direct access from outside is limited. For information in major areas, English materials and information need to be developed and put in database gradually and creation of a system that allows direct access from outside should be considered.</p> <p>3) Transparency of the contents and process of technical transfer needs to be improved. In other words, it is important at an early stage to present the recipient with the purpose and contents of technical transfer, how they can be itemized and in what procedures technical transfer is conducted. Although there are some technical problems, this not only promotes mutual communication but can contribute to more efficient project implementation that includes examination of domestic assistance systems and contents, confirmation of scope of duties of long-term experts, formulation of work schedule and examination of timing and methods of learning level measurement.</p>
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Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	MATRADE EXTERNAL TRADE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (MATRADE)	Umbrella Organization	Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI)	
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) Even after the completion of the project, MATRADE has been expanding its functions and activities and has been functioning as a base for promotion of trade for Malaysia's businesses.</p>			
	<p>Issues: (FY2009 Survey) Different types of training and exhibitions of various fields for the promotion of trade are actively being carried out and there are no issues that can be found at this stage.</p>			

MYS-99-002

Project Title	English	Malaysia AI System Development Laboratory Project						
	Others							
	Japanese	AIシステム開発ラボラトリ						
Country	Malaysia	Project Number		Project ID	0091114P0	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	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	Measurement Center of Standards and Industrial Research Institute of Malaysia (SIRIM)						
	Japan							
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal	AI technology is promoted in Malaysia							
Project Purpose	AISDEL is able to develop AI system and promote AI technology							
Outputs	<p>0.Operational system of AISDEL is established.</p> <p>1.Necessary machinery and equipment are settled and appropriately utilized and managed.</p> <p>2.Technical capability of C/P is developed.</p> <p>3.AI system prototypes are developed.</p> <p>4.AI training courses and other promotional activities are implemented.</p>							
Project Overview	<p>Malaysia established the basis for industrialization through the implementation of "The First Outline Perspective Plan 1981-1990 (OPPI)" and four (4) consecutive "Five Year Malaysia Plan" (2MP-5MP) that aimed to eradicate poverty in Malaysia.</p> <p>Following OPPI, the government announced in "Vision 2020" her intention to become an industrialized nation by the year 2020. The Government launched "The Second Outline Perspective Plan 1991-2000 (OPP2)" with the objective to create sustainable economic growth and social development. OPP2 emphasizes Science & Technology, particularly with regards to strategic knowledge-based technology. OPP2 also focus on the importance of human resource development in science, technology and research and development.</p> <p>"The Sixth Malaysia Plan 1991-1995" and "The Seventh Malaysia Plan 1996-2000" were launched to accomplish goals of the long-term plan. The plans emphasize the importance of human development, research and development and structural change in Malaysian economy/industry using international competency in industries. IT is recognized as one of the most important strategic areas for enhancement of efficiency and productivity in the Malaysian economy.</p> <p>In 1996, the "Multimedia Super Corridor Plan (MSC)" was launched by the Malaysian government to increase the efficiency of industrial structure and to bring about an advanced information society. MSC promotes the development of IT infrastructure, investment on IT and R&D in IT.</p> <p>In line with the above, the Malaysian government requested technical cooperation from Japanese government in 1993 to launch "AI System Development Laboratory Project."</p>							

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	12	Short-term	35	Counterparts	26
Equipment	390,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	20,700 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	21			Land and Facilities	SIRIM Block24A Buikding	
Others				Others	Local cost 5634000R	

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>1. General Issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -When a project requires cooperation from organizations for its activities as pilot sites for prototype development, cooperation agreement with the organizations should be confirmed in a written form by the time of R/D signing. Also, it is recommended that detail contents of project implementation be specified. -The PCM method should be confirmed by both the Japanese and recipient sides at the early stage of a project to ensure the mutual understanding of the scope and content of project, as well as the methods of progress measurement. <p>2. Specific Issues for IT Projects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It is important for a system development project to confirm the allocation of C/P as an important assumption before commencement of the project. - In many IT-related projects, it is difficult to allocate sufficient number of qualified C/P due to the high demand of IT engineers in the labor market. For a project that requires extensive group work such as system development activities, it is necessary to design the technology transfer schedule to level technical capability of each group member by giving initial C/P training period according to the technical levels and number of allocated C/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:			

MYS-99-003

Project Title	English	The Project on the Measurement Centre of SIRIM					
	Others						
	Japanese	SIRIM計量センター					
Country	Malaysia	Project Number		Project ID	0091099P0	Total Cost	780,000 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Private Sector Development			-	Industrial Development Institution		
Division in Charge	At that Time						
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	1981/12/17 - 1985/12/16	Period of Phase 2	1996/3/1 - 1999/2/28	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	1999/03 - 2000/02	Period of Follow-up	1985/12 - 1986/01	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Measurement Center of Standards and Industrial Research Institute of Malaysia (SIRIM)					
	Japan	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, Mechanical Engineering Laboratory					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	National Measurement Standards System is technologically and legally established.						
Project Purpose	Measurement standards of length, pressure, electricity and vibration with higher accuracy are maintained by the National Metrology Centre of SIRIM, Berhad.						
Outputs	<p>In the fields of length, pressure, electricity and vibration in the NMC:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 0. Project operational unit will be established. 1. Machinery and equipment will be provided, installed, operated and maintained. 2. Technical capability of counterparts will be upgraded. 3. Accuracy of measurement standards will be improved. 4. Calibration system and technique will be improved. 						
Project Overview	<p>Malaysia has announced “The Second Outline Perspective Plan” hereinafter referred to as “OPP2”, 1991-2000) and “Vision 2020” declaring the promotion of science, technology, research and development as one of the key policies for developing Malaysia into an advanced national by year 2020.</p> <p>Under these situations, the Malaysian Government, which possesses necessary technology of actual industrial experiences, requested to the Japanese Government for the necessary metrological technology transfer to develop and disseminate the measurement system over the country. The basis of measurement technology positioned at the core of the Malaysian industries is one of Malaysia's primary requirements for the planned industrial development, increasing added value and realizing a highly measurement technology oriented society.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	16	Short-term	44	Counterparts	27
Equipment	655,528 (000 JPY)	Rate:1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	Standard measurement instruments in each field (5513000R)
Local Cost	11,025 (000JPY)	Rate:1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) 895,300 (000JPY)
Trainees Received	26			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>a. In case of measurement sectors like this project, in which it is hard to recruit experts due to the limits of human resources in Japan, the following matters should be elaborated carefully in the preparatory stage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to assess the availability of human resources in Japan, organize back-up and supporting institutions in Japan in early stage, identify the needs of the recipients and the national measurement system, - to decide a appropriate scope and duration of cooperation in consideration of the above, - to make clear the priority of technical transfer items and set out well defined goals and targets, and - to elaborate detailed operational plan taking into account the feasibility of the project. <p>b. Recently, it is global trend to establish quality assurance and management system of institutions based on ISO 9000 series and ISO/IEC 17025. Consequently, in case of a project for national measurement standard institutions, it is necessary to assign experts of management system in the preliminary study stage, to understand the management structure of the institutions regarding its quality system and to clarify the scope of the cooperation in the field.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	National Metrology Laboratory (NML)	Umbrella Organization	SIRIM Berhad	
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 cooperation target agency SIRIM became a public corporation in 1995, but the measurement standards operation which is supposed to be conducted by the concerned agency of study had been legally serviced in 2007, hence making the agency responsible for Malaysia's various measurement standards. Moreover, revenue source and personnel have doubled compared to when the project had completed, and the activities are becoming increasingly active.</p>			
	<p>Issues: (FY2009 Survey) In order to spread the results of the project, international seminars are being held voluntarily and no problems can be found at this stage.</p>			

NIC-04-001

Project Title	English	The Project for Strengthening of the Local System of Integral Health Care (SILAIS) of Granada					
	Others	Proyecto para el Fortalecimiento al Sistema Local de Atencion Integrala la Salud (Silaais) de Granada					
	Japanese	グラナダ地域保健強化プロジェクト					
Country	Nicaragua	Project Number		Project ID	2485018E0	Total Cost	499,000 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Health			- Other Health Issues			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Human Development Department					
	At Present	Human Development Department					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2000/12/1 - 2005/11/30	Period of Phase 2	-		Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-		Period of AC	-
Organization	Partner Country	Systema Local de Atencion Integral a la Salud (SILAIS) de Granada, MINSA					
	Japan	Graduate School of Medicine and Faculty of Medicine, The University of Tokyo, National Institute of Population and Social Security Research, Services for the Health in Asian and African Regions					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	It will help improve health conditions of residents in Granada Department, Nicaragua						
Project Purpose	Primary health care and quality health service will improve health conditions of residents in all areas, particularly residents in the risk group (children under the age of 5 and women of childbearing age) under the decentralization policy of the Ministry of Health.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) More local residents will participate in the efforts to solve health-related problems. 2) Medical instruments and training of medical staff will improve the ability to solve medical care and health-related problems of the primary-level healthcare unit. 3) The system of the referral and counter referral between primary and secondary levels in the local system will be enhanced. 4) The management capability of the management group of the SILAIS headquarters and the local health agency will improve. 						
Project Overview	<p>The Republic of Nicaragua promotes the healthcare sector reform that includes the enhancement of the Local System of Integral Health Care (SILAIS) and integration of disease prevention and treatment in order to provide fair and efficient healthcare service for its people. The Government of Japan implemented a grant aid project for renovation of Granada Hospital (HAJN) in 1997 in order to assist their efforts to improve healthcare services.</p> <p>Meanwhile, the enhancement of local healthcare system requires the establishment of the referral system between hospitals and primary healthcare institutions such as health centers, as well as the improvement of quality of medical staff involved there. Against this backdrop, a project to enhance Granada SILAIS, which includes the improvement of the referral and counter referral between Granada Hospital and primary medical institutes in the Granada Department, was requested.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	7	Short-term	20	Counterparts	14
Equipment	75,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	58,000 (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>(1) It was the first project-type technical cooperation in Nicaragua and it took counterparts some time to understand the scheme of the cooperation that was different from that of other donors. However, they also hoped for the method of sharing the process of problem-solving and enhancing local healthcare activities through on-site education rather than just providing program assignments.</p> <p>(2) The comprehensive approach to the local needs benefits local residents while its effect tends to be difficult to measure. Although the approaches toward promotion of residents' activities, medical human resources development through training and changes in residents' awareness and attitudes are effective and necessary, it tends to take time until their effects appear. Thus, indicators for the achievement need to be set carefully with full discussions.</p> <p>(3) As for residents' activities, some of the residents are important resources of primary activities while they are also beneficiaries of the project as in the case of, for example, youth associations activities.</p> <p>(4) Collaboration with other local educational institutions, aid agencies, NGOs, residents' associations, city office and schools was effective.</p> <p>(5) Although the Government of Nicaragua promotes decentralization of power, the MINSA still has powerful influence at the local level. Even when a Granada Department is the unit of project site, allocating Japanese experts to the MINSA might have enabled more efficient and effective project development and reflection of project experience in the MINSA.</p> <p>(6) As for the relationship with other donors, if various programs are conducted concurrently, certain staff may bear too many duties and it may hinder their regular operation. Other donors and we coordinated projects in order to avoid such a situation.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	SILAIS Granada	Umbrella Organization	Ministerio de Salud	
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: (FY2009 Survey) This project's direct target; Granada Public Health Bureau (SILAIS), is strengthening the promotion of community based participation, temporary public health facility from the community and the cooperative system for the second public health facility, and is continuously making use of the knowledge that was gained through this project (to be concrete, things such as countermeasures for diseases like dengue fever, gynecologist and pediatrics). In recent years, not only the Public Health Bureau, but Ministry of Health (Minsa) is being affected by the budget cuts and the expansion and development of activities are becoming limited. No predictions can be made as to whether sustainability is possible, but the employees of the state's Public Health Bureau are actively making use of the knowledge that they have acquired through this project.</p>			
	<p>Issues: (FY2009 Survey) Currently, there are no major issues that have been found in their activities. However, due to the budget cuts, there is a problem from the with the state's Public Health Bureau's development and expansion.</p>			

NIC-05-001

Project Title	English	Project Of Integrated Pest Management						
	Others							
	Japanese	生物防除技術支援プロジェクト						
Country	Nicaragua	Project Number		Project ID	2485028	Total Cost	45,059 000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Agricultural/Rural Development			Agricultural Development				
Division in Charge	At that Time	Regional Department III (Latin America and the Caribbean)						
	At Present	Regional Department III (Latin America and the Caribbean)						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2002/8/1	-	2005/7/1	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	National Autonomous University of Nicaragua, León						
	Japan							
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal	The medium-sized and small farmers in the northwest region of Nicaragua put the Integrated Pest Management in Practice.							
Project Purpose	The medium-sized and small farmers in the northwest region of Nicaragua use biological pesticide for the agricultural prouction.							
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. UNAN-Leon establishes the production technology of the biological pesticide suitable to the technological capacity and demand of the farmers. 2. UNAN-Leon establishes the distribution routs for the biological oesticides produced by them. 3. The farmers understand the effects and ways toapply of the biological pesticides produced by UNAN-Leon. 							
Project Overview	<p>In the northwest region of Nicaragua, the cotton, banana and sugar cane had been produced on a large scale using massive amount of agrichemicals from 1960's to early 80's, which contaminated soil and groundwater and caused bad affects on the human body. In this regard, raised the interest on the sustainable agriculture with the environmental consideration, the Center for Investigation and Reproduction of Biological Control Agent (centro de Investigacion y Reproduccion de Controladores Biologicos, CIRCB) of the National Autonomous University of Nicaragua, Leon (Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Nicaragua-Leon, UNAN-Leon) has been engaged in the research and development of the Integrated Pest Management (Manejo Integrado de Plagas, MIP) since early 80's. Since before the implementation of this Project, the CIRCB had been making efforts at promoting the technology mainly to the medium-sized and small farmers through the Counterpart Fund of the Non-project Grant Aid Cooperation and also recieving the Third Country Experts from Mexico. In 2002, JICA initiated the first triangle cooperation by Japan, Mexico and Nicaragua, "Strengthening the Integrated Pest Management" (3 years of cooperation period) with the CIRCB as the implementinfg agency, for the purpose of establishing the production technology of the biological pesticide and promoting the technology to the medium-sized and small farmers.</p>							

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

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

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

Project Title	English	Rural Community Development Project for Vulnerability Reduction Against Natural Disasters at Municipality of Villa Nueva					
	Others	Desarrollo rural comunitario para la reducción de la vulnerabilidad ante desastres naturales en el municipio de Villanueva, Chinandega					
	Japanese	ビジャヌエバ市自然災害脆弱性軽減及びコミュニティ農村開発支援プロジェクト					
Country	Nicaragua	Project Number		Project ID		Total Cost	47,472 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Water Resources / Disaster Management			-	Comprehensive Disaster Management		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Global Environment Department					
	At Present	Global Environment Department					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2003/12/15 - 2006/12/14	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	2007/04 - 2009/03	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	SINAPRED					
	Japan						
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	To reduce social and economic vulnerability of 15 villages located in Villanueva city						
Project Purpose	At 8 villages in Villanueva city, the groups receiving the project assistances can continuously practice for the development of rural participation activities for reducing their vulnerability against natural disaster.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> At the 8 villages, the attendees of participatory workshops can deepen their knowledge about their level of vulnerability against natural disaster and the necessity for disaster prevention measures. At the 8 villages, village development plans for the reduction of vulnerability against natural disaster will be produced during the participatory workshops. At 8 villages, the group of people who have received the project assistances will undertake the pilot projects on the reduction of vulnerability against natural disaster and village development proposed in the village development plan. 						
Project Overview	<p>The City of Villanueva, which locates at the Chinandega Department, Nicaragua, is in deprived area with a population of 26,000 (85% of them live in rural areas). In 1998, from the Hurricane Mitch, which caused major damage to South America, the City of Villanueva suffered serious damages such as significant number of destroyed houses. In the project formation study of the rehabilitation from the Hurricane Mitch, the report indicated regardless of arrival of hurricanes, significant number of disasters of floods and land slide occurred during rainy seasons. The report concluded that these flood damages caused both loss of lives and damages to infrastructure including crops and livestock and social infrastructure. It became clear that the vulnerability of the social infrastructure towards natural disaster became one of the obstacles for promoting economic and social developments in the department and the whole country. Moreover, the report indicated that following factors in the City of Villanueva caused high vulnerability towards natural disasters: (1) Fragility of production sector (social infrastructure); (2) the destruction of natural environment due to deforestation; (3) inadequate level of awareness of disaster prevention of local residents due to poverty; and (4) wretched hygiene condition.</p> <p>Due to the repeated natural disasters, the City of Villanueva suffers a vicious spiral: the natural disasters cause a loss of productivity, which lead further poverty, then it cause further destruction of natural environment, and then vulnerability towards natural disaster. Therefore, after hit by the Hurricane Mitch, the Government of Nicaragua realized the necessity of establishing a standing institution which obtains the point of view of disaster prevention in daily life in the city and established the National System for Disaster Prevention, Mitigation and Attention (SINAPRED) in 2000.</p> <p>In response to the Government of Nicaragua and its project formulation study, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) admitted the necessity of promotion of changes in the consciousness of disaster prevention among residents in local communities using participatory approach. Also in line with changes in the consciousness, JICA admitted the importance of promoting organizational system in the community, improving living standard, and enhancing environment. Moreover, JICA concluded that the necessity of the comprehensive and sustainable development of local communities, with the aim of mitigating vulnerability of social infrastructure against natural disasters.</p> <p>From above-mentioned reasons, JICA has implemented the project through implementing activities by short-term experts and local consultants (NGOs) under the cooperation with each target village and the SINAPRED, which is the disaster prevention institution in Nicaragua.</p>						

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

Results of Terminal Evaluation (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)		
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	Sustainable but with Some Issues		Good
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation: (FY2009 Survey) The activities have developed from 8 to 10 communities, and have proceeded to deal with the residents' vulnerability, and are continuously being carried out.			
	Issues: (FY2009 Survey) 1. Decrease in participation of local self-government (change in head of government and system) 2. Residents' lack of commitment to improve their livelihood. 3. Loss of knowledge that had been formed by the project due to residents' change of residence.			

NPL-03-001

Project Title	English	Community Development And Forest / Watershed Conservation Project Phase II In Nepal						
	Others							
	Japanese	村落振興・森林保全計画監						
Country	Nepal	Project Number		Project ID	60104600	Total Cost	660,000 000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Nature Conservation			-	Forest Resource Management/Forestry			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Social Development Cooperation Department						
	At Present	Economic Infrastructure Department						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	1999/7/1	-	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 Forests and Soil Conservation (Department of Soil Conservation and Watershed Management)						
	Japan	Forestry Agency, Aiochanomizu University, University of Tsukuba, Kyoto University, National Forestry Extension Association in Japan						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations	Community Development and Forest/Watershed Conservation Project The Development Study on Integrated watershed management in the Western Hills of Nepal JOCV							
Overall Goal	Poverty is alleviated and the natural environment is improved in hill areas in Nepal through active management of community resources by the people(both men and women)							
Project Purpose	A model, which is applicable in hill areas in Nepal, of participatory community resource management on an equitable and sustainable basis with active involvement of the people in its process of planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluation is developed.							
Outputs	1. The people in the target areas in Kaski and Parbat districts increase their capabilities in: a. Organising and managing their groups b. Planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluating community resources management on a sustainable basis, and c. Managing community resources on a socially equitable basis. 2. Counterparts increase their capabilities in: a. Developing Community Based Watershed Management Prospects, and b. Implementing participatory community resources management projects in hill areas on a sustainable and socially equitable basis							
Project Overview	<p>In the intermediate and mountainous areas of Nepal, forest areas were reduced and forest resources were degraded. These phenomenon were induced by both artificial factors (diversion of forest area to farm land due to corresponding the pressure from population increase), and natural factors (soil flowage by torrential rains). In order to overcome the issue, the Government of Nepal formulated the Master Plan for the Forestry Sector(MPFS) in 1989, and submitted a request to the Government of Japan for support to the program for prevention of soil from flowage and maintaining watershed, which was one of the six main activities of the project. In response to the request, the Government of Japan implemented above-mentioned four activities as a package project.</p> <p>The mentioned project was implemented in July 1999; however, due to the Maoist insurgency in March 2000, the framework for cooperation needed to be reviewed drastically. After that, the project resumed based on the R/D adjusted and signed on 24 August 2000.</p>							

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

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

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Department of Soil Conservation and Watershed Management	Umbrella Organization	Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation	
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Current Situation: It is undeniable with completion of the project that the activities are downsized and the capacity of the government is reduced due to the budget reduction. It is appreciated, however, that they are autonomously operating activities with the limited budget. In addition, it is confirmed that the activities are expanded to outside of the target area			
	Issues: Disuse of the equipments and the increase of burden in the local government which is caused by decentralization drastically reviewed after the project are the problems.			

NPL-04-001

Project Title	English	Disaster mitigation Support Programme Project					
	Others						
	Japanese	自然災害軽減支援プロジェクト					
Country	Nepal	Project Number		Project ID	0601213E0	Total Cost	520,000 000 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	1999/9/1 - 2004/8/31	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Department of Water Induced Disaster Prevention, Ministry of Water Resources					
	Japan	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, SABO Technical Center					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations	Grant Aid						
	The Water Induced Disaster Prevention Technical Center Project Grant Aid for Grass-Roots Groups						
Overall Goal	Capability of HMG/N and communities to cope with water induced disasters will be strengthened.						
Project Purpose	Countermeasures for water induced disasters by HMG/N and communities will be promoted. Target Group: (1) JCC member agencies, (2) DWIDP, (3) Community						
Outputs	<p>1. Disaster mitigation measures and construction methods suitable for local environment will be identified. Target Group: (1) Community, (2) Counterpart of DMSP</p> <p>2. Disaster rehabilitation will be strengthened through technical supports of DWIDP (DMSP) Target Group : (1) Concerned central government offices, (2) Concerned agencies =Central and local Government offices, ICIMOD, NGO etc. (3) DSC members</p> <p>3. Sharing of disaster information and disaster mitigation technology will be improved. Target groups: (1) Counterpart of DMSP, (2) Concerned agencies' staff, (3) Institute of Engineering, Tribhuvan University</p> <p>4. Awareness on disaster mitigation among HMG.N and communities will be raised. Target groups: (1) Concerned agencies (JCC), (2) Communities (All Nepal)</p>						
Project Overview	<p>Nepal is prone to induced natural disasters due to its steep topography and heavy rain during the rainy season. Upon the request of His Majesty's Government of Nepal, JICA extended the technical cooperation for the Water Induced Disaster Prevention Technical Centre Project for seven and a half years from October 1991. With the newly set up center as the base of the activities, the project developed technologies to mitigate disasters induced by water and debris flow, and also fostered engineers in the field of disaster mitigation. Following the achievements, in November 1997 the Nepalese government requested the Japanese government to start new project-type technical cooperation for reinforcement of the disaster mitigation capability of the government and the communities.</p> <p>Replaying to the request, JICA dispatched a preparatory study team in September 1998 to identify major components of the new project, and another short-term mission in March 1999 to elaborate the plan of operations with the Nepalese officers in charge. The two studies prepared the master plan of the project.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	14	Short-term	40	Counterparts	
Equipment	92,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	68,000 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	26			Land and Facilities	Department of Water Induced Disaster Prevention (DWIDP), Godavari laboratory, Raneshwar heavy	
Others				Others	Part of DWIDP's budget	

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

<p>Recommendation and Lessons Learned</p>	<p>(1) Model Sites - "Land Use Guidelines" drafted through experiences in Dahachowk Model Site for Sabo is useful and effective for disaster mitigation. It's adaptability to other disaster prone areas would be testified. At Bagmati Model Site for Landslides, the construction work by UG will not be completed within the project period. Countermeasures for Landslide in Bagmati are good practice for prevention of other landslides in Kathmandu Valley. In case future budget allocation for this model site in FY 2004 was fulfilled, Japanese expert's technical support would be available at DQIDP's request.</p> <p>(2) Organization - The Water Induced Disaster Prevention Technical Centre Project (DPTC) culminated, reflecter in its new status as a governmental organization in March 2000. The establishment of Department (DWIDP) is the admirable outcome which DPTC & DMSP are proud of. In February 2002 the River Training Division of Department of Irrigation joined DWIDP, the budget and the number of staff scaled up drastically. At this time, a part of the dormitory of DPTC was transferred into office space for new staff who moved in DWIDP due to shortage of administrative buildings. DWIDP should maintain effective and full utilization of both the accumulated disaster mitigation knowledge and the facilities provided by Japanese side after project termination.</p> <p>(3) Training - The DWIDP conducts general and advanced disaster mitigation training courses, which were originally operated by the DPTC with the support of the Phase I project. These courses are carried out without any budgetary support from Japanese side. Sustainability was confirmed. The guideline produced by DMSP will be significant materials for the training courses. The training opportunity should be extended to the staff belonging to 12 branches of DWIDP in the coming years. The Water Induced Hazard Courses were opened by the Institute of Engineering, Tribhuvan University in 2001 with the support from the DMSP. During two academic years the Nepalese faculties ha acquired academic knowledge from Japanese short time experts' lectures. Godawari Hydraulic & Material Testing Laboratory offered precious experimental environment for students. Learning opportunity for disaster mitigation skill in higher education should be maintained in future.</p> <p>(4) Disaster Rehabilitation System - "Disaster Rehabilitation Frame and System" proposed in JCC in 2001 was set by the project and concerned organization. Among central government bodies, the framework was constructed on how to react the onset of disasters, mitigate their shocks and rehabilitate them. On the other hand, disaster rehabilitation mechanisms in districts are immature and insufficient. The accumulated information and skills in DPTC and DMSP are efficient tools for future development through the DWIDP's branches in district level. The DWIDP should establish local disaster rehabilitation mechanisms at district and village levels.</p> <p>(5) Information and Disaster Mitigation Education - GIS base disaster potential maps of all the 75 districts of Nepal are scheduled to be prepared and shared by relevant organizations within the Project period. Utilization of the GIS and the close network for promotion of disaster mitigation should be implemented. Trial of Disaster Mitigation Education at primary schools in model sites produced textbooks for children. The usefulness of that material is obvious, so the revision of the curriculum and the provision o the necessary training for teachers should be made.</p>
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Study on Present Status of Implemented			Study Conducted (FY)	
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Department of Water Induced Disaster Prevention		Umbrella Organization	Ministry of Irrigation
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Expanded / Active	Active / Good		
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Mostly Achived	Unknown		Good
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation: (FY2007 Survey) The manual, the output of the cooperation, can be appreciated, judging from the fact that it is disseminated and utilized in the department in charge. The department of disaster prevention of road slope, based on this manual, has been evaluating slopes and discussing on the countermeasures.</p>			
	<p>Issues: (FY2007 Survey) No information.</p>			

Project Title	English	The Mini-Project-Type Technical Cooperation for Sericulture Promotion in the Kingdom of Nepal						
	Others							
	Japanese	養蚕振興計画						
Country	Nepal	Project Number		Project ID	0605043P0	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	1999/12/1 - 2002/11/30		Period of Phase 2	-		Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-		Period of AC	-
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives : MOAC						
	Japan	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal	To develop the production of cocoons in Nepal in quantity and quality so that the income of seri-farmers increase							
Project Purpose	To develop the institutional and technical capacities and capabilities of HMG/N to manage S/W egg production, mulberry garden, and s/w rearing as well as of model farmers to manage mulberry garden and s/w rearing.							
Outputs	<p>(silkworm Egg Production and Management) 1. To develop techniques for breeding management and maintenance of prelims s/w races suitable for Nepalese condition. 2. To improve techniques for s/w egg preservation and production, and grain age management 3. To improve techniques for seed cocoon production in branch stations</p> <p>(Sericulture Technology Development/Extension) 1. To improve techniques for nursery and mulberry garden management, and cocoon production on sericulture development center and model seri-farmers. 2. To improve extension system and technical capabilities of sericulture development center and branch offices and model seri-farmers.</p> <p>(Project Monitoring and Planning/Coordinator) 1. To supervise and manage of project activities successfully 2. To promote public information for raising sericulture development.</p> <p>(Advice to HMG/N)</p> <p>1. To advise on facility improvement of sericulture development center 2. To advise on data collection of seri-farmers and sericulture statistics 3. To advise on establishment of the rules and regulation related to sericulture (S/W eggs, cocoon grading nursery sapling) 4. To advise on production of better quality raw silk 5. To advise on development of the extension system 6. To advise on establishment of sericulture training center for technician 7. To review of long-term sericulture development plan 8. To join international silk association</p>							
Project Overview	<p>Sericulture is suitable for rural development, as it is environment friendly and has immense potential for income generation of various socio-economic groups, as it can offer employment to rural women in particular as well as small landowner and seasonally underemployed labours.</p> <p>Also, Sericulture requires relatively small investment and can absorb the available indigenous capital, it is fully agro-based industry using domestic raw material and requires small amount of initial investment and has small gestation period.</p> <p>Sericulture production in Nepal has started in the latter half of 20th Century. Although climate and socio-economic condition in Nepal is suitable for sericulture and His Majesty's Government of Nepal (HMG/N)'s continuous attempts to popularize sericulture, it is not yet in the self-sustaining stage, thus requires technical improvement in various respects, such as mulberry cultivation, silkworm rearing, production and management of hybrid silkworm egg.</p> <p>Based on above arguments, The 9th Five-Year Plan (1997-2002) defines "Poverty Reduction" as the highest priority and sericulture was taken as one of the poverty reduction measure in mid-hill area.</p> <p>Also, Agriculture Perspective Plan: APP (1995-2015) priorities sericulture as one of the important leading commodity for the development of mid-hills of Nepal. Furthermore, Long-Term Sericulture Development Plan (1996-2006) was prepared to promote sericulture in Nepal.</p> <p>To assist the silk production, JICA has dispatched expert on sericulture promotion, Mr Masaru TSUZUKU, from December 1995 to December 1999.</p> <p>At the same time, under the UNDP assistance, Sericulture for Rural Development Programme (SRDP) has been implemented since July 1997. It aims to provide the rural communities with competitive opportunities to increase their income on a self-sustained basis. The subsidiary objectives are as follows.</p> <p>(1) To develop institutional capabilities and capacities in both the Government and Non-Government sectors, given the advantages they have, in the provision of high quality service, and develop appropriate macro-policies and formulate measures to promote development of sericulture in Nepal.</p> <p>(2) To support at least 9,000 farmers in the four clusters to successfully implement initiatives on development of sericulture, with the technical assistance of non-governmental organizations, community-based organizations of seri-farmer group.</p> <p>To enhance these JICA expert's and SRDP activities, HMG/N had requested to conduct a cooperation programme in sericulture technology.</p>							

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	3	Short-term	4	Counterparts	23
Equipment	30,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	73,000 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) 100 (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) The project needs to be placed as part of the action plan of the relevant sector of the recipient country in order to provide cooperation in accordance with its national policy. If there is no action plan, cooperation should be provided after the formulation of the plan or the cooperation should include the formulation.</p> <p>(2) Bare essentials of input (dispatch of experts, provision of machinery and equipment, and local operation cost) should be given in order to ensure financial self-sustaining development. It is important to confirm assistance from other aid agencies and the budget of the recipient country in order to determine the proper scale of the project.</p> <p>(3) In the sector where the domestic assistance system is limited, it is important to create a communication system with concerned agencies in neighboring countries in order to utilize their knowledge.</p>	

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

NPL-05-001

Project Title	English	Community Tuberculosis And Lung Health Project						
	Others							
	Japanese	地域の結核と肺の健康						
Country	Nepal	Project Number		Project ID	60104000	Total Cost	420,000 000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Health			-	Infectious Diseases Control			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Human Development Department						
	At Present	Human Development Department						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2000/9/1	-	2005/9/1	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Health and Population (including Child Health Division), National Tuberculosis Centre						
	Japan	Research Institute of Tuberculosis, International Medical Center of Japan, Japan Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal	Lung health among the people is improved.							
Project Purpose	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Overall performance of the NTP is further strengthened. 2. Functional models for improved community lung health are established. 							
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. The managerial capacity of the NTP is further strengthened. B. Management system for the laboratory and logistics of the NTP is made sustainable. C. Models for TB control in urban and hard-to reach areas are established. D. Case management of children with ARI is improved in selected districts. E. Case management of adults with respiratory illnesses is improved in selected areas. F. Communities adopted measures for anti-smoking. 							
Project Overview	<p>JICA has collaborated with His Majesty's Government of Nepal (HMG) in implementing Community Tuberculosis and Lung Health Project (hereinafter referred to as "the Project") with two target activities in line with national policies in each area. One is tuberculosis (TB) control and the other is control of lung diseases other than TB. The Project was initiated in September 2000 and will be completed by the September 2005.</p>							

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

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

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

NPL-08-001

Project Title	English	Agricultural Training and Extension Improvement Project					
	Others						
	Japanese	農業研修普及改善計画					
Country	Nepal	Project Number	602441	Project ID	0601226E0	Total Cost	360,000 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Agricultural/Rural Development			Agricultural Policy and System			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Nepal Office					
	At Present	Nepal Office					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2004/01/09 - 2009/01/08	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 Cooperatives (MOAC) Department of Agriculture (DOA)					
	Japan	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Farmers' farming activities are improved in the Project districts. 2. Improved agriculture service delivery system is replicated to other areas inside and outside the Project districts. 						
Project Purpose	Agriculture service delivery system is improved in the Project districts through training and extension. (Delivery system involves agriculture technology, group organization, facilitation, M&E, documentation, coordination, etc.)						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Practical training is imparted to extension workers and farmers. 2. Farmers' need-based extension services are delivered. 3. Activities of different service providers in agriculture development are coordinated/ facilitated. 						
Project Overview	<p>Agriculture is the backbone of the Nepalese economy, which absorbs a major part of labour forces; about 66 percent of the economically active population and 33 percent of the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). However, the agricultural growth has been slow and has barely kept pace with population growth during the last two decades. The Government of Nepal recognized the need of further improvement in efficiency and effectiveness of agricultural training and extension services to enhance agricultural productivity.</p> <p>Under these circumstances, the Agriculture Training and Extension Improvement Project (ATEIP) (hereinafter referred to as the Project) was requested to the Government of Japan in Japanese Fiscal Year (JFY) 2000 and inaugurated in January 2004 for the period of five years, aiming at improvement of the current agricultural training and extension services in Nepal to meet the needs of farmers. The target area of ATEIP is five districts in the central development region, namely Dhading, Rasuwa, Makwanpur, Nuwakot and Sindhupalchowk.</p> <p>In September 2006, the mid-term evaluation was implemented to review and confirm the progress of the Project, and the Project Design Matrix (PDM) and Plan of Operation (PO) were revised in line with the result of mid-term evaluation. This time, eight months prior to the completion of the Project, the joint final evaluation study (hereinafter referred as the Study) was conducted to evaluate whether the Project has achieved the expected outputs and the project purpose and to draw lessons to be applied to other similar projects. The specific objectives of final evaluation are summarized in the next section.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	Short-term		Counterparts	4	
Equipment	8,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD = JPY		Purchased Equipment		
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency = JPY		Local Cost	(000USD)	3,000 (000JPY)
Trainees Received	14			Land and Facilities	project office space	
Others				Others		

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

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>Importance of Needs-oriented Approach in agricultural extension projects Through the field visits to the developed sites, T/D farm activities, etc., the Project aimed at shortening the distance between extension workers and farmers, which provided extension workers not only the agricultural technology but also confidence, motivation, and trust between farmers and extension workers. In addition, the Project especially in the last half has put an emphasis on organization of farmer groups which enables the farmers to seek for extension services by themselves, in accordance with the recommendation by the Mid-term Evaluation. This "Confidence Building Approach", connecting the extension workers and farmers through the linkage between top-down and bottom-up approach, is realized as very effective in such agricultural extension projects.</p> <p>Experience in a certain country as expertise for Project Experts The Japanese experts dispatched in the last half of the Project had rich experience in the field works in Nepal, including fluency in Nepalese language and knowledge in Nepalese culture besides their technical expertise, and it greatly contributed to smooth implementation and communication between Nepalese side and Japanese side. Though it is understood that such a case is rare due to unavailability of human resources in Japan, it is still recommended to recruit experts with experience in the assigned countries.</p>
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Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Regional Directorate of Agriculture, central, Hariharbhawan	Umbrella Organization	Department of Agriculture , Hariharbhawan	
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Substainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

NPL-97-001

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

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

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>In about implementation of PHC project in condition that infrastructure is seriously undeveloped and the period is about 5 years, the achievement would be clear by limiting the theme. This project is a first project that municipality, Saitama prefecture is the implementing body and proceeded the project. This experience might be a useful reference for other municipalities for their future participation.</p> <p>1) Because experts were organized by staffs of Saitama prefecture, their sense of belonging to the work site and hierarchy leaded to the project. They worked comprehensively and organizationally to undertake the project.</p> <p>2) The skill and know-how that staffs of local medical administration in Saitama prefecture gained through contact with residents, were directly applicable in the field of Nepal.</p> <p>3) Because the experts had experienced in the field of Saitama prefecture, they did not leave entirely up to counterpart in project process, but stood at the forefront and made achievement in a short period.</p> <p>4) Because both officially and privately logistics assistance structure for the expert dispatch had been arranged by Saitama prefecture, the experts could work well in the project.</p> <p>5) The number of local staff employment was greater than other project. This was because of the necessity of prompt and close communication with residents in order to implement activities with residents. But it would be better if the experts can learn the local language in the future.</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		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 capacity building focused on District Health Office (DHO), PH Center, Health Post (HP), and Sub Health Post (SHP) as well as improvement of public health. Now that it has been 8 years since the project completed, it is confirmed that health administration mainly by DHO and HP, improvement of medical service, and strengthening of relevant organizations have been in a progress.</p>			
	<p>Issues:</p> <p>The role of the Ministry of Health, the counterpart, was limited in the project. Therefore, one of the objectives of the project, to disseminate the result to other provinces, is not fully confirmed. However, the overall goal is improvement of public health in Bhaktapur and Nuwakot provinces. The contribution to achieve the overall goal is fully confirmed.</p>			

NPL-98-001

Project Title	English	The Natural Water Fisheries Developmet in Nepal					
	Others						
	Japanese	淡水魚養殖振興計画					
Country	Nepal	Project Number		Project ID		Total Cost	000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Fisheries		-	Stock Enhancement and Aquaculture			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Forestry and Fisheries Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present	Rural Development Department					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	1991/11/1 - 1996/10/31	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Folow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	MInistry of Agriculture, Nepal Agriculture Research Council (NARC)					
	Japan	Tokyo University of Fisheries, Kyoto University, Kochi University, Fisheries Agency, Nagano Preecture, Saitama Preecture					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations	JOCV						
Overall Goal	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) To promote the fish breeding in the area of central plateau such as Pokhara. 2) To improve the nourishment of the residence in that area. 						
Project Purpose	To establish the ability of self-sufficient production in order to meet the demand of breeder in Pokhara region, by upgrading the research and management ability of the center.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) To improve the seeding production technology 2) To improve the breeding of natural water fisheries technology 3) To promote the forage development 4) To enforce the investigation ability of lakes and rivers 						
Project Overview	<p>For the purpose of improvement of the national nourishment, the Government of Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal focused on promoting inland water fisheries as an important policy in the field of Agriculture and Fisheries. Especially in the Eighth Five-year Plan in the area of central plateau such as Pokhara, the promotion of the fisheries based on the fish breeding was to be implemented. Although from the 1971 the Government of Japan had been achieving some successful results by sending Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers for this field, in November of the 1988 the Government of Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal requested to the Government of Japan for the grant aid and the project-typed technical cooperation in order to maintain and extend the centers for fisheries development.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	8	Short-term	17	Counterparts	25
Equipment	197,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) 170,000 (000JPY)
Trainees Received	14				Land and Facilities	
Others	In addition to the abovementioned inputs, the followings were given through the Follow-up study (FU). Dispatch of Experts : Long term 2, Short-term 4 Trainees Received 5 Local Cost 67719000yen				Others	In addition to the abovementioned inputs, the followings were given through the Follow-up study (FU). Local Cost 5460000Rs Counterparts 4

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

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(EX-POST EVALUATION)</p> <p>Conclusion The level of the present seeding production of this center is higher than what was produced at the end of the project. In addition, the activities such as improvement of the feed and lake survey have been continued. The seeding which was produced in this center is utilized for the promotion of the culture fisheries for the lakes, ponds and paddy-fields in the area of Pokhara. In addition, this project directly generated employment opportunities and incomes for thousand of the households. In the year of 2002 it brought 46.75 million rupees of economic effects. For more, the culture fisheries have been gradually spread to the surrounding area, so that the good expression of the impact has been recognized. On the other hand, this center has been still heavily relying on the external fund. Therefore the efforts for the financial independence are needed.</p> <p>Lessons Learned In this project, the enforcement of each fields such as seeding production, culture fisheries, feed improvement and lake survey, enables to share the information among them, and as a result this reads to the improvement of the seeding productivities. Therefore, in the similar projects the enforcement of each fields and the cooperation with the other fields are important.</p>
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Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	FISHERIES RESEARCH CENTRE, POKHARA	Umbrella Organization	FISHERIES RESEARCH CENTRE, POKHARA	
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	Community Development and Forest / Watershed Conservation Project Phase in Nepal						
	Others							
	Japanese	ネパール王国村落振興・森林保全計画						
Country	Nepal	Project Number		Project ID	0601046P1	Total Cost	000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Nature Conservation			-	Sustainable Use of Natural Resources			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Forestry and Fisheries Development Cooperation Department						
	At Present	Rural Development Department						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	1994/7/16	-	1999/7/15	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Department of Soil Conservation and Watershed Management, Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation,						
	Japan	Forestry Agency, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal	To improve the natural environment in the hill areas in Nepal through community resources (including forest resources and human resources) development and conservation							
Project Purpose	To improve the natural environment and land productivity, particularly to mitigate the depletion of forests and other natural resources, and build up the capacity of people for development and conservation of community resources by development exemplary community development activities for the improvement of the living standard of the rural communities, promoting their own initiatives and efforts, and paying due consideration to women and poverty issues.							
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Models for community resources development and conservation would be established and activated based on the people's (both men and women) initiative in Kaski and Parbat Districts through the rural community development activities. 2. Methods and related technologies for community resources development and conservation are transferred to Kaski and Parbat DSCO staff and NGO staff. 3. Appropriate methods for community resources development and conservation applicable to other hill areas in Nepal are proposed. 							
Project Overview	<p>After Nepal developed the policy to nationalize privately-owned forests in 1957, forests were converted into farmland and forest resources were used in a deprived manner and national land and forests that cover the land were desolated rapidly. Later, in the context of global trends of tropical forest conservation that emerged in the late 1980s, the "Master Plan for the Forestry Sector Nepal 1989-2010" for forest conservation and development was developed in 1989 with assistance from the FINNIDA and ADB. The Action Agenda to Implement the Master Plan was formulated in 1990 in accordance with the master plan. Various projects and programs in the frameworks were implemented with assistance from international aid agencies and donor countries. In 1993, the Forest Law was revised to create a system to officially recognize the forest management, operation and use rights of the forest users' groups based on the actual use in the past.</p> <p>JICA conducted (1) the survey of the need for prevalence of major six programs in the master plan at the central level and (2) field survey of the need at the resident level and its satisfaction level of the resident/social forestry program in the western development region (Nepal forestry prevalence plan) among the 12 programs of the master plan as cooperation in the prevalence field in the period between 1991 and 1994. The survey results revealed that rural promotion needed to be conducted based on the comprehensive understanding of various problems of the region in promoting the environmental conservation in mountainous areas and it is difficult to discontinue the vicious circle of poverty of mountainous areas only with cooperation for specific fields and sectors. It was also revealed that top-down assistance that had been provided by various countries does not necessarily generate major outputs and that cooperation for projects based on the need of residents and implemented by residents is effective. Cross-sectoral and comprehensive rural promotion projects with participation of local residents based on their various need enable improvement of livelihood in the rural areas and empowerment of their residents, which will lead to the environmental conservation in the areas.</p> <p>The Government of Nepal recognized the importance of the survey results above and requested the Government of Japan for a project-type technical cooperation of forest and watershed management through rural promotion in Kaski and Parbat Districts in the mountainous areas in the western development zone as part of the soil conservation and watershed management program.</p>							

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)	
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	5	Short-term	26	Counterparts
Equipment	104,107 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost (000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	13				Land and Facilities
Others	Local cost 1217025US\$ 上記投入に加えて「Greenery Promotion Cooperation Project」においては以下の投入がなされた。 Long-term Experts 1、JOCV 10/year、Local cost 662,068US\$、 Trainees Received 6				Local cost Nrs. 22126669 Others

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>Collaboration between Community Development and Forest/Watershed Conservation Project and the Greenery Promotion Cooperation Project It is learned that packaged project in which a project-type technical cooperation and the dispatch of Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers are integrated enables very effective project development by utilizing their advantages as explained in the following, when a project with large-scale involvement by local residents is implemented as in this case.</p> <p>(1) Advantages of project-type technical cooperation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning and implementation system is reliable. • Sufficient technical cooperation can be provided by experts. <p>(2) Advantages of dispatching teams of Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grass-root activities are possible. <p>One factor of the success of the collaboration is that the dispatch of the team of cooperation volunteers enabled the development of an independent project of the Greenery Promotion Cooperation Project and it was collaborated with the Community Development and Forest/Watershed Conservation Project on the equal standing rather than by dispatching individual volunteers in the cooperation project in establishing an integrated system.</p> <p>Assigning an individual expert as the leader of the team of Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers also enabled smooth collaboration of the two projects. The reasons are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By dispatching individual experts rather than experts in a technical cooperation project, the dispatched team of Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers was able to establish a relationship equal to the project-type technical cooperation not as part of it. • Because the leader needed to be capable of not only serving as the coordinator between the project-type technical cooperation and the cooperation volunteer but providing technical instructions for the recipient involved in the project operation (establishment of project implementation system, planning, and negotiations with UN agencies, etc.), experts rather than senior volunteers were allocated. This was a reasonable decision. 	

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

NPL-99-002

Project Title	English	Horticulture Development Project in the Kingdom of Nepal					
	Others						
	Japanese	園芸開発計画					
Country	Nepal	Project Number		Project ID	0601075P0	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	1985/10/14 - 1990/10/13	Period of Phase 2	1992/11/12 - 1997/11/11	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	1997/11 - 1999/11	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Agriculture					
	Japan	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries, National Institute of Fruit Tree Science					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations	Grant aid "Kirutipur horticultural development center"						
Overall Goal	(phase2) To develop fruits production particularly in the hilly areas in Nepal.						
Project Purpose	(phase2) To establish suitable techniques for fruit production especially Japanese Pear as well as continue in achieving the set objective for the Phase-II.						
Outputs	(phase2) 1) Improvement of techniques for fruit production. 2) Training and Extension						
Project Overview	<p>Poverty alleviation has been the most important and prioritized strategy of National Development Plan of HMG/N. For the purpose, HMG/N has introduced different approaches appropriate for each region. Terai (Plain) region is suitable for cereals production, but the hilly region, where the farmers are comparatively poorer than Terai region, is not economically stable. To overcome this situation, HMG/N has planned to diversify the farming systems by introducing high value commodities like fruits and vegetables which will ultimately increase the farmers' income and improve nutritional status of the people in the hilly region.</p> <p>In this context, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and the Ministry of Agriculture, HMG/N had launched the Horticulture Development Project in Nepal (Phase I Project) to develop and promote fruit cultivation for hilly regions in October, 1985.</p> <p>At the same time, the Government of Japan constructed the "Horticulture Research and Training Center" (the Center) inside the compound of the Horticulture Research Station at Kirtipur and provided necessary equipment under its Grand Aid Programme.</p> <p>The Phase I project was implemented in the Center and sub-sites to fulfill its purposes through development of technologies on fruit cultivation and training of horticultural experts in Nepal. This phase of the Project terminated in October 1990 achieving almost all the targets set.</p> <p>After the completion of the Phase I Project, HMG/N prepared "National Horticulture Development Master Plan"(National Master Plan) in 1991. The National Master plan identifies the importance of further promotion and diversification of fruit cultivation in hilly areas as well as the establishment of marketing systems.</p> <p>In line with this National Master Plan, HMG/N formulated a project to further develop the fruit cultivation technologies, introduce and diversify cultivating fruits, train horticultural expert, and extend the proven technologies to the key farmers.</p> <p>Following this, on the 12th Nov., 1992, HMG/N started the Horticulture Development Project Phase II (the Project) for the duration of five years under the technical cooperation by JICA.</p> <p>HMG/N implemented "Horticulture Development Project" for 5 years from October 1985, and "Horticulture Development Project Phase-II from November 1992 with the cooperation of the Government of Japan.</p> <p>Final Evaluation of the Phase-II was jointly conducted by the Government of Japan and HMG/N on July 1997. It was found and concluded that the objective of the Phase-II had been almost successfully achieved, but some critical issues were to be solved. Based on these findings, it was recommended that 2 year Follow-Up programme was necessary.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	16	Short-term	30	Counterparts	33
Equipment	380,500 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	49,000 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	31			Land and Facilities	Land, buildings and facilities for the project	
Others	In addition to the abovementioned inputs, the followings were given through the Follow-up study (FU). Dispatch of Experts : Long-term 2, Short-term 4 Equipment 3,958,000yen Local cost 11,220,000yen Trainees Received 6			Others	Local Cost 12920thou.R In addition to the abovementioned inputs, the followings were given through the Follow-up study (FU). Counterparts 6 Local cost 16,798,603NRs.	
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
	No Change	Active / Good		Partially Used
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Mostly Achived	No Issue		Good
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation: (FY2007 Survey) The government keeps interests in the project, coupled with the fact that JOCV group was dispatched applying the result of the past project. The target crops such as persimmons and pears are partially taking roots.</p>			
	<p>Issues: (FY2007 Survey) Though the farmers strongly expect the crops to contibute increase of their income in the mountainous area, limited budget and availability of engineers do not allow the activities to be expanded.</p>			

OMN-98-001

Project Title	English	Fisheries Training Development Project						
	Others							
	Japanese	漁業訓練計画						
Country	Oman	Project Number		Project ID	4331012P0	Total Cost	000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Fisheries		-	Stock Enhancement and Aquaculture				
Division in Charge	At that Time	Forestry and Fisheries Development Cooperation Department						
	At Present	Rural Development Department						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	1993/5/1	-	1998/5/1	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, MSFC						
	Japan							
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal	Personnel and companies in fishery sector become able to use fishery resources more efficiently and more effectively.							
Project Purpose	Directorate General of Fisheries Resources becomes able to transfer modern fishery technologies to personnel and companies in fishery sector independently.							
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Management structure for the three fishery training sections is established. 2. Training vessels and training equipment are appropriately maintained. 3. Counterparts acquire modern technical skills in the fields of Fishing Technology, Marine Engineering and Seafood Technology/Quality Control. 							
Project Overview	<p>Oman has a coastline stretching 1,700 kilometers and 350 thousands square kilometers of coastal economic zone. Therefore, in order to lead Oman out of petrol-dependent economics and rejuvenate coastline fishery resources. In order to achieve these aims, the Government of Oman formulated the ten-year plan of promoting fisheries industry aiming the year of 2000, as achieving the comprehensive development of fisheries industry. The main objective was to promote fisheries industry to take an important role of improving the national economy, by raising awareness of fishing people and improving standard of technologies using at fisheries industry.</p>							

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	10	Short-term	8	Counterparts	17
Equipment	259,000 (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	Office, laboratory, chairperson's room, storage, workshop room, etc	
Others				Others	Local Cost 150000R	

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

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

PAK-06-001

Project Title	English	Balancing And Modernization Ofworkshop Facilities At Pitac, Lahore(Phase2)					
	Others						
	Japanese	金型技術向上 (PITACフェーズ2)					
Country	Pakistan	Project Number	602520	Project ID	6311380	Total Cost	822,000 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Private Sector Development			Industrial Technology			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Economic Development Department					
	At Present	Industrial Development Department					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	-	Period of Phase 2	2002/9/1 - 2006/9/1		Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-		Period of AC	-
Organization	Partner Country	Pakistan Industrial Technical Assistance Centre of Ministry of Industries, Production and Special Initiatives					
	Japan	METI					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Domestic plastic mould making industries are able to supply better quality moulds for plastic production in Pakistan.						
Project Purpose	Technical capability of PITAC is upgraded to extend technical services in the field of plastic mould technology.						
Outputs	<p>0: The Project operation unit is established for making advanced plastic moulds. 1: The necessary machineries and equipment are provided, installed, operated, and maintained properly. 2: Technical capability of the C/Ps is upgraded. 3: Technical training courses and seminars are implemented systematically. 4: Technical backup support services are implemented systematically. 5: Advisory services are implemented systematically. 6: Interactions of the Project with private companies are strengthened.</p>						
Project Overview	<p>The Government of Islamic Republic of Pakistan (hereinafter referred to as "GOP") had managed to enhance the engineering sector in view of the importanceof balanced development of industries including agriculture, the leading industry of the country. In line with this policy, the Government of Japan (GOJ) supported the implementation of a three-year Project for the modernization of the manufacturing process of moulds and dies in the Pakistan Industrial Technical Assistance Centre (PITAC) form September 1982 to October 1985. GOJ also provided After-care Cooperation to PITAC from 1994 to 1995. Utilizing the machineries and equipment as well as the transferred technology, PITAC has conducted a variety of technical services to the private sector.</p> <p>After the above-mentioned cooperation Projects, PITAC came to recieve strong demands from the private sector for higher-level technical services and renewal of machines. In addition, the Government of Pakistan intended to enhance the supporting industry by giving priority to the promotion of small and medium enterprises as well as to domestic parts and components industries. Under these circumstances, Japan and Pakistan agreed that Project-type cooperation aiming at upgrading plastic mould making industries through the strengthening of PITAC would be implemented through JICA.</p>						

PAK-06-001

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

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	(1) Self-Empowerment of Counterparts (2) 5S and Environment (3) Improvement on Workshop (4) Computer Maintenance (5) Betterment of Procurement System (6) Production Standardization of the Project (7) Enhancement of Training Courses (8) Publicity and Promotion (9) Budget (10) Import of spare parts and tools (11) Counterpart Absorption (12) Issues of maintenance, trouble shooting and spare parts	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Pakistan Industrial Technical Assistance Centre (PITAC), Lahore	Umbrella Organization	Ministry of Industries & Protection (MOIP)	
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Current Situation: The evaluation by the counterpart is graded "A" in every item. However, the needs required by private companies are becoming so diversified and sophisticated that the counterpart does not conduct flexible and active management to meet the needs.			
	Issues: Reform of the management of the center and technical improvement are required in order to offer appropriate services to meet private companies' needs.			

PAK-06-002

Project Title	English	Punjab Literacy Promotion Project						
	Others							
	Japanese	パンジヤブ州識字行政改善プロジェクト						
Country	Pakistan	Project Number		Project ID	0631150E0	Total Cost	160,000 000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Education			-	Other Education Issues			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Human Development Department						
	At Present	Human Development Department						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2004/7/1	-	2007/7/1	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Literacy and Non-formal Basic Education Department, Government of the Punjab						
	Japan							
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal	In the Model districts, 1) The unified framework for Project Management (Planning, Implementation and Monitoring integrating each administration and Community level (Village-Union-District-Province) is remained, and 2) the literacy rate is more than Provincial EFA targets.							
Project Purpose	Literacy activities in model districts are implemented based on the unified framework for Project Management (Planning, Implementation and Monitoring) integrating each administration and Community level (Village-Union-District-Province) which is built in the project.							
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) LitMIS including completion of data base of 4 model districts is developed and renewed. 2) District Literacy Action Plan which reflects the needs of the community and administration is developed by utilizing the Literacy Database. 3) Literacy programs is implemented according to the Action Plan. 4) Qualified Monitoring, Reports and Program evaluation are regularly done. 							
Project Overview	<p>The government of Punjab has started "Model Districts for Literacy Campaigns to Achieve 100% Literacy Project (hereinafter referred as "Model Project")" in four model districts, i.e., Dera Ghazi Khan, Khanewal, Kushab, Mandi Bhattian. This project aims to increase the attendance rate for 5 to 14-year old children and literacy rate for 15 to 35-year old people through efficient planning and resource distribution in non-formal education and literacy activities (Implementation period is from July 2004 to June 2008). Four model districts were selected among those that were with low literacy rates and in great need for literacy administrative improvement and increase in literacy rate. Based on the request from the literacy department, JICA Technical Cooperation "Punjab Literacy Promotion Project (hereinafter referred to as "PLPP")" has been started to support technical components of Model Project.</p> <p>PLPP has been supporting components such as 1) Development of Literacy Management of Information System (LitMIS); (2) Formulation of Literacy implementation plans; (3) Implementation of Literacy plans, (4) Monitoring and evaluation cycle management. Implementation period of PLPP is from July 2004 to July 2007, and one long-term expert are under assignment as a project advisor. The terminal evaluation mission has been dispatched to assess the process and output, and to bring up lessons learned and recommendations.</p>							

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

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

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

PAK-06-003

Project Title	English	Improvement Of Public Administration For Local Governments In Punjab						
	Others							
	Japanese	パンジヤブ州地方行政能力向上プロジェクト						
Country	Pakistan	Project Number	602535	Project ID	0631465E0	Total Cost	000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Governance			-	Local Governance			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Social Development Department						
	At Present	Economic Infrastructure Department						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2004/8/1	-	2006/8/1	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	2006/08	-	2007/02	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-
Organization	Partner Country	Local Government and Rural Development Department of Government of the Punjab						
	Japan	-						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal	The model of basic project cycle management on Citizen Community Board (CCB) Program is developed by improvements to components of CCB Improvement Activities in the model district.							
Project Purpose	Citizen Community Board (CCB) Program becomes more effective and efficient by improvement of performance in local governments in the model district.							
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Obstacles and needs in communities and people for the implementation of CCB activities in the model district are identified by the local governments through socio-economic survey. 2) Reach for improvement in public administration of CCB program in the model district is identified by the local governments through organization analysis. 3) CCB Improvement Plan (CIP) is created and implemented with the concept of project cycle management in the model district. 4) The local government executives officials and public representatives in the model districts acquire necessary skills and knowledge of the project activities. 							
Project Overview	<p>The Government of Islamic Republic of Pakistan (hereinafter referred to as "GOP") had managed to introduce the devolution/decentralization system realizing the importance of overall development of Pakistan inclusive of the services sector. The objectives of new local government system are</p> <p>(a) To establish a political structure with system in which local needs could be taken care create a proper monitoring system consisted of elected representatives, ensures the involvement of civil society in the development and provide a mechanism of effective checks and balances with the governments inclusive of all stakeholders.</p> <p>(b) To ensure that the genuine needs of people are provided, the basic human rights are protected, devolution of political power decentralization of administrative authority plus management functions, diffusion of the power-authority nexus, and disturbance of resources to the district level are put into practice.</p> <p>(c) To rationalize the administrative setup by defining lines of responsibility and provide protection against political interference and transfers on non-professional grounds.</p> <p>In order to ensure these policies, Government of Punjab Local Governments in model district and Government of Japan JICA decide to work together closely and effectively with collaboration and cooperation. The idea behind the project was to empower civil servants serving at local governments. impart knowledge with administrative skills through On-the-Job Trainings (OJT) and disseminate the same to communities through local government set-up on public services. In addition, facilitation of Citizens Community Boards (CCB) is one of the crucial plan to create ideal scheme of community development with the involvement of all stakeholders. Therefore, the project would be a model of its kind owing to mutual understanding among the other organizations community and donors.</p>							

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

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

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>It would be suggested that the relevant parties of Pakistan and Japan to make the following actions to continue: 1) function and service which had been responsible for CCB center, 2) facilitation and assistance function and service against CCB community group which had been responsible for CCB coordinator, and 3) implementation and monitoring of CCB Improvement Plan (CIP), after the termination of project.</p> <p>Also, they should consider more about systematic/organizational arrangement after the project completion, and on the other hand, they should consider continuously about possible alternative of budgetary measures such as utilization of CCB budget, utilization of local government budget, application of JICA follow-up scheme, and assistance from other donors.</p>
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Study on Present Status of Implemented			Study Conducted (FY 2007)	
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Local Government & Community Development Department	Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities	Utilization of Equipment	
	No Change	Generally Active / Good		
	Impact	Sustainability	Summary of Current Situation	
	Not Much Achieved	Many Issues	Partially Not Good	
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation: Necessary measures to maintain the promotional function of projects such as institutional improvement and staff assignment are not taken. The masures to expand to other districts are not taken either.</p>			
	<p>Issues: At the moment they are conducting follow-up cooperation to improve the result of the project. They are also expanding activities in province-level, district-level, and ward level. The delay of staffing to the full-time posts by the provincial government affects thhe project activities.</p>			

PAK-08-001

Project Title	English	The Tuberculosis Control Project in the Islamic Republic of Pakistan					
	Others						
	Japanese	結核対策プロジェクト					
Country	Pakistan	Project Number	602523	Project ID	0631142E0	Total Cost	0 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Health			Tuberculosis			
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	National Tuberculosis Program (NTP) , Ministry of Health. Provincial Tuberculosis Program (PTP), Directorate of Health Services, Punjab Province					
	Japan	-					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Mortality, morbidity and transmission of the tuberculosis are reduced.						
Project Purpose	Quality National TB Control Program (NTP) is systematically implemented in close collaboration with provincial and district TB units.						
Outputs	<p>1) Technical and managerial capacity of Punjab Provincial TB Control Program (PTP) unit is strengthened.</p> <p>2) Technical and managerial capacity of National TB Control Program (NTP) unit and National Reference Laboratory is strengthened.</p>						
Project Overview	<p>After WHO's declaring TB as global emergency in 1993, the Government of Pakistan endorsed the DOTS strategy and revised its national TB control policy in 1994, and in 1995 DOTS pilot Project was launched in five sites. Through decentralization of DOTS implementation in 1998, each province started to take responsibility of DOTS implementation under the federal NTP guideline.</p> <p>In 2002, according to the Pakistani official request, JICA started to dispatch experts to NTP for effective DOTS implementation in 4 districts of Punjab province (Faisalabad, Gujrat, Lahore and Multan) where DOTS was launched in 2004. Achieving full DOTS coverage in 2005, in front of the challenge which is to assure the DOTS quality, the Government of Pakistan has implemented the "TB Control Project" for three years from 2006 in cooperation with JICA.</p> <p>In this Project, NTP, PTP Punjab and JICA have been working for the capacity building which aims to develop technical and managerial capacity of NTP and PTP Punjab through strengthening TB program (quality DOTS) in model districts (Faisalabad, Gujrat, Lahore and Multan). The Project disseminates the quality DOTS for all Punjab Province as well as in NTP in the light of the Project Objective "Quality National TB Control Program (NTP) is systematically implemented in close collaboration with provincial and district TB units."</p> <p>The Project started on April 2006 and will be completed on March 31st, 2009.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	Short-term		Counterparts	35	
Equipment	30,000 (000 JPY)	Rate:1USD = JPY		Purchased Equipment		
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate:1 Local Currency = JPY		Local Cost	(000USD)	(000JPY)
Trainees Received	6			Land and Facilities	spaces for the Project offices in Islamabad and Lahore	
Others				Others	Operational cost: 13 million Rs (approx.)	

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) Capacity Development (CD) Difficulty of Pakistani's understanding about CD has been pointed out in previous missions. JICA's policy which is to establish institutional capacity through technical cooperation transferred to the counterparts, and the Pakistani stance which is to establish their organization by dividing their rolls with development partners showed distance each other. Also, Pakistani understanding about the Project design, which is to spread out the results generated in model districts to all other districts, was relatively low. Fortunately this gap of understanding has been resolved by Japanese experts efforts, as well as the Pakistani positive effort to disseminate the Project's good practice to all district, in some cases at national level. Thus following lessons were learned from this perspective.</p> <p>(a) It's necessary to draw project design considering the in-site situation of the target country in stead of taking conventional approach of CD. (b) In situation like Pakistan, it may be necessary to consider another measure in stead of spreading out good practice from smaller site to wider which has faced to some difficulty. (c) Considering these points above pointed out, capacity development for which the project target shall be a province, tackling common issues laid in major districts, may be effective. By making this approach, direct capacity development will be possible. (d) Regarding financial support, measures shall be considered to utilize effectively the Global Fund support, and each project has to convince Pakistani side the difference between technical support and financial one. (e) Also it's necessary for each project to make coordination more actively with other organizations counting on if necessary JICA support.</p> <p>(2) Activities at NTP Level In countries like Pakistan where decentralization has made progressively, if activities at NTP level is included in Project's results, more intervention is necessary such as making guidelines and modules etc. and a expert will be required who can play as advisor at national level. If so, under the advisor expert the project design in which necessary activities at provincial level are planned may be effective.</p> <p>(3) Activities at Model Area Through this project, activities to improve quality DOTS has been implemented selecting 4 model districts. The question whether the project activities have been effective or not should not be determined only by confirming if the indicators regarding 4 districts have been achieved or not. But taking into consideration the in-site TB control situation, the project design would have been reconsidered during the project period. Especially the involvement of tertiary hospital into DOTS implemented thorough operational research by the Project made great contribution to the TB control program. Although the priority of this type of activity tends to be low considering that the basic design of this project is to improve the basic DOTS, the mentioned activity should have been implemented from its initial stage. From this point of view, and from the reason that this Project has been implemented for 6 years in total including the previous period, deliberation on the Project activities with mid-tem evaluation perspective should have been made before starting this Project period in 2006.</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:			

PAK-97-001

Project Title	English	The Genetic Resources Preservation And Research Laboratory Project						
	Others							
	Japanese	植物遺伝資源研究計画						
Country	Pakistan	Project Number		Project ID		Total Cost	000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Agricultural/Rural Development			Agricultural Development				
Division in Charge	At that Time	Social Development Cooperation Department						
	At Present	Economic Infrastructure Department						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	1993/6/1	-	1998/6/1	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestocks, Pakistan Agricultural Research Council, National Agricultural Research Center, Plant Genetic Resources Institute						
	Japan	National Institute of Agrobiological Sciences (Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries)						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations	The Genetic Resources Preservation and Laboratory Project							
Overall Goal								
Project Purpose	To transfer technology to establish and strengthen effective methods for collection, evaluation, preservation, documentation, and distribution of PGR of crop plants, mainly cereals and grain legumes, to contribute to future crop improvement in Pakistan.							
Outputs								
Project Overview	<p>Increasing agricultural productivity is a priority activity in Pakistan. Increasing the use of plant genetic resources as breeding materials can be increased to develop a range of high yielding cultivars. Pakistan is a center of diversity for many crops species and consequently is a country where germplasm conservation is critically important. However, local land races are being eroded by the spread of improved cultivars, economic development and urban expansion. Previously germplasm collected in Pakistan could not be preserved for long periods due to a lack of appropriate seed storage facilities.</p> <p>In the Government of Pakistan "7th Five Year Plan (1988-93)" increasing agricultural productivity by the use of high yielding varieties and strengthening the research organization and facilities of the National Agricultural Research Center (NARC) including conservation of plant genetic resources were priority activities.</p> <p>In 1989 the Government of Pakistan requested the Government of Japan to support the facilities and technologies for collection, preservation and evaluation of plant genetic resources to be used as materials in breeding to support the construction of a genebank system by the technical cooperation program. In 1993, the facility for the Genetic Resources Preservation and Research Laboratory (GRPRL) was completed. This was followed by a 5 year Project to transfer technologies for the management of genetic resources of food crops. This Final Evaluation Report discusses the results of a Joint Evaluation of this 5 year project which was entitled "The Genetic Resources Preservation and Research Laboratory Project".</p>							

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

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>1. To sustain food security in Pakistan, improvements in the National Genebank System and promotion of the use of PGR should continue. Increased collaboration between PGRI and other provincial and National Institutes is encouraged.</p> <p>2. It is suggested PGRI may prepare a long term plan for the optimal use of financial and human resources. PGRI may consider measures to secure additional sources of funding.</p> <p>3. PARC is urged to allocate sufficient budget to PGRI, with account being taken for the effects of inflation.</p> <p>4. It is recommended that NARC expedite the payment for various expenditures to ensure the smooth functioning of PGRI.</p> <p>5. PARC is advised to ensure continued strength of scientific manpower of the PGRI.</p> <p>6. To ensure activities of PGRI continue smoothly maintenance of equipment should be done expeditiously.</p>	

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

PAN-02-001

Project Title	English	The Cattle Productivity Improvement Project In The Republic Of Panama					
	Others						
	Japanese	牛生産性向上計画					
Country	Panama	Project Number		Project ID	2511022	Total Cost	533,883 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Agricultural/Rural Development			Agricultural Development			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Agricultural Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present	Rural Development Department					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	1998/4/1 - 2003/4/1	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	The University of Panama					
	Japan	Agricultural Production Bureau of Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	To contribute to the improvement in the income of the small-scale cattle farmers.						
Project Purpose	To improve the cattle productivity of small-scale cattle farmers by suitable cattle production technology.						
Outputs	<p>(1) Methods for forage production management will be established suited to local areas.</p> <p>(2) Methods for feeding management will be established suited to local areas.</p> <p>(3) Methods for reproductive management will be established wuited to local areas.</p>						
Project Overview	<p>Livestock breeding in Panama is an important activity, which is about 40% of the whole agricultural sector (10% of GDP). But 90% of the livestock farmers are small and medium scaled, having nonproductive and inadequate breeding methods. Practically, their income is low and unsteady since they are very weak in farming management. Also, Panama's joining WTO formed a free market inside the country, and consequently, cheaper and better meat, dairy and other products imported from foreign countries. This caused a threat to the earnings of those farmers. Therefore, the productivity improvement of stock farming and profit stability became urgent major issues that require solutions.</p> <p>Under such circumstances, the Government of Japan recieved an official request from the Government of Panama for technical cooperation to introduce superior breeding methods, reproduction improvement and feeding management of mainly dairy cattle so as to raise the productivity of livestock farming.</p>						

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

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

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

PAN-05-001

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

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

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

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

PAN-06-001

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

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

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

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p><Short term recommendations> (1) Continuous contact with JICA (2) Beforehand application for the budget (3) The condition needed for the technical capacity development</p> <p><Long and Mid term recommendations> (1) Job descriptions (2) Accreditation on the ISO 17025</p>
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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
	Mostly Achived	Sustainable but with Some Issues	Good
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation: The technology of the laboratory for water quality inspection has been quite improved thorough this project. It is required further to enhance the laboratory since the area in need of water quality monitoring has been expanded during the project.</p>		
	<p>Issues: The enhancement of the laboratory mentioned above is difficult to achieve only with the self-reliant efforts of the Ministry of Environment, the counterpart organizaion.</p>		

PAN-06-002

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

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

Results of Terminal Evaluation (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	Not Active / Not Good		Partially Used
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Not Much Achieved	Many Issues		Partially Not Good
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation:</p> <p>During the project, the rural schools were established in the four villages with the purpose of improvement of agricultural productivity, and introduce and dissemination of organic agriculture. The concept "from farmers to farmers" was realized, however, sustainability is questionable as the dissemination system to utilize the concept has not been established.</p> <p>The National Institute of Agriculture and the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development, the counterparts, plan to utilize the Familias Unidas, the fund for rural development, to increase rural schools from 4 to 16. However, they have not reached a solution of the essential problem such as quality and amount of the extention workers.</p>			
	<p>Issues:</p> <p>The National Institute of Agriculture and the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development, the counterparts, plan to utilize the Familias Unidas, the fund for rural development, to increase rural schools from 4 to 16. However, they have not reached a solution of the essential problem such as quality and amount of the extention workers.</p>			

PAN-98-001

Project Title	English	The Panama Nautical School Up-Grading Project						
	Others							
	Japanese	パナマ共和国航海学校強化プロジェクト						
Country	Panama	Project Number		Project ID	2511016P0	Total Cost	000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Transport			-	Water Transport			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Social Development Cooperation Department						
	At Present	Economic Infrastructure Department						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	1993/10/1	-	1998/9/30	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Education Panama Maritime Authority						
	Japan	Ministry of Transport						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal	The number of Panamanian seafarers with higher qualifications increases.							
Project Purpose	The ENP should become capable of conducting training courses which are in compliance with STCW Convention of 1978.							
Outputs	<p>1) The ENP becomes capable of conducting trainings which are in compliance with STCW Convention of 1978.</p> <p>2) The ENP becomes capable of improving the quality of theoretical trainings so that they could be in full compliance with STCW Convention of 1978.</p>							
Project Overview	<p>Established by the Ministry of Education in 1958, ENP is a unique national training institute for seafarer in Panama. In conformity with the 1978 STCW Convention, the International Maritime Organization (IMO) provided technical cooperation for the school educational training program for four years from 1982 to 1986. The educational training program at ENP was implemented based on the Convention.</p> <p>However, the development of the program did not continue as the machinery and equipment provided by IMO have become out-dated. In addition, the fixed number of Panamanian seafarers for ships under the Panamanian flag, regulated by law, has underachieved. The management of the Panama Canal will be handed over in the year 2000. Therefore, measures to address the shortage of Panamanian seafarers have been an important issue. Under these circumstances, the Panamanian government requested technical assistance from the Japanese government for strengthening of ENP.</p>							

PAN-98-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	8	Short-term	21	Counterparts	10
Equipment	660,000 (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	Local cost 145920トドル

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted	FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>For successful technical transfer, it is important the recipient country to consider its internal regulations in comparison with the international maritime regulations. As for GMDSS training, for example, certificates issued by the Panama Sailing School need to be approved to fulfill the Radio Regulations.</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:			

PHL-02-001

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

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

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

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>In this project, various problems such as vulnerable management structure occurred because of the organization in Philippine is diversified to organization which has supervisory responsibility and organization which has operation responsibility. When implementing the assistance related to this project or considering human resource development in other field in the future, it would be better to consider about organizational structure of targeted agencies and decision-making terms, and clarify supervisory/operation structure.</p>
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Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)	
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Civil Aviation Training Center	Umbrella Organization	More new courses are being implemented/ conducted, more number of participants and more number of Instructors
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities	Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability	Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation:</p> <p>The project objective, to foster Air Navigation Systems Specialists and instructors with specialized knowledge, is fully achieved. They have been playing important role to foster other specialists (including the ones from the third countries). On the other hand, fostering of the specialists at the local airports and assignment of full-time instructors at the Civil Aviation Training Center have not fully achieved because of limited budget.</p>		
	<p>Issues:</p> <p>Human resource development at the Civil Aviation Training Center Manila has been proactively conducted. There is no problem in activities. On the other hand, the inveterate shortage of budget causes the limitation of training frequency and training participation from rural area. It also provokes the problem that a part of provided equipments are already disabled and irreparable.</p>		

PHL-02-002

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

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

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

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

PHL-02-003

Project Title	English	The Project On Electrical And Electronics Appliances Testing In The Republic Of The Philippines						
	Others							
	Japanese	電気・電子製品試験技術協力事業						
Country	Philippines	Project Number		Project ID	1212930	Total Cost	498,000 000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Private Sector Development			Industrial Development Institution				
Division in Charge	At that Time	Mining and Industrial Development Cooperation Department						
	At Present	Industrial Development Department						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	1999/4/1	-	2003/3/1	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Bureau of Product Standards of Department of Trade and Industries						
	Japan	Electrical Power Safety Division, Nuclear and Industrial Safety Agency						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal	The safety of the electrical appliances in the market of the Republic of the Philippines will be improved.							
Project Purpose	BPS will be able to provide appropriate technical services in the field of electrical and electronic appliances testing.							
Outputs	<p>Output 0: Project operation unit will be enhanced</p> <p>Output1: The machinery and equipment related to electrical and electronic appliances testing will be provided, installed, operated and maintained properly.</p> <p>Output 2: Testing of main electrical and electronic appliances will be able to be implemented by counterpart personnel.</p> <p>Output 3: Seminars and training courses related to electrical and electronic appliances testing will be implemented.</p>							
Project Overview	<p>The Republic of the Philippines has been making efforts towards industrialization. The industrial sector did not have adequate testing technology for electrical and electronic appliances, which is the foundation of industrial standardization and certification system, called the Products Standards Certification mark system. Under the circumstances, the government of the Philippines requested the government of Japan of a project-type technical cooperation of aiming at building up of the testing function of the BPSTC in 1991. The Bureau of Product Standards (hereinafter referred to as "BPS"), is under the Department of Trade and Industry (hereinafter referred to as "DTI") which is the National Standards Body of the Republic of the Philippines.</p> <p>After the receipt of the request, the Japanese government decided to take up the technical cooperation in the electrical appliances field among other testing fields, targeting at lighting apparatuses, wiring instruments, and electrical wires taking into consideration that the Philippine government puts an emphasis on consumer safety. The Japanese government approved and started the Project, "Industrial Standardization and Electrical Testing Project" from August 1993 to August 1997. The Project was highly evaluated in the final evaluation report conducted by the evaluation teams of the Philippine and the Japanese sides.</p> <p>Based on the success of the Project, the government of the Philippines requested the Japanese government to start the next project-type technical cooperation to expand the capacity of the BPSTC in the field of electrical and electronic appliances testing.</p>							

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

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

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

PHL-03-001

Project Title	English	The Cebu Socio-Economic Empowerment And Development Project					
	Others						
	Japanese	セブ州地方部活性化プロジェクト					
Country	Philippines	Project Number		Project ID	0121349E0	Total Cost	966,549 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Urban/Regional Development			-	Regional Development		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Social Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present	Economic Infrastructure Department					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	1999/3/1 - 2004/2/29	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	The Provincial Government of Cebu					
	Japan	Japan International Cooperation Agency					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	The socio-economic development of Cebu Province will be enhanced with prevalence of local government and development system on the basis of the Local Government Code.						
Project Purpose	Local development mechanism will be developed with strengthened local government administration in partnership with the local communities and NGOs for sustainable and effective use of development resources.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The capability of development administration of the Provincial Planning and Development Office (PPDO) is strengthened. 2) Municipal administrative methods and procedures concerning implementation of development projects will be demonstrated. 3) Experiences and know-how of the local development projects will be accumulated 4) Knowledge Management Bank (KMB) will be established in order to disseminate and share information on methods, procedures, know-how and experiences. 						
Project Overview	<p>The Philippines Government adopted the Local Code in 1991 in order for promoting the decentralization, thus a large part of the authority and functions for local development was transferred from the central to local governments. The Estrada government which came to power in 1988 declared that it would expand and carry forward the Social Reform Agenda, i.e., the anti-poverty programme launched in 1995, while further advancing the decentralization. In this connection, the Philippines Government has formulated the Central Visayas Development Plan 1993 to 1998). The Central Visayas has been considered to be the poorest district in the Philippines. According to the 1994 nationwide family budget survey, the annual earnings in this district were the lowest in the Philippines, standing at 6,409 pesos against the national average of 8,969 pesos. However, the country lacked the ability to give shape to the plan. Therefore, in 1993, the Philippine Government, in cooperation with JICA, drew up the Comprehensive Cebu Development Plan aimed at (1) sound and sustainable economic growth, (2) balanced growth and (3) social development and alleviation of poverty, and requested the Government of Japan to provide project-type technical cooperation for revitalization of the Cebu district.</p>						

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

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

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

PHL-04-001

Project Title	English	Project of Human Resources Development in Reproductive Health					
	Others						
	Japanese	フィリピン国農民参加によるマージナルランド環境及び生産管理計画					
Country	Philippines	Project Number	0600794	Project ID	0121374P0	Total Cost	500,000 000 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	2000/2/1 - 2005/1/31	Period of Phase 2	-		Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-		Period of AC	-
Organization	Partner Country	Bureau of Soil and Water Management, Department of Agriculture					
	Japan	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations	Grant aid: The Soil Research and Development Center Project (1988-1989) PTTC: The Soil Research and Development Center Project (1989-1994) PTTC: The Soil Research and Development Project, Phase II (1995-2000)						
Overall Goal	The soil and water management technologies contributing to the stable and sustainable agricultural production are adopted in pilot marginal lands (macro watershed of three TDFs)						
Project Purpose	Suitable soil and water management systems are developed for the three TDFs and their macro watersheds.						
Outputs	1) Soil and water management technologies are modified for three TDFs. 2) Three TDFs are well managed and maintained.						
Project Overview	<p>The Soils Research and Development Center (hereinafter referred to as “the SRDC”) Phase I project was implemented with the aim of improving agricultural productivity through the development of practical soil management methods. This project was carried out successfully for a period of five years starting in 1989. Subsequently the SRDC Phase II project was implemented with the aim developing technologies for problem soils including Ultisols for five years starting in 1995.</p> <p>In September 1998, the Republic of the Philippines made a request for the project entitled the “Environmental and Productivity Management of Marginal Soils in the Philippines” (hereinafter referred to as “the Project”) for the purpose of increasing food production through the improvement of the soil and water management of marginal lands and degraded soils.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	13	Short-term	15	Counterparts	48
Equipment	78,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	37,000 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) 226,000 (000JPY)
Trainees Received	16				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> *Because the first half of the project was mainly cooperation for research, there was a concern that its effectiveness might be limited. In the case of agricultural technical cooperation, benefits for farmers must be the priority and activities should be conducted close to farmers. *When a project cannot be implemented as originally planned, its cause needs to be analyzed and it should be dealt with as soon as possible. In this case, the course correction at the interim evaluation contributed to the success of the project. </p> <p> (Ex-post Evaluation) 1) Active participation of stakeholders in planning and implementation of technology development and promotion activities is key to project sustainability. 2) Linking farmers to sources of credit financing should be a complementary intervention for technology promotion projects to achieve financial sustainability. </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:			

PHL-05-001

Project Title	English	Strengthening Of Flood Forecasting And Warning Administration					
	Others						
	Japanese	洪水予警報業務強化指導					
Country	Philippines	Project Number		Project ID	121423	Total Cost	130,000 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Water Resources / Disaster Management			Disaster Management			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Industrial Development Department					
	At Present	Industrial Development Department					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2004/4/1 - 2006/4/1	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration					
	Japan	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Reduce loss of lives and damage to properties due to floods in the monitored river basins.						
Project Purpose	PAGASA(FFB) capability to manage and operate the flood forecasting and warning system is improved.						
Outputs	<p>(1) Maintenance program for telemetry/multiplex equipment established and utilized.</p> <p>(2) FFB is equipped with FFW equipment and facilities.</p> <p>(3) Skills of FFB personnel in issuing adequate, accurate and timely bulletins is enhanced.</p>						
Project Overview	<p>In Philippine, typhoons come close around 20 times in annual average, and 9 of them hit the Philippine islands and bring frequently localized torrential rainfall. Because of such weather condition and also increase of countrywide devastated mountainous area due to large-scale volcano eruption and deforestation, flood and debris flow disasters by heavy rainfall occur very frequently. In this situation, different governmental agencies have their own responsibilities on flood control and disaster mitigation, such as flood prevention and sabo works for main rivers in the country by the Department of Public Works and Highways, flood forecasting and warning administration by PAGASA, planning and implementation of disaster mitigation by local government units (LGUs).</p> <p>The flood forecasting and warning system (FFWS) was introduced into Pampanga river basin for the first time in the Philippines as a pilot project under the grant aid of Japan in the year 1973. After that, the FFWSs were extended to Agno, Bicol and Cagayan river basins and also the flood forecasting and warning system for dam operations (FFWSDO) using Japanese loan.</p> <p>More than 10 to 30 years have passed after installation of those FFWSs and the instruments and equipment for the systems were beyond their life span. In addition, due to the sediment originating from Mt. Pinatubo, the considerable change of the river channels of the Pampanga and the Agno rivers, and interference problems, FFWSs were not worked as originally planned. In 1999 the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF), presently known as the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) dispatched a study team to conduct the Special Assistance for Project Sustainability (SAPS) on the FFWSDO as well as the FFWSs. The important problems identified in the SAPS.</p>						

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

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

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>Although there was great achievement in the result of the project implementation, because it was not able to collect data and information related to the outcome indicators, which had been set to measure the accomplishment of project goal and project purpose, the project failed to confirm the actual achievement.</p> <p>Also, it was not enough to explain to relevant parties about how to utilize PDM and what data to be monitored and accumulated for evaluation. It is necessary for persons who are directly related to the project to understand at the planning stage of project about effective utilization of PDM for monitoring and evaluation. Furthermore, it is necessary to understand the necessity of collecting basic information periodically.</p>
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Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA), Department of	Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	No Change	Generally Active / Good		Used for Intended Purpose
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Mostly Achived	Sustainable but with Some Issues		Good
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	<p>Issues:</p> <p>JICA plans to conduct a technical cooperation project, which aims to strengthen the alert and forecast system for the upstream of the target area, complementing this project.</p>			

PHL-05-002

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

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

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

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

PHL-05-003

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

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

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

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) To further improve data processing/analysis program PHIVOLCS has been continuing further improvement of data processing/analysis software(PHILWAVE). It is suggested for PHIVOLC to provide further training for staffs who work on data processing/analysis. Because the number of staffs who work on data processing/analysis are not enough, and for assistance for staffs who work on refinement of PHILWAVE, it would be better for PHIVOLCS to newly employ personnel specialized in computer programming. Also, if there would be necessity, Japan side should provide cooperation for technical assistance to refine PHILWAVE.</p> <p>(2) To secure necessary budget and spare parts for better maintenance management for equipment and facilities It is important to spend appropriate budget for maintenance management for equipment. Especially, how much to store spare parts as stock is important because the amount of spare parts maintained in the second term of grant aid are limited. In presence, equipments are very new, and expense for maintenance management and necessary spare parts are minimum. But within years go by, expense for maintenance management and necessary spare parts would increase progressively. The department of equipment management has been recording parts exchanging, and has been reflecting to budgetary request of next year. To continue this type of activity is important for securing necessary budget and spare parts for good maintenance management of equipment.</p>
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Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology	Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	No Change	Generally Active / Good		Used for Intended Purpose
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Achieved	Sustainable but with Some Issues		Good
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

PHL-05-004

Project Title	English	Tctp On Improvement Of Occupational Safety And Health In Small And Medium-Sized Enterprises In Selected Asean And Asia Pacific Counties					
	Others						
	Japanese	中小企業の労働安全衛生改善プロジェクト					
Country	Philippines	Project Number	600772	Project ID	0121164M1	Total Cost	000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Social Security			-	Labour an Employment		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Economic Development Department					
	At Present	Industrial Development Department					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 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		
Recommendation and Lessons Learned						

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

PHL-06-001

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

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

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

<p>Recommendation and Lessons Learned</p>	<p>To TESDA Management :</p> <p>(1) TESDA should support TWC for sustaining and consolidating functions and roles as gender mainstreaming center for TVET sector.</p> <p>(2) Rightsizing & stable management composition of TWC should be addressed.</p> <p>To TWC :</p> <p>(1) TWC should continue to play its unique role in gender mainstreaming of TVET.</p> <p>(2) The past achievements by TWC be extended to more beneficiaries. In doing so, TWC should carefully identify its comparative advantages and strengthen and focus on such area of services.</p>
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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		Partially Used
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Mostly Achived	Sustainable but with Some Issues		Good
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation:</p> <p>It is evaluated that the project has been relatively sustainable after the project, judging from the high qualification acquirements rate, employment rate, and Entrepreneurship rate of the graduates. It is also appreciated that the number of staff has been increased compared to the time of completion of the project. However, some of the provided equipments are not used because an appropriate lecturer is not posted at the job training course. Also appropriate human resources such as counselors are not posted at TWC, thus the one-stop service function (KKOSS) has not enhanced business counseling. In all, the training course conducted by the TWC has been improved from the viewpoint of gender. It is appreciated that TWC staff have taken the gender training.</p>			
	<p>Issues:</p>			

PHL-07-001

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

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	9	Short-term	37	Counterparts	26
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	109,598 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) 109,598 (000JPY)
Trainees Received	32			Land and Facilities	Provision of Land and Facilities	
Others	Equipment: 57,876,000 Pesos			Others	Local Cost: 27,355,000 Pesos	

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) Dispatch of Administrative Assistance mission would enable stakeholders to deepen the understandings on the problems, difficulties of the project. The project implementation plan was revised to adjust the actual status of PCG, which might be evaluated as negative in terms of its consistency with PDM and Project Document. To make them understand the actual status and inevitability of the revision of activities, it would be effective to request the mission and explain the actual situation.</p> <p>(2) Effectiveness of project-type cooperation for human resource development in the field of coast guard Capacity building of PCG personnel by using technical cooperation scheme turned out to be very successful from two viewpoints below;</p> <p>1) Field covered by coast guard is too huge to be treated by small cooperation scheme 2) Combination of equipment and facility with appropriate techniques in a concentrated manner can be applied in the scheme</p> <p>(3) Importance of counterpart capacity One of the reasons why technical transfer has been successfully done to PCG personnel in this project is up to its inherent characteristics, related to PCG administrative system as follows;</p> <p>1) Well arranged recruiting system 2) Explicit promotion system 3) Well functioning of decision making process 4) Well maintained disciplined manner 5) PCG is actually independent with generally recognized performance even if it is under DOTC formally.</p> <p>(4) How to spread knowledge and skills given through seminar/training successfully Allocation of personnel who took part in seminar/training plays a very important role to disseminate knowledge and skills gotten from seminar/training. Therefore he/she should be assigned to the most appropriate post to utilize and disseminate them fully.</p> <p>(5) Effective learning sequence for some subjects In order to acquire knowledge and skills of risky operational subject such as pilot activity in the field, learning based on a sequence of actions is effective. It is composed of four steps, a) Lecture, b) Simulation, c) Practice training and d) OJT.</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
	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	<p>Current Situation: (FY2007 Survey) It is notable that they have continued submergence training implemented in the project. In order to maintain the equipments provided in the project appropriately, the department of equipment maintenance was upgraded to the position under direct control of the director general with increased staff in the Coast Guard Education and Training Command (CGETC). It is confirmed that the equipments are continuously utilized together with the training pool built in the project, according to the long-term expert (maritime safety administration) dispatched to Philippines Coast Guard (PCG). As mentioned in the response to the questionnaire, PCG has gained recognition as a model of maritime law enforcement agency through the project. Australia and United States offered support for human resource development. In particular, Australia has offered more than a dozen courses for human resource development in the fields of maritime safety.</p>			
	<p>Issues: (FY2007 Survey) Supporting evidence against the response to the questionnaire in order to confirm if they have conducted appropriate and continuous training in the subjects other than submergence training. It is noted that change of instructors by personnel reshuffles of PCG conducted every 2 years is detrimental to continuous training. In order to assure continuity and quality of training, structured education and training system should be established. Most of the instructors at PCG requested by the project have already been transferred to outside of CGETC. It is required to considerate human resource, including reappointment of the former instructors to CGETC.</p>			

Project Title	English	Strengthening the Health Delivery System in the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM)					
	Others						
	Japanese	ARMM地域保健サービス改善プロジェクト					
Country	Philippines	Project Number		Project ID		Total Cost	154,000 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Health			-	Health System		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Philippines Office					
	At Present	Philippines Office					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2004/12/28 - 2008/03/31	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Mindanao Health Development Office/Department of Health					
	Japan	Asian Health Institute					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	To improve people's access to health and medical service in ARMM region.						
Project Purpose	To consolidate a community health model in ARMM region.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Knowledge and technique of health administrative officials and healthcare workers (midwives, health workers and laboratory personnel in Barangay) will be improved by implementing and participating in various training courses. 2. Health activities will be strengthened with participation of citizens. 3. Health activities will be expanded and improved with leadership of the government, including healthcare centers in towns and infrastructural development of Barangay health center. 4. Partnership and cooperation among neighboring medical institutions will be strengthened. 						
Project Overview	<p>Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM), which consists of Maguindanao, Lanao del Sur, Tawi-Tawi, Sulu, Basilan and Islamic City of Marawi, established through the Peace Agreement concluded between the government of the Philippines and Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) in 1996 and the referendum for the expansion of ARMM in 2001. The relevant region has its population of 2.8 millions based on the statistics of the year 2000 and it shows 63 percent for the rate of poor population, which exceeds the national average of 34 percent, due to its delay of socio-economic development influenced by the long-term armed conflict. Each health indicator shows much lower results compared to the national average, suffering from bad nutrition and infection diseases, and faced the problems such as the infant of medical facilities, unposted health personnel, and the shortage of technical capacity, medicines and knowledge of preventive healthcare. Under this situation, especially to tackle the lack of capacity of regional health administrators, JICA implemented the country focused training course "Participatory Comprehensive Health Administration Promotion (PCHAP)" in collaboration with the Asian Health Institute (Phase 1: 1998-2002, Phase 2: 2003-2007), and has been implementing the trainings as to the participatory planning methods and primary healthcare targeted the administrators engaged in regional healthcare through the in-land training program "Participatory Comprehensive Health Administration Activities Promotion", in collaboration with the Institute for Primary Health Care, Philippine NGO which located its headquarter in Davao city in Mindanao islands since the year 2001. Based on the progress of the abovementioned training course and the request from the Department of Health - Mindanao Health Development Office (DOH-MHDO), JICA started the human resources development of health administrators and health and medical workers through the trainings, the provision of basic medical equipments and materials for the Rural Health Unit (RHU) and the Barangay Health Station (BHS), and the technical cooperation project "the Project for improvement of the Primary Health Care Service in ARMM" in 2004, aimed at implementing the regional health care activities. In addition, the launch of this project enabled the abovementioned country focused training course and in-land training program started as an individual project to be continuously implemented as an input component from 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	<p>- The issues on ARMM healthcare administration</p> <p>Although ARMM is an autonomous region in which the involvement of the central government is limited, the government of ARMM succeeded in decentralizing and has more power and fund resources, which are transferred to municipalities in general, compared to usual healthcare administration of the Philippines, different from the other regions. In addition, the maintenance of administrative organizations and institutions is on the process of development and the coordination mechanism between each province and ARMM does not sufficiently function.</p> <p>This project formulated the project design in a way that the results of precedent CP training in Japan and in-land training program are integrated with the field activities through the returned trainees, however, it took much time for the realization of training results (action plan), the arrangement of positioning of small-scaled healthcare projects, and the coordination for the formulation and operation of implementation mechanism of the project. This was caused by the abovementioned system of healthcare administration, limited administration capacity of the autonomous region, and insufficient prospect for the strong dependence of the project management upon political and social relations in each region at the planning stage, so that the necessary cost for personnel distribution and coordination cost including the preparation period could not be set in the project. For the future cooperation, the present status of administration and politics in ARMM needs to be fully considered for the creation of the system of project implementation.</p>					
	<p>- The project management with sensitivity for the situation of conflict-affected regions</p> <p>In the troubled regions of Mindanao including ARMM where the conflict long continued, people have combustion and distrust for the organizations such as the central government and the external NGOs due to their historical background, and therefore, it takes long time and much energy for the creation of trust and consensus formation. In addition, the project management and monitoring, including the selection of the mechanism of fund management and local consultant, are required to be implemented with careful consideration due to excessive fragile governance.</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	Enhancement of Hydrographic Capabilities for Navigational Safety					
	Others						
	Japanese	航行安全のための水路業務能力強化プロジェクト					
Country	Philippines	Project Number	600832	Project ID	0121460E0	Total Cost	170,000 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Transportation			-	Capacity Development for Transport Sector		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Social Development Department					
	At Present	Economic Infrastructure Department					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2006/03/22 - 2008/03/21	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), National Mapping and Resource Information Authority (NAMRIA), Coast and Geodetic Survey Department (CGSD)					
	Japan	Hydrographic and Oceanographic Department, Japan Coast Guard					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations	JICA Technical Cooperation Project "Technology Development for Electronic Navigational Charts (ENC)" (2000-2005)						
Overall Goal	CGSD/NAMRIA sufficiently and continually supplies information needed for safety of marine transportation and navigation.						
Project Purpose	Hydrographic capacity of CGSD for providing the adequate nautical charts and information required by users is enhanced.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Data acquisition and processing techniques of hydrographic survey are improved 2) Tidal observation and its data analysis are improved 3) Digital nautical chart compilation and data-basing techniques are improved 						
Project Overview	<p>The Philippines, being one of the archipelagic countries in Southeast Asia, has maritime transportation as one of the most important factors in economic development. The surrounded marine areas are 267,000 .. It is essential to secure sea routes and ports for marine industries, agriculture, forestry, fishery, developer of marine resources, marine leisure, marine preservation and etc.</p> <p>On the other hand, many marine accidents (232 accidents in 2004) and marine incidents (578 incidents in 2004) on the surrounded marine areas of the Philippines are reported, so it is important task to systematize the information which is needed for the safety of human lives on the sea, the development of the marine industries, conservation and effective use of marine resources.</p> <p>The National Mapping and Resource Information Authority (NAMRIA) through its Coast & Geodetic Survey Department (CGSD) has the mandate to conduct maritime surveys and mapping specifically, charting, tidal observation, and geodetic works. CGSD/NAMRIA has issued 178 nautical paper charts of the Philippines. The transfer of the paper charts to electric charts has been important task and the target for a long period. At last, 177 paper charts were transferred into electric charts at the year of 2004 by introducing the technology of digitization through JICA Project from 2000 to 2005.</p> <p>However, it is an obvious fact that some of the indications in the nautical charts are different from the present states because the data of the nautical charts are based on the analog nautical charts which were produced more than 50 years ago. In response to that, another JICA project has been implemented (2006-2008) with the purpose of technical transfer of necessary theories, technology and know-how for correction based on the newly acquired data through new survey and the analysis of the data.</p> <p>This time, as the above mentioned project is in the final process, the terminal evaluation will be implemented for the purpose of measuring the attainment of the project purpose and outputs in the PDM and to measure fixing the technology, effect to the organization of counterpart and Philippine society.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	1	Short-term	4	Counterparts	25
Equipment	105,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	5,000 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) 18,000 (000JPY)
Trainees Received	9				Land and Facilities	Office for the experts with communication facilities
Others					Others	

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) The self motivation is one of the important factors that the project purpose has been achieved. (To the effort to catch up the progress against the delay caused by the damage of the equipment) The elements of being able to keep the effort for several months are the leadership of Project Director and support by Japanese experts.</p> <p>(2) Continuous self effort contributes most to self sustainability. The fact that experts work in advance to counterparts becomes exemplariness especially in low-key effort.</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:			

Project Title	English	Tuberculosis Control Project					
	Others						
	Japanese	結核対策向上プロジェクト					
Country	Philippines	Project Number		Project ID		Total Cost	552,086 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Health		-	Tuberculosis			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Human Development Department					
	At Present	Human Development Department					
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	Infectious Disease Office (IDO), Department of Health(DOH), National Center for Disease Prevention and Control (NCDPC), Research Institute of Tropical Medicine (RITM), National Tuberculosis Reference Laboratory(NTRL).					
	Japan	Ministry of Health and Labor, Research Institute of Tuberculosis, JATA					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Tuberculosis in the Republic of the Philippines is controlled.						
Project Purpose	Quality National Tuberculosis Control Program (NTP) is sustainably managed.						
Outputs	<p>1) Quality DOTS implementation is ensured, through capacity building activities and strengthening monitoring and supervision system.</p> <p>2) Quality laboratory services become available nationwide by the formation of the network.</p> <p>3) Capacity to plan and conduct operational researches, such as Nationwide drug Resistance Survey (DRS), to monitor the program is strengthened.</p>						
Project Overview	<p>The Philippines has been listed as one of the 22 Tuberculosis (TB) high burden countries ranking 9th in terms of its incidence in the world and 3rd in the Western Pacific Region of World Health Organization (WHO). The TB statistics in the Philippines show TB as the 6th leading cause of morbidity and mortality.</p> <p>National Tuberculosis Control Program (NTP) is one of the topmost prioritized programs of the Department of Health (DOH) in the Philippines.</p> <p>JICA started its technical cooperation project to promote DOTS (Directly Observed Treatment, Short-course) with the objective to improve the public health in Cebu Province. A model was developed to test the feasibility and effectiveness of the new NTP policies and revised guidelines which followed the new "DOTS strategy" developed by WHO.</p> <p>The TB Control Project was formulated in 1997 as the second phase of the JICA project. The project was expected to expand Cebu's experience to the rest of the provinces and cities in Region 7, Laguna Province in Region 4a, Bulacan and Nueva Ecija in Region3, Rizal in Region4A and Eastern Samar in Region 8. In these project areas, the NTP target of 85% cure rate was accomplished within two years of the project implementation.</p> <p>The current Project started on September 1st 2002, with cooperation period of five years. The Project Purpose is set as "Quality National Tuberculosis Program (NTP) is sustainably managed". As the current Project is in the third phase of JICA's technical cooperation for TB control in the Philippines, the focus is on the sustainability of NTP compared to the previous projects.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	5	Short-term	50	Counterparts	18
Equipment	87,528 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	74,710 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	13				Land and Facilities	Office space for experts
Others					Others	- Allocation of budget 60,973,000 JPY - Drugs and Other supplies and consumables

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

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>- In order to build a model of EQA system and to expand it throughout the country, sufficient staffing, allocation of funding, and ensuring local government commitment are preconditions. Therefore, conducting awareness raising activities on a regular basis to local governments is essential. Also, it is important to enact laws and regulations to make the plan concrete.</p> <p>- In order to reduce the risk of trouble in Project management, switching of principal experts should be limited as much as possible. When switching is necessary, it is important that the information and experience accumulated by the expert be briefed thoroughly to the successor.</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	
	Expanded / Active	Active / Good		Used for Intended Purpose	
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation	
	Mostly Achived	No Issue		Very Good	
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation: (FY2007 Survey) Sustainability is reached satisfactory level from financial and economical point of view with cooperation with other donors. Philippines has conducted patrolling-guidance since the project completed to further strengthen monitoring. There are no problem in utilization and maintenance of the equipments either. Following the issuance of Administrative Order about implementation guideline for QAS system, the quality of DOTS is expected to be more improved. The ownership of the government of Philippines stays so high that they have been working proactively with staff assigned in DOH and NTRL. Moreover, in regional area, it is highly respected that regional, provincial, and municipal public health centers have been proactively working on the activities after the project completion. As for sustainability after the project, they achieved a result as aimed. They created the manual such as "Handbook for Quality Dots" in the project to distribute all over. Though it is a matter of no importance, it is not clear how they utilize the manual and how they assure its quality (creating a guideline including note and instruction, conducting trainings, etc.).				
	Issues:				

PHL-08-001

Project Title	English	Educational Support for the New CNS/ATM Systems Implementation Project					
	Others						
	Japanese	新CNS/ATM整備に係る教育支援プロジェクト					
Country	Philippines	Project Number	600812	Project ID	0121427E0	Total Cost	0 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Transportation			-	International / Inter-regional Transportation		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Philippines Office					
	At Present	Philippines Office					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2004/10/13 - 2008/10/12	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Air Transportation Office, Department of Transport and Communications, Civil Aviation Training Center					
	Japan	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transportation and Tourism					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	The function and capacity of aviation safety administration of the Republic of the Philippines is improved by training the personnel who operate, manage, and maintain the new CNS/ATM (Communication Navigation Surveillance/Air Transaction Management) system to enhance the air safety.						
Project Purpose	Enough number of air traffic controllers and air traffic engineers are trained to operate and maintain the new CNS/ATM system.						
Outputs	<p>(1) Effective training materials for the new CNS/ATM course are developed.</p> <p>(2) Training skills of the CATC (Civil Aviation Training Center Manila) instructors are improved.</p> <p>(3) Training courses for the new CNS/ATM system are regularly conducted.</p> <p>(4) Materials and equipment are utilized and maintained properly.</p> <p>(5) The training rules and training system are revised in accordance with ICAO (International Civil Aviation Organization) standards; therefore the training management of CATC is improved.</p>						
Project Overview	<p>ICAO has been encouraging an introduction of the new CNS/ATM system worldwide to improve the safety of air control services by the year 2010. The Government of the Philippines is trying to introduce the above system to its FIR (Flight Information Region) to improve the air safety, through a project financed by the 25th yen loans. However, operations and management of the new system being largely different from those of the old system, it was necessary for air controllers and engineers to learn fundamental knowledge of the air control system to accommodate a smooth transition of the systems. In view of this situation, the Government of the Philippines requested the Government of Japan to implement a technical cooperation project to start and maintain training courses at CATC for the new CNS/ATM system.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	1	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					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:			

Project Title	English	The Capacity Development for the Philippines Standards and Conformity Assessment Programs					
	Others						
	Japanese	標準・適合性評価強化プログラムプロジェクト					
Country	Philippines	Project Number		Project ID		Total Cost	0 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Private Sector Development			-	Industrial Development Institution		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Industrial Development Department					
	At Present	Industrial Development Department					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2005/10/01 - 2008/09/30	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Bureau of Product Standards, Department of Trade and Industry					
	Japan						
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	The Philippine Standards and Conformity Assessment Programs will be internationally recognized, thereby facilitating trade for Philippine industries.						
Project Purpose	Technical competence of the BPS Testing Center and product certification scheme of BPS will be enhanced.						
Outputs	<p>1) The overall management system concerning the operations of the BPS programs in the field of testing and certification of electric and electronic products will be enhanced through development, improvement and effective implementation of relevant quality management systems.</p> <p>2) Counterparts' technical competence for testing and certification of electric and electronic products including calibration technique of testing equipment will be improved and a maintenance mechanism of such competence will be enhanced.</p>						
Project Overview	<p>To improve international competitiveness of industries, eliminating technical barriers to trade is important. Participating in Mutual Recognition Arrangement (MRA), which reduces business transaction costs and time by avoiding multiple conformity assessment procedures, like inspection, testing and certification, is therefore indispensable. To actively participate in MRA, the Philippine Standards and Conformity Assessment Programs (SCAP) should be enhanced, particularly in testing and certification programs. The Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) - Bureau of Product Standards (BPS) is the responsible authority to administer mandatory product certification for industrial products that adversely affect health, life and safety of consumers as well as the conduct of testing to ensure compliance to the safety and quality requirement of Philippine National Standards.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	1	Short-term	5	Counterparts	8
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	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:			

PHL-97-001

Project Title	English	The Public Health Development Project					
	Others						
	Japanese	公衆衛生					
Country	Philippines	Project Number		Project ID		Total Cost	000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Health			-	Other Health Issues		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Medical Cooperation Department					
	At Present	Human Development Department					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	1992/9/1 - 1997/8/31	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Department of Health, Cebu Provincial Health Office					
	Japan	Research Institute of Tuberculosis					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	To develop a public health service system in the defined model area with the focus on the Tuberculosis Control Program as a model component of public health service system to improve public health of the people in the Republic of the Philippines.						
Project Purpose	To reinforce implementation of the Tuberculosis Control Program with special emphasis on case-finding and treatment, serving as a public health management model to be adopted for implementation of other local government health programs.						
Outputs							
Project Overview	<p>While the Philippines suffer one of the high tuberculosis incidence rate in the world, the anti-tuberculosis measurements were lagged behind. The Government of the Philippines recognized the importance of overcoming the problem, and formulated the national anti-tuberculosis measurement plan. The government also put significant amount of budget and received supports from donor governments and international bodies in order to focus the implementation of related activities, but the improvements were still not forthcoming. Under these circumstances, the Government of the Philippines submitted a request to the Government of Japan for cooperation in the public health field focusing on prevention and treatment of tuberculosis.</p>						

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

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

PHL-98-001

Project Title	English	The Project on Enhancing Vocational Training of the Institute, NITVET-TESDA					
	Others						
	Japanese	フィリピン共和国職業訓練向上計画					
Country	Philippines	Project Number		Project ID	0121249P0	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	1994/4/1 - 1999/3/31	Period of Phase 2	-		Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-		Period of AC	-
Organization	Partner Country	TESDA (The Technical Education and Skills Development Authority) NITVET (National Institute for Technical Vocational Education and Training)					
	Japan	Employment Promotion Corporation, Ministry of Labour					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Capacity of Vocational training institutions in the Philippines is improved.						
Project Purpose	Capacity of the NITVET-TESDA to implement vocational training is built in line with the TMC.						
Outputs	C/Ps' abilities are enhanced, using TMC approach to a level that makes them capable of; (1) conducting training trials for managers and trainers and, (2) improving vocational training courses						
Project Overview	<p>Early in the 1990s, the Philippines was not only heavily influenced by the international economic situation caused by the Gulf War, but also suffered from natural hazards like earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. As a result of them, the Philippines had several economic problems such as accumulating nation debts, foreign currency shortage, high unemployment rates, and price hikes. In that situation, the Philippines government put the highest priority to the alleviation of poverty, the remedy for the economic gap between urban and rural areas, the increasing of national production, the creation of employment opportunities, and the sustaining of the economic growth. Among those, the creation of employment opportunities was the most important of all.</p> <p>In the 1991 statistics, the overall unemployment rate was over 30% in the Philippines and the increase of unemployment became an unstable factor for political and social stability. Owing to this, the government has tried to improve vocational training qualitatively and quantitatively in order to level up workers' professional skills. At the same time, it has made efforts to create employment opportunities in the manufacturing sector taking advantage of increasing direct investment. Human resources who will engage in vocational training is the most important for it.</p> <p>In order to achieve the above mentioned purpose, the Philippines government requested Japan to provide the project type technical cooperation aiming at improving the vocational training system managed by Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (hereinafter referred to as "TESDA"). This vocational system included curriculum and material development, skills certificate development, vocational training, information service, and training management. After several surveys, this project was launched on 1 April 1994, scheduled to be continued for 5 years.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	15	Short-term	16	Counterparts	20
Equipment	265,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) 36,000 (000JPY)
Trainees Received	16				Land and Facilities	Building and Facilities for management and training
Others					Others	The necessary space for workshops and office of the Project The PEVOTI Management and Training building and facilities,

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) The installation of JPCM method in an early stage</p> <p>1) The application of the participative workshop Within this project, in the stage of preliminary study the participative workshop was executed, but after the implementation, the experience of the workshop is not made full use of it. In order to get better understanding of all the counter-parts, the follow up of the participative workshop might have been effective.</p> <p>2) Modification for the evaluation in the end. The aims of this project are to install the system of the “Vocational Training” itself and to settle that system, which is very new type of technical cooperation for the Japanese government. For the future, in case the new challenges or the aims are to be implemented, settlement of the goal index and the evaluation standards should be done from the beginning of the project.</p> <p>(2) The transfer of the new soft (know-how) technology The installation of the new concept TMC has been made up through the activities of the project. In another word, it was a counting process of trial and error for the experts during the first one-two years, so that for the meantime the technology transfer had been out of function. In the case of technical transfer that had not yet been established in Japan, careful preparation should be made beforehand. In addition, in order to achieve some efforts during the project implementing period, much more discussion should be done in the stage of the planning and also the way of cooperation should be considered.</p> <p>(3) The organization system of the project New organization system had already been made up so that some doubts are remaining about the problem of Institution-Building. To think about the sustainability of the post-termination of the project, these can be the better choices to execute the project by using existing organizations or to set the organization in the body of TESDA. As a result, the organization system regarding to the project should be well discussed with the implementing body at the point of Project Design.</p> <p>(4) Publication and promotion of understanding to the actors of the project At the entrance hall of PEVOTI, a plate with a project mission statement or with a list of the activities has been embedded. By setting this plate, the direction and the goal of the project appeared to be clear for the actors. As seen above, to visualize the goal or the outline of the project is not only a monument but also a record for the future of the collaboration of two countries. For these reasons, even in the other projects, to encourage the counter-part country to do the same activity must be a good idea.</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:			

PHL-98-002

Project Title	English	Diversification Crops Irrigation Engineering Project					
	Others						
	Japanese	フィリピン共和国畑地灌漑技術開発計画					
Country	Philippines	Project Number		Project ID	0121169E1	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	1987/5/28 - 1992/5/27	Period of Phase 2	1993/5/28 - 1998/5/27	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	National Irrigation Administration, Department of Agriculture					
	Japan	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	(phase2) To realize the reasonable water management, institute management and wet-paddy rice irrigation in the representative National Irrigation System: NIS and increase the land use ratio based on the technology of Irrigation Center which is scheduled for construction.						
Project Purpose	(phase2) 1) For the purpose of upgrading the technical level of the NIA technicians, to execute varieties of case studies and to revise the manual. 2) To be carried on and be developed the established technology of NIA by the Philippines themselves.						
Outputs	(phase2) 1) To improve the technical level of the technicians in the irrigation center. 2) To revise the manual of the dry field irrigation (Manual). 3) To improve the moisture analysis method and implement case studies. 4) To streamline the mean of water allocation plan and implement case studies. 5) To install economical maintenance mean of the irrigation institute, remedial technique, and experimental construction and to implement case studies. 6) To prepare the basic data of the irrigation plan and the management. 7) To execute the trainings for general irrigation technology.						
Project Overview	Agriculture is an important industry in the Republic of the Philippines. However the ratio of the national economy is very big, more than half of the people who live in rural places are the poor. Consequently, from the middle of the 1980's the government of the Philippines started "the policy for promotion of diversified crops" in order to increase the income of the farmers. In such a context, from the May of 1987 for over a five-year period, the government of Japan stated to implement the project-typed technical cooperation "Diversification Crops Irrigation Engineering Project (Phase1)" which include the maintenance of the planning design standard (Manual) for the dry field irrigation and the technical training for the technical staffs of National Irrigation Administration (NIA). Before the ending of this project, the Government of the Philippines requested to the Government of Japan for the project-typed technical cooperation in order to utilize the Manual: prepared in the January of the 1992 within a validation phase and to take advantage of that result for upgrading of the Manual.						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	26	Short-term	32	Counterparts	60
Equipment	298,874 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	126,272 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) 315,000 (000JPY)
Trainees Received	42			Land and Facilities	NIA building facilities, Experimental plots, Training facilities etc	
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>1) Installation of the PDM based on the R/D and the TS by using PCM method are in need.</p> <p>2) For ensuring a flexible response to the changes caused of the external factors of the counter-part country, to implement detailed monitoring and training tour.</p> <p>3) For the purpose of enabling the smooth action such as training implementation after the arrival of the experts, to improve the supporting system.</p> <p>(EX-POST EVALUATION)</p> <p>Conclusion</p> <p>The overall goal; "To realize the reasonable water management, institute management and wet-paddy rice irrigation by using the representative National Irrigation System (NIS), and increase the land use ratio based on the technology of the irrigation center." has been showing good results in the face of the statistics. However, the construction of the irrigation center had not achieved, so that the human resources of the project, the transmitted knowledge and skills, and the equipments have been used in a limited field such as in the project of the NIA.</p> <p>Recommendations</p> <p>(1) In order to achieve the modernization of the irrigation development in the NIA, establishment of the irrigation center which plays all over the function is the key. Therefore, the establishment plan of the irrigation center is worth to be reconsidered.</p> <p>(2) NIA needs to ensure the sufficient budget in order to utilize the acquired knowledge and the technologies of the counterparts of this project and the NIA staffs who have participated at the trainings.</p> <p>Lessons Learned</p> <p>(1) For ensuring the sustainability of the project, instead of setting special project management department, choosing the counterpart agency from the existing department of the implementing body and appointing permanent staffs as the counterparts are needed.</p> <p>(2) In case of implementing similar project, limiting the level at a national irrigation project and considering about one or two of the project plans will lead the exact prediction of the sustainability of the project efforts and the expression of the impacts. In this case, although the overall goal of this project was settled at a national level, the project was only targeting on a few national irrigation projects not all of them.</p> <p>Therefore to consider about the range of the project, there was an obvious difficulty to measure the degree of contribution at a national level. For this reason, the challenge of measuring the efforts based on the influence of all of the national irrigation projects should have been considered difficult at the beginning.</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:			

PHL-98-003

Project Title	English	The National Construction Productivity Development Project					
	Others						
	Japanese	フィリピン共和国建設生産性向上計画プロジェクト					
Country	Philippines	Project Number		Project ID	0121225P0	Total Cost	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	1993/4/1 - 1998/3/31	Period of Phase 2	-		Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	1998/04 - 1999/03	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Construction Manpower Development Foundation (CMDF)					
	Japan	Ministry of Construction, Building Contractors, Society					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations	Grant Aid						
Overall Goal	To achieve a globally competitive Philippine construction industry through improved productivity						
Project Purpose	CMDF (Construction Manpower development foundation) develops, establishes and promotes a system of formulating and certifying WPS for construction engineers, supervisor and project managers						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.WPS (work performance standards) were formulated/ disseminated/ utilized <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Handbook of 8 sectors 2.Training <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2208 (target 2000) men 3.COMTCP (construction managers training and certification program) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 40 for honorary schemes: ok • Automatic/ regular schemes are not yet (total target 200) 4.TQM(Total quality management) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 109 companies are enrolled • Improvement is necessary 5.To establish sustainable development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • not yet completed 						
Project Overview	<p>Although the development of the construction industry is one of the high-priority issue within the national development plan of the Republic of the Philippines, still the inefficient way of contraction technique is prevalent and which shackle to improve the construction productivity. To solve this problem the establishment of the Work Performance Standards: WPS and diffusion of it became a major task. For this reason, in September the 1990, the Government of the Republic of the Philippines requested to the Government of Japan for project-typed technical assistance to improve the construction productivity as the CMDF which is the only construction training center in that country to be an implementing body.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	14	Short-term	41	Counterparts	
Equipment	35,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	129,000 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	22			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others	Local cost 46,600,000 pesos	

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>1. Strengthen CMDF linkages with other industry and institutional partners in the government and private sectors. 2. Provide inputs necessary to NCPDP: sufficient number of counterpart personnel and project staff including an expert on data gathering and processing; and adequate operational budget. 3. Ensure the optimum utilization of donated equipment through the conduct of skills and supervisory training courses in consultation with Japanese experts and in consideration of local conditions. Provide an effective maintenance program particularly for high tech precision equipment.</p> <p>(EX-POST EVALUATION) Conclusion As an impact of the project the evaluation of the CNDF by the construction related government ministries and agencies such as Technical Education and Skills Development Authority have been recognized. However, still it can be concluded that the construction industry of the Philippines lacks the international competitiveness. So far the financial situation has been remained stable, but from here on, the way to ensure the budget of the maintenance of the equipments became another issue. In addition, privatization of the CMDF has been discussed so that the future position of the CMDF is not clear.</p> <p>Recommendations Although the allocation of the budget from the government have been ensured at this time, there is a possibility that the budget for the CMDF will be decreased considering about the financial condition of the government. Therefore it is important to consider about the possibilities to increase own income.</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	
	Diminished / Less Active	Generally Active / Good	Not Much Used	
	Impact	Sustainability	Summary of Current Situation	
	Not Much Achieved	Sustainable but with Some Issues	Partially Not Good	
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation: (FY2007 Survey) Institutional scale and activity status: Affected by the streamlining plan by the government of Philippines, both the budget and the staff tend to be decreasing. It is considered inevitable as this trend is not only shown in the counterpart of the project but also all the Philippine's government agencies. Utilization of equipments: Some of the equipments are not utilized properly because lack of trainings among the staff. Realization of results: Considering the present situation of entire construction industry in Philippines, in which continuous and new employments are difficult, it is evaluated that they have not achieved the overall goal. However, in spite of these negative factors, it is considered that no more supplementary cooperation is necessary. This is because CMDC enables to assure achievement of the overall goal, and financial and technical sustainability with their original program and industry support.</p>			
	<p>Issues: (FY2007 Survey) No information.</p>			

Project Title	English	Science and Mathematics Education Manpower Development Project (SMEMDP)						
	Others							
	Japanese	フィリピン共和国初中等理数科教育向上パッケージ協力・理数科教師訓練センタープロジェクト						
Country	Philippines	Project Number		Project ID	0121226P0	Total Cost	000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Education			- Primary Education				
Division in Charge	At that Time	Social Development Cooperation Department						
	At Present	Economic Infrastructure 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	Department of Education, University of the Philippines						
	Japan	Ministry of Education, Science and Culture						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal	The capabilities of the science and mathematics teachers in the elementary and high schools throughout the Philippines will be enhanced and upgraded through the training provided by teacher trainers (both teacher educators and teacher leaders) who were trained at UP-ISMED-STTC under this Project							
Project Purpose	UP-ISMED-STTC shall become a highly competent institute to train science and mathematics teachers at the elementary and high school levels who can play a leading role in the planning and management of teacher training courses that are focused on laboratory experiment and practical work and in the development of instructional methods and materials.							
Outputs	<p>(1)The instructional capabilities on the basic laboratory and practical work of the teacher educators of UP-ISMED-STTC are to be enhanced.</p> <p>(2)The capabilities of the teacher educators of UP-ISMED-STTC in developing the teacher training curricula, and instructional methods and materials are to be enhanced.</p> <p>(3)The ability of staff of UP-ISMED-STTC in operating and maintaining equipment is to be enhanced.</p> <p>(4)The teacher educators of UP-ISMED-STTC shall acquire a higher capability in planning and managing effective teacher training courses in each subject.</p> <p>(5)The capabilities of UP-ISMED-STTC staff in supporting leader trainers at regional level to conduct Regional Training Programs (RTPs) are to be enhanced.</p>							
Project Overview	<p>In the Philippines, there had been a serious lack of human resources, especially in the field of science and technology which is necessary for sustainable economic growth. Therefore, the government has put as one of its first priorities the development of science and mathematics education, especially at the elementary and high school levels. It was recognized to be necessary to improve the level of the science and mathematics teachers whose knowledge and experience were inadequate.</p> <p>Under this recognition, the government of the Philippines requested the Japanese government for the project type technical cooperation at the Science Teacher Training Center of Institute for Science and Mathematics Education Development of the University of the Philippines (hereinafter referred to as UP-ISMED-STTC), which was built with the Japanese Grant Aid in 1990 as an institute for training science and mathematics teachers.</p>							

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	15	Short-term	24	Counterparts	105-107/y
Equipment	113,520 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	76,410 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	18			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others	Local Cost 91000000peso	

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>1) Available result on the Project includes teaching materials developed for the NTP and RTP and a source book that created the teaching methods. Although these are visible concrete outcomes, behind them were the concrete methods of cooperation planning and implementation that had been accumulated as knowledge and experiences of experts and cooperation volunteers. These methods are recorded in detail as materials and can be used in similar cooperation projects in other developing countries.</p> <p>2) As this project was the first package cooperation, the difficulty of organically combining JICA's separate schemes and implement a project under a uniform concept and plan was also clearly shown. It means that, whether in planning or evaluating a package cooperation project, the current system in which more than six sections in JICA (more than 10 when external bodies are included) are required to meet to decide the policy is never efficient.</p> <p>3) This package cooperation project suggests the necessity for Japan to establish a clear cooperation strategy for the improvement of science and math education as well as points to be improved for project implementation.</p> <p>4) Because neither Japan nor JICA has enough experience in education cooperation projects for science and math education, most adequate methods are not accumulated sufficiently and survey and research approach or methods for cooperation planning are not fully developed. Meanwhile, there have been an increasing number of requests for education cooperation for science and math from other developing countries. Standardized approach for survey and analysis and methods for cooperation planning need to be established urgently.</p> <p>5) There are many more policy-related and strategic issues, which include for which we should provide cooperation, In-Service or Pre-Service Training, on which we should focus training, central or local, in which order and to which extent local cooperation should be provided, how we should develop Japanese experts with abundant experiences and knowledge to respond to request for cooperation in science and math education that is expected to increase in the future. One way to handle these issues is to continue to discuss them as a focal theme of JICA's basic research and NILIM (the National Institute for Land and Infrastructure Management)'s survey research with cooperation from the bodies that dispatch experts and concerned ministries and agencies.</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 Soils Research and Development Center Project								
	Others									
	Japanese	フィリピン共和国土壌研究開発センター計画								
Country	Philippines	Project Number		Project ID	0121175P1	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	1989/7/1	-	1994/6/30	Period of Phase 2	1995/2/1	-	2000/1/31	Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-		Period of AC	-		
Organization	Partner Country	Department of Agriculture, BSWM/SRDC								
	Japan	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries								
Contracted Party										
Related Cooperations										
Overall Goal	Farmers' soil management techniques for poor soil including acid soil (PSIU) will improve.									
Project Purpose	In the areas selected by SRDC (Soil Research Development Center), soil management and erosion prevention techniques for PSIU will be improved, and classification techniques for soil production potential will be improved.									
Outputs	<p>1. Soil and fertilizer</p> <p>1.1 Constraints for crop production and methods for improvement for PSIU are clarified</p> <p>1.2 Manual for integrated soil improvement technology for PSIU is developed.</p> <p>2. Soil conservation</p> <p>2.1 Technologies for soil erosion control for PSIU are improved.</p> <p>2.2 Methods for soil conservation for PSIU are developed.</p> <p>3. Soil productivity capability classification standard</p> <p>3.1 Method for basic land classification is developed.</p> <p>3.2 Method for soil productivity capability classification (SPCC) is developed.</p> <p>3.3 Methods for soil management in SPCC units are developed.</p>									
Project Overview	<p>The agriculture, forestry and fisheries industry, which accounts for 22.5% of the GDP, is the main industry in the Philippines, employing 45.9% of the working population and accounting for more than 109.6 million jobs. The share of agriculture, forestry and fisheries products accounts for 20.8% of the country's exports. In order to improve agricultural productivities and profits, the development of the rational land use system technology and support for small-scale farmers are crucial, thus, it is necessary to promote the survey and research of soils and relevant technologies.</p> <p>Although the Government of the Republic of the Philippines has been conducting activities related to the production of the soil map, which is essential to the planning and implementation of agricultural development policy, these activities have not been functioning effectively due to lack of survey and research methods, as well as relevant facilities.</p> <p>The above-mentioned circumstances led the Government of the Republic of the Philippines to make two requests: a project-type technical cooperation program aimed at strengthening the human resources capability in the research and development; and a grant aid program to set up research facilities and equipment through the establishment of the Soils Research and Development Center (hereinafter referred to as "SRDC") from the Government of Japan in 1988.</p>									

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	18	Short-term	43	Counterparts	163
Equipment	345,374 (000 JPY)	Rate:1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	134,832 (000JPY)	Rate:1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) 1,551,000 (000JPY)
Trainees Received	39			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others	Local cost 108064000peso	

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

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(phase1) Although the project was implemented based on a provisional implementation plan, cooperation by Japanese long-term and short-term experts in each section generated good results and the best effect of technical transfer was yielded in a shortest time period. The passion and efforts of Filipino counterparts also contributed. In other words, the goals and period of the project were understood well by both parties prior to the project implementation. In addition, there had been good relationship in terms of the human resources exchange between the two sides in the field of soil fertilization before the project. For example, the BSWM and OPLB of the Filipino side and the research laboratories of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of Japan had built relationship of mutual trust.</p> <p>(phase2) (1) Flexibility of the project management and amendment on TOR of the Project SPCC group of the Project completed most of its planned outputs earlier than the schedule. Due to this unexpected early achievement, SPCC group started additional activities such as establishment of local information network. However, this activity was not reflected in the TSI. On top of this, during the evaluation, staff members of SPCC group expressed the opinion that additional technical transfer from Japanese side could have helped the group to realize further achievement. Flexibility in implementation of cooperation by the Japanese government such as additional inputs and modification of TSI should be seriously considered.</p> <p>(2) Trade-off between human resource development and smooth implementation of project activities One the way of human resource development, sometimes a high potential person is sent for training or research abroad. Since this person is most likely a key person in his/her group, absence of the person can cause a serious shortage of manpower in the group. This problem gives a trade-off decision to the managerial group. Careful consideration has to be made to alleviate the expected problems.</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:			

PHL-99-003

Project Title	English	Philippine Software Development Institute Project					
	Others						
	Japanese	フィリピン共和国ソフトウェア開発研修所プロジェクト					
Country	Philippines	Project Number		Project ID	0121277P0	Total Cost	757,000 000 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	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	National Computer Center (NCC) , Philippine Software Association (PSA), Philippine Computer Society (PCS)					
	Japan	Ministry of International Trade and Industry					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Philippine IT industry will be developed.						
Project Purpose	High level IT education/training program is provided at PSDI.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.High-level facilities are effectively utilized. 2.Curriculum is developed/acquired. 3.Course materials are developed. 4.The quality at SDI staff (faculty) is improved. 5.High-level IT courses are implemented. 						
Project Overview	<p>The Government of the Philippines formulated the “Philippines 2000” as a Development Plan and advocates the maximum use of information in propelling the country to its NIC hood status. In line with the vision of the Philippines 2000, the “National Information Technology Plan” (NITP 2000) was promulgated in July 1994 as an overall strategy to spur the country to global competitiveness through IT diffusions. The goal set by NITP 2000 is computerization of all the sectors of the Philippines through improvement of IT utilization and enhancement of IT industry. Education and training to develop high-level IT manpower, therefore, are indispensable in order to pursue the strategy. In such context, the Government of the Philippines requested to the Government of Japan for technical cooperation, with the purpose of establishing the Philippine Software Development Institute (PSDI) under the National Computer Center (NCC) to provide advanced IT training courses to enhance level of IT manpower in the country.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	8	Short-term	4	Counterparts	33
Equipment	333,823 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	20,178 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	87,000 (000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	18			Land and Facilities	Construction of NCC : 1 70million peso	
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>1. General Issues</p> <p>a. PDM should be reviewed and revised by Japanese experts and C/P periodically in order to ensure the shared understanding of the scope and content of the project as well as the methods of measurement of the progress</p> <p>b. Schemes or format to collect measurement indicators in PDM should be established upon initial confirmation of PDM in order to ensure collection of reliable date/indicators</p> <p>c. Performance indicators should be collected regularly/annually as the project progresses, not during the final project evaluation</p> <p>2. Specific Issues for IT projects</p> <p>a. Considering the recent technological trend of IT, more short-term experts should be dispatched in order to be main players of technology transfer in response to increased needs of teaching specific technologies, while long-term expert is expected to play a coordination role for overall planning and management for technology transfer.</p> <p>b. Setting up of IT training facilities should be phased in order to increase flexibility in response to the improvement of training courses and to minimize their technical obsolescence</p> <p>c. Detailed specifications of hardware and software should be decided upon procurement to respond to the most upgraded products in the market as much as the project requires, while initial agreement on the occasion of R/D, for instance, should be considered as indicative of the technology to be transferred</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:			

PLE-08-001

Project Title	English	Improving Reproductive Health with a Special Focus on Maternal and Child Health						
	Others							
	Japanese	母子保健に焦点を当てたリプロダクティブヘルス向上プロジェクト						
Country	Palestina	Project Number	0800703	Project ID	4205027E0	Total Cost	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	2005/08/01 - 2008/07/31		Period of Phase 2	2008/11/15 - 2011/11/14		Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-		Period of AC	-
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Health						
	Japan	Saitama Prefecture, HANDS (Health and Development Service)						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal	The situation of children's health as well as women's reproductive health (RH) is improved in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.							
Project Purpose	<p>1) Maternal and Child Health (MCH) services are upgraded in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. (By enhancing the scope of the Reproductive Health (RH) into Primary health Care (PHC) services and stressing children's health)</p> <p>2) More women and children use upgraded MCH/RH services in the pilot area.</p>							
Outputs	<p>1) The managemnet and technical capacity of MOH for MCH/RH service is improved.</p> <p>2) MCH/RH service is provided at the MCH/PHC centers, following the guideline for the new MCH handbook in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.</p> <p>3) MCH/RH handbook are produced and used in the pilot area (Jericho and part of Ramallah) and later at national level.</p> <p>4) Both wemen and men are raised awareness on topics related to MCH/RH and gender/self-empowerment of women to promote behavioral changes in the pilot area (Jericho and part of Ramallah)</p> <p>5) Project activities are regularly monitored and implemented in the collaborations with concerned ministries, local governments, donors as well as the general public through workshop and seminars.</p>							
Project Overview	<p>In the territory of Palestinian National Authority, there are 1.6 million people who are registered as refugees among the total population of approximately 3.7 million. The average of first marriage age is relatively low (19-year -old for female, 23.6-year-old for male). The Total Fertility Rate (3.86) and Population Growth Rate (2.4 %) are relatively high. The Maternal Mortality Ratio is 100 per 100,000 live births and U5 Mortality Rate is 27 per 100,000 live births 32.5 % of pregnant women and 40.5% of infants under 9 months were diagnosed of anemia. The above mentioned indicators represent the conditions of Palestinian National Authority from the aspects of mother and child health.</p> <p>Ministry of Health of Palestinian National Authority (hereinafter referred to as MOH) established Maternal and Child Health (hereinafter referred to as MCH) and Primary Health Care (hereinafter referred to as PHC) centers as strongholds of MCH and Reproductive Health (hereinafter referred to as RH) services. Also, MOH has been implementing home visit services in some part of the districts.</p> <p>According to the above mentioned background, Palestinian National Authority has requested the Government of Japan for the "Project for Improving the Reproductive Health with a Special Focused on Maternal and Child Health in Palestine". This project was aimed at improving MCH and RH in targeted areas through the activities to strengthen the administration and service of MCH, to raise awareness regarding MCH and RH through home visit for village women and conducting workshops for men and adolescents, and to make and promote MCH handbook.</p>							

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	2	Short-term	8	Counterparts	18
Equipment	28,197 (000 JPY)	Rate:1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	51,959 (000JPY)	Rate:1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	31			Land and Facilities	Office and one driver	
Others				Others		

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

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>1) Sustainability of MCH handbook in the PHC system The high official commitment of the Palestinian Authority is indispensable so that the sustainability of MCH handbook in the PHC system should be assured to ensure its implementation and expenses related. As for the institutional/ organizational aspect, sustainable enforceability of guidelines and regulations should be tested and revised, if necessary, fitting to the incessantly changing Palestinian situation. Increasing awareness of any staff at medical facilities on implementation of MCH handbook is required, as a result of which; the MCH handbook would be much more effectively utilized. Regarding the technical aspect and human resource capacity development which is an essential element of assuring system viability, the training of potential key persons and personnel both in the administration and in the communities should be continued and scaled up.</p> <p>2) Special Consideration for Gaza The special consideration should continue to be taken for improving MCH handbook implementation in Gaza, where mothers and children are vulnerable and mostly in a serious situation. For that purpose, the following measures are highly recommended to be taken for the time being: a) To share the information and to transfer the experiences of implementation of MCH handbook including the information about the progress and lessons learned. b) To give the special attention to the MOH staff in Gaza with relevant training opportunities</p> <p>3) Bilateral and global partnership Both Japanese cooperation and the Palestinian Authority should jointly work together with those of UN Agencies such as UNRWA, UNICEFF, WHO, UNFPA ,which prove to be effective in a mutually complementary manner.</p> <p>4) Monitoring of MCH handbook implementation The continuous monitoring is required to be conducted so that the MCH handbook should be appropriately integrate to the PHC system based on the situation and characteristics of each region and community. Such monitoring should be done as a part of existing MCH monitoring system.</p>
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Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Ministry of Health	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: (FY2009 Survey) In Phase I where the Maternal and Child Health Handbook has been distributed and used in almost all the areas in Palestine, and has made a great achievement. The handbook has been designated as a national tool, and is receiving high CP appraisal. Phase II is currently being carried out.</p>			
	<p>Issues: (FY2009 Survey) There seems to be no major issue that has been pointed out, however, in order to develop a Maternal and Child Health Handbook, adjusting not only with the Chief of Health Primary Health Level is necessary, but also with the wide range of related medical organizations is indispensable. For that, adjusted capacity improvement of the Ministry of Health is currently at Tasks.</p>			

Project Title	English	Palau International Coral Reef Center Strengthening Project						
	Others							
	Japanese	国際サンゴ礁センター強化プロジェクト						
Country	Palau	Project Number	602880	Project ID	1665011E0	Total Cost	315,000 000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Nature Conservation			-	Conservation of Biodiversity			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Global Environment Department						
	At Present	Global Environment Department						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2002/10/1	-	2006/9/1	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Palau International Coral Reef Center						
	Japan	Ministry of the Environment, Japan Wildlife Research Center, Establishment of Tropical Marine Ecological Research, Aquamarine Fukushima, Yokohama Hakkeijima Sea Paradise						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations	Grant Aid							
Overall Goal	Conservation and sustainable use of coral reef ecosystem and related biota in Palau are improved.							
Project Purpose	To attain self-sustainability of PICRC, the center's administrative, researchm exhibition, and education capacity are strengthened.							
Outputs	<p>(1) Administration - Center is administered in organized and planned manner.</p> <p>(2) Aquarium Operation - Aquarium is self-sustained in exhibition, operation, and maintenance.</p> <p>(3) Research - Coral reef research and monitoring function is firmly established.</p> <p>(4) Education - Education division is capable of conducting environmental education on coastal resources for students and community.</p>							
Project Overview	<p>In May 1994, a new cooperation field (coral reefs) was added to the Common Agenda at a US-Japan vice ministerial meeting. And at the first workshop of International Coral Reef Initiatives held in the Philippines in June 1995, the Japanese Government announced that it would "study the establishment of a research center in the Republic of Palau (hereinafter referred to as "the Palau Government") as a base for coral reef research. Following this announcement, Japan implemented a basic study in October 1995 and conducted a project formulation study in June 1996.</p> <p>The Palau Government planned the establishment of a center to conduct research on coral reefs and related marine life as well as enlightenment activities on preservation on coral reefs, and in August 1996 the Palau Government submitted a request to Japan for grant aid for the construction of this center. Receiving this request for grant aid, JICA dispatched a preliminary study team to Palau in February 1997. The study included discussions by Japan, the US, and Palau on the functions, operating methods, and other items that would be required of PICRC, and construction of the facilities were completed in August 2000. The Palau International Coral Reef Center was thus officially opened in January 2001 with experts dispatched by JICA since June 2000.</p> <p>The Japanese technical cooperation was developed into a technical cooperation project in October 2002, which is intended to strengthen the research and education functions of PICRC.</p>							

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	5	Short-term	15	Counterparts	16
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	11			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) Report should be written for each of research field of the Output 3 in which no report lists been produced so far.</p> <p>(2) Interpretative signs should be posted in the aquarium written in Japanese with assistance of the Japanese experts.</p> <p>(3) For the remaining period, at least one meeting should be held in accordance with the R/D.</p> <p>(1) PICRC have closer cooperation with relevant Government offices.</p> <p>(2) Administrative function, including planning of administrative jobs, be improved.</p> <p>(3) Possibility to secure financial sources should further be explored based on the review of fundraising and other relevant activities so far as well as relevant information. In the future, depending on the financial situations of the Center, possibility should be explored to increase revenues, such as collection of service fees for educational activities.</p> <p>(4) Cost reduction plan should be incorporated in annual budget plan.</p> <p>(5) Necessary financial resources should be estimated and secured for the replacement.</p> <p>(6) Localization of procurement, especially at the time of their replacement, is recommended.</p> <p>(7) Research plan of PICRC should be flexible considering uncertainty in the activities, for each fiscal year and for the term that the strategy covers in order to enhance efficiency in the research activities and to provide basis for budget planning of the Center.</p> <p>(8) Continue supporting the countries in the regions (Federal States of Micronesia and Republics of Marshall Islands) to improve their capacity on coral reef monitoring.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented			Study Conducted (FY 2007)	
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Palau International Coral Reef Center (PICRC)	Umbrella Organization	FY07 is the period that the Center did not have assistance from the Government of Japan through JICA. Also, during	
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	No Change	Generally Active / Good		Used for Intended Purpose
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Mostly Achived	Many Issues		Partially Not Good
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The staff and the budget were slightly decreased. The research grant was dwindled though the research activities have been implemented as before. The equipments provided in the technical cooperation project are frequently used. The legislation for the Network Plan in the Protected Area, the national policy including coral reef preservation, came into force, where institutional improvement about the protected area was shown. Support budget for the operation from the government was slightly decreased in the government budget draft. As a result, research grant came short and they requested the follow-up cooperation to JICA. The cooperation was implemented in the research department. They need effort to ensure operational funds. In particular, there is great concern in assurance of budget after next fiscal year onward, when the financial support based on the compact agreement finishes. It is obvious that the budget to maintain the facilities and to retool the equipments will fall short. Though the main theme is a research for coral reef preservation, it is necessary to establish a system to immediately use the result of research to preservation activities. 			
	<p>Issues:</p> <p>Renovation of the facilities and retooling of the equipments are necessary. They need to increase their own income and to strengthen the effort to gain the research grant. Improvement of research capability is a long-term task. In order to attain this, it is essential to establish a operational strategy of the institute. It is one of the most important strategies to play an international role to enhance their position as a core research institute in the field of coral reefs in the Micronesian area.</p>			

Project Title	English	The Project for Improvement of Solid Waste Management in the Republic of Palau					
	Others						
	Japanese	廃棄物管理改善プロジェクト					
Country	Palau	Project Number	602884	Project ID	1665020E0	Total Cost	0 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Environmental Management			Urban Solid Wastes			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Global Environment Department					
	At Present	Global Environment Department					
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	Ministry of Resources and Development of Public Works Department, Koror State Government					
	Japan	Ministry of Environment					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations	Dispatch of a regional expert to improve solid waste management (1 September 2004--31 August 2005)						
Overall Goal	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improvement of solid waste management in Palau disseminates beyond the capital area to the isolated islands and remote areas. 2. Results and experiences in Palau disseminate as a successful model to other countries in the Micronesian Region. 						
Project Purpose	Capacity of solid waste management increases in the National Government and the neighboring areas of Koror State.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Rules to reduce the volume of waste disposal are fixed. (2) Existing waste disposal practices are improved to reduce environmental and health risks in the capital area. (3) Capacity of the related agencies for solid waste management increases. 						
Project Overview	<p>Due to the recent social and economic development and changes in the lifestyle, the Republic of Palau is depending its daily commodities on imports from the US and the advanced Asian countries. The volume of imports is increasing rapidly. Accordingly, consumption of imported commodities has increased the volume and variety of wastes. To this date, almost all wastes have been land filled. Though the waste problems have been recognized, measures were rarely taken, and the issues were left out. As a result, the landfill sites in the Koror State, where the capital is located, as well as in other States have become typical open dumpsites, polluting the surrounding environment and imposing negative effects on public health. Especially, the M-dock landfill site has been improperly managed for several decades by the National Government. Being adjacent to the capital area, many residents and shop owners of this area are complaining the situation. It is negatively affecting the important tourist industry that contributes to the national finance as well. While there is no perspective of constructing new landfill sites, the government has no choice but continues to use the existing sites. Concerning that an increasing volume of wastes will fill up the capacity of the existing sites soon, the Government of Palau requested the Government of Japan a technical cooperation project mainly to improve the skills of landfill management of the M-dock site.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	6	Short-term	Counterparts	13	
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD = JPY		Purchased Equipment		
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency = JPY		Local Cost	257,429 (000USD)	(000JPY)
Trainees Received				Land and Facilities	Project office	
Others	Equipment 110,167US\$ Local cost 208,200US\$ Third country training 6			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>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) PEE is a key to successful waste management for small islands 2) Rehabilitation of open dumps makes changes 3) An appropriate technology can sustain the operation of landfill 4) Consideration to social aspect is important in solid waste management 5) Solid Waste Management is a never-ending challenge/opportunity
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Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY)	
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Solid Waste Management Office	Umbrella Organization	Bureau of Public Works, Ministry of Public Infrastructure, Industry and Commerce
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities	Utilization of Equipment
	No Change	Not Active / Not Good	Used for Intended Purpose
	Impact	Sustainability	Summary of Current Situation
	Not Much Achieved	Many Issues	Partially Not Good
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation: The output created in cooperation with of technical cooperation project is not being sustained with the reason of lack of budgets. There is not much gap between the counter-partner in terms of situation recognition.</p>		
	<p>Issues: As we checked the important items listed below at the end of the project in September 2008, there is no progress as of May, 2010.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To get approval of the National Solid Waste Management Project (NSWMP) 2. To proceed the plan to establish new landfill 3. To continue the Public Education & Enhancement Committee (PEEC) 4. To manage the operation of the current garbage dump 		

Project Title	English	The Integrated Community Development Project For The Settlement Areas In National Capital District					
	Others						
	Japanese	首都圏セトルメント地域における総合コミュニティ開発プロジェクト					
Country	Papua New Guinea	Project Number		Project ID		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	2005/03/01 - 2007/03/31	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	2007/04 - 2008/03	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Department for Community Development and National Capital District Commission					
	Japan						
Contracted Party	RECS International Inc.			Nippon Koei Co., Ltd.			
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	ICDP approach is applied in community development initiatives.						
Project Purpose	Overall capacity of DFCD/NCDC officials and settlement leaders for community development is enhanced.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Organization arrangement is made and maintained for ICDP management. 2. Appropriate approach for community development is determined and recognized by DFCD/NCDC officials and settlement leaders. 3. Planning capacity of DFCD/NCDC officials is improved. 4. Implementation skill of DFCD/NCDC officials is improved. 5. Monitoring and evaluation skill of DFCD/NCDC officials is enhanced. 6. Accountable community leadership is attained. 7. Knowledge and information on community development is shared by stakeholders. 						
Project Overview	<p>As there have been a number of people migrating from rural to urban areas in Papua New Guinea, it is estimated that approximately 100,000 people reside in 70 of so-called "settlements" today. Only one third of the settlements are government-approved legal ones, and other two thirds of them are considered as "unplanned settlements." It is limited for the residents in settlements to find job opportunities. Those who live in the unplanned settlements continue having such difficult lives as they are isolated from societies around them economically and socially and they rarely have access to public services such as water, electricity, education and medical care. There is an issue with worsening public safety in the area as well.</p> <p>However, the Department for Community Development, which is in charge of strengthening and coordinating NGOs in Papua New Guinea, as well as the National Capital District Commission haven not established a countermeasure to work on the issue with settlements yet. In this project, is conducted in 12 settlements and a pilot project is implemented for settlement development in the target settlements. At the same time, we conduct a capacity building program for administrative officials involved in settlement development and reinforcement of the cooperation between NGOs and the residents of settlements. Ultimately, this project aims to improve performances of the Department for Community Development, National Capital District Commission, and the settlement leaders who work on the settlement development.</p>						

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

Results of Terminal Evaluation (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:			
	Issues:			

PNG-08-001

Project Title	English	The Project for Enhancing Quality in Teaching Through TV Program					
	Others						
	Japanese	テレビ番組による授業改善計画					
Country	Papua New Guinea	Project Number	602792	Project ID	1245015C0	Total Cost	555,075 000 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	2005/08/28 - 2008/03/31	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	2008/04 - 2008/11	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Department of Education, Curriculum Development Division, National Education Media Center, Department of Education of East Sepik Province, Department of Education of Autonomous Region of Bougainville					
	Japan						
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Quality of classroom teaching is improved in the primary schools of the project provinces through distance education utilizing TV program.						
Project Purpose	Quality of classroom teaching is improved in the project schools through the appropriate use/application/ introduction and regular delivery of distance education utilizing TV program.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. TV-lessons of high quality for students are regularly broadcasted 2. Teaching methods of teachers in charge of the TV- lesson class in the project schools is improved 3. Environment for regularly receiving the TV-lessons and teacher-training programs is enhanced 4. Feasibility of expanding distance education utilizing TV Program is examined 						
Project Overview	<p>The Independent State of Papua New Guinea is mostly covered by the remote areas such as mountainous or isolated islands areas. In those remote areas, especially, the quality and quantity of education is distinctly lacked because of the difficulty of the access to the areas. The Government has recognized the necessity of improving the situation, and in 1993 the Department of Education began working on educational reforms. Then, in 1994 the Department has instituted the "Education Development Plan 1995-2004", which had its emphasis on the provision of the opportunities of taking nine years of basic education to all children. Therefore the Department has worked for the dissemination of the high-qualified education especially in remote areas.</p> <p>With this background described above, the Department of Education has been using radio and TV materials as important teaching methods to compensate for qualitative and quantitative shortcomings in basic educational fields in remote areas. Then, from 2002-2004, the Department of Education, JICA and Sony Cooperation have been working as development partners to run the "Distance Education by Live Broadcasting Project" to try out the effective approach of distance education such as utilizing the TV programs.</p> <p>Along this line, the Government of Papua New Guinea and the Government of Japan agreed in July 2005 to implement "the Project for Enhancing Quality In Teaching Through TV Program". This project can be recognized as one of the trial approaches in terms of utilizing TV lessons. The Project started on 28 August 2005 and its initial project period was two years and seven months. However, in 2006 the extension of the project period was recommended by the project consultation study and the amendment of the project was agreed by both sides to complete the project on 30 November 2008.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	Short-term		Counterparts		
Equipment	34,145 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD = JPY		Purchased Equipment		
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency = JPY		Local Cost	(000USD)	(000JPY)
Trainees Received	5			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>1. Project Design Concerning the variety of project components, another approach can be considered such as that focusing the activities year by year; making the guidebooks at the first year, making lesson plans at the second year, and making TV programs and broadcasting at the third year. Or another option is to lengthen the project period itself.</p> <p>2. Grades for which TV lessons are developed The Team feels that it might have been more effective to introduce TV lessons from lower grades to higher grades. First, it was easier for model teachers to upgrade their knowledge from lower to higher grades. Second, the quality of TV lessons produced later should be better. Hence, the Team thinks that it would have been more efficient if TV lessons had been developed from lower grade, in the case of EQUITV, from Gr. 7.</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	Promotion of Smallholder Rice Production Project					
	Others						
	Japanese	小規模稲作振興計画					
Country	Papua New Guinea	Project Number	602794	Project ID	1245020E0	Total Cost	0 000 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	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	National Department of Agriculture and Livestock					
	Japan	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Food security situation of the target provinces is improved.						
Project Purpose	Small farmers practice sustainable subsistence rice farming by developing and applying the support system for Model Farmer Extension Activities.						
Outputs	<p>1) Model farmers conduct Farmer to Farmer Extension Activities, while they acquire sustainable subsistence rice farming skills.</p> <p>2) Local governments develop and implement a support system for Model Farmer Extension Activities, and market oriented services of milling and seed distribution.</p> <p>3) National Department of Agriculture and Livestock (NDAL) strengthen their capacities for policy implementation and extension of the Model to other provinces, in coordination with Department of National Planning and Monitoring (DNPM).</p>						
Project Overview	<p>Consumption of rice is being established as one of staple foods not only in the urban areas, but also in the rural areas of Papua New Guinea (PNG). However, consumption of rice depends mostly on imports from Australia and Thailand. The volume of imports is estimated around 150,000 tons per year.</p> <p>In view of this situation, the Government of PGN prioritized the policy of domestic rice production from a viewpoint of food security, and formulated a program of promoting small-scale rice production. The program has been implemented in the 17 Districts nationwide, led mainly by the Food Security Branch of NDAL.</p> <p>JICA supported NDAL to implement this program by dispatching JOCVs, and providing machinery. In 2002 JICA conducted a Development Study to formulate "Master Plan for promoting small-scale rice production." Based on this master plan, viewing that dissemination and establishment of rice-farming practices to small farmers as a key issue, the Government of PNG requested the Government of Japan to implement a technical cooperation project to support small farmers to disseminate skills of rice production, and to enforce the technical support agencies.</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	
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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 Poland-Japan Energy Conservation Technology in the Republic of Poland					
	Others						
	Japanese	ポーランド・日本省エネルギー技術センタープロジェクト					
Country	Poland	Project Number	605841	Project ID	8361012E0	Total Cost	542,680 000 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	2004/07/01 - 2008/06/30	Period of Phase 2	-		Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-		Period of AC	-
Organization	Partner Country	Polish Agency for Energy Conservation (KAPE S.A.)					
	Japan	Energy Conservation Center, Japan (ECCJ)					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	The energy conservation of industrial sector is promoted						
Project Purpose	ECTC is established as the governmental structure for promotion of the energy conservation of Polish industrial sector						
Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0. ECTC's administration and management structure are established 1. ECTC is able to implement the training course 2. ECTC is able to follow-up the trained trainees after the training courses 3. ECTC is able to support companies concerning energy efficiency. 4. ECTC is able to provide information on energy conservation for factories. 						
Project Overview	<p>The Republic of Poland has become an energy-importing country since 1986 because of increasing oil and natural gas consumption. In order to facilitate such circumstances, it promotes policies aiming at enhancing energy security, industrial competitiveness and environmental protection by furnishing the Energy Law and the related legislations in 1997. Poland works very hard to realize various international treaties in energy conservation such as Kyoto Protocol as priority because Poland's accession to the European Union is in progress. From the viewpoint of international cooperation, Poland ratified Kyoto Protocol in 2002. It is Poland's priority to endeavor the implementation and realization of energy conservation and environmental regulations of EU.</p> <p>JICA carried out a technical assistance, "Study on master plan for energy conservation" in Poland between 1997 and 1999. The Government of Poland has pursued its recommendations including establishment of legislation and institutional arrangements of energy efficiency and conservation (EE&C). Poland-Japan Energy Conservation Technology Centre (ECTC) was established at Polish Agency for Energy Conservation (KAPE S.A.) to train engineers and to disseminate EE&C with a substantial support from Warsaw University of Technology. Acknowledging that Japan has EE&C technology and experience, Polish government requested the Government of Japan a technical cooperation project for ECTC to facilitate EE&C and to promote measures for Environmental protection in 2001. JICA has dispatched a series of study teams to discuss the terms of reference for the prospective technical cooperation. As a result, JICA started a four year long technical cooperation project beginning from July 2004. JICA dispatched a mid-term evaluation study team in November 2006 and an advisory study team in June 2007. A terminal evaluation team was dispatched this time prior to the termination of the Project scheduled in June 2008.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	4	Short-term	19	Counterparts	27
Equipment	136,623 (000 JPY)	Rate:1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	34,380 (000JPY)	Rate:1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	12			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others	Land, building, rooms and other facilities for the Project were provided by Polish side	

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) Local Procurement of Machinery and Equipment for Training Local procurement of the machinery and equipment for the training was the first case among the EE&C projects carried out by JICA. It was acknowledged because it has led a couple of benefits such as reduction of initial cost and maintenance cost, and also the counterparts' stronger sense of ownership. In the other hand, local procurement requires such difficulties as difference in building code, large burden for undertaking proper procurement procedures. More specifically, not only preparation of specifications and bidding documents, but also bidding procedures, evaluation and selection of tender processes, import and custom clearance, installation, and inspection, etc, are required in order for assuring performance specified. When local procurement would be planned in the future projects, documentations and experiences from this project may be referenced. The decision for making local procurement would look into the unique circumstances of the project.</p> <p>(2) Relevancy of National-level Energy Intensity as Indicator The overall goal of the project was defined as "The energy conservation of industrial sector is promoted" and its indicator was reduction of energy intensity. As for the long-term policy goal, GDP and energy intensity may be appropriate for an indicator. It was, however, not fully feasible for defining as indicator. The reasons are explained as following: Firstly, energy intensity comprised with a variety of parameters. A technical cooperation project such as this may not be able to contribute to improvement of energy intensity of national level in a relatively short period of time (i.e. 4 years for this project). Secondly, acquiring accurate statistical data in a timely manner is difficult because many developing and/or transitional economies do not furnish reliable energy statistics. Furthermore, estimating national-level EE&C potentials through auditing individual factories may be difficult. Alternative indicator may be "reduction of sector specific energy intensity". It may be able to estimate through implementation of future EE&C policies such as audit activities and nomination of energy managers. Such positive measures for EE&C may be taken into consideration for projection of energy intensity reduction precisely. The other alternative indicator may be "progress of efforts to make EE&C policies by the government" if it would be a precondition that the project makes influences to the policy making process.</p> <p>(3) Legal Framework as Prerequisite for Implementation of Technical Cooperation Project According to JICA's past experiences of the similar projects overseas, promotion of EE&C requires combination of regulatory enforcement and provision of economic incentives. As described above, the project's main components of training were carried out while legal framework of training requirement, etc was not defined in the Polish law. While the government of Poland is preparing various regulatory arrangements such as establishment of energy efficiency law, introduction of certification program of energy manager, etc. These arrangements, however, have not fully completed in the course of the technical cooperation project. The training activities have been difficult for the project to promote to many companies because of lack of legal arrangements which was expected to complete initially. In the light of capacity development in the technical cooperation project in EE&C sub-sector, there are three entry points of "individual-level", "organizational-level" and "institutional/societal-level". The project has confirmed effectiveness of simultaneous implementation of (a) individual capacity development through introduction of professional qualification; (b) organizational development through implementation of energy audit and promotion of EE&C technology through in-house energy managers of industries; and (c) institutional building and strengthened awareness toward EE&C by public. In the future technical cooperation projects in EE&C, therefore, are required to assess the current legal framework supporting EE&C. In addition, possibility of granting professional qualification certification for EE&C may be realized when the project is carried out. When such legal supports are found not available, a future possibility of establishing a legal framework for supporting EE&C should be carefully examined.</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:			

PRY-02-001

Project Title	English	Project On Upgrading Verification And Inspection Technology In The Area Of Mass						
	Others							
	Japanese	質量分野検定・検査技術向上						
Country	Paraguay	Project Number		Project ID	3241087	Total Cost	475,000 000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Private Sector Development			Industrial Development Institution				
Division in Charge	At that Time	Mining and Industrial Development Cooperation Department						
	At Present	Industrial Development Department						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2000/6/1	-	2003/5/31	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	National Institute of Technology and Standardization						
	Japan	Measurement and Intellectual Infrastructure Division, Industrial Science and Technology Policy and Environmental Bureau, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal	Credibility of INTN, as a verification and inspection institute, is increased in the area of Mass.							
Project Purpose	Verification and inspection services provided by INTN are upgraded in the area of Mass.							
Outputs	<p>0. The Project operation unit is enhanced.</p> <p>1. The necessary machinery and equipment are provided, installed, operated, and maintained properly.</p> <p>2. Technical level of C/P are upgraded.</p> <p>3. Verification and inspection services are performed systematically by INTN</p>							
Project Overview	<p>MERCOSUR organized in 1995 urged the Republic of Paraguay to deal with the liberalization of trading within the South American region, and the improvement of quality and productivity for internationally recognized products and the testing technology are necessary for Paraguay. The institutionalization of the quality inspection and accreditation system conforming to international system are required for upgrading of the ability of the technologies in Paraguayan enterprises.</p> <p>INTN, which is the central organization for quality testing and certification system in Paraguay currently promotes their institutionalization. This effort is delayed comparing to other countries in MERCOSUR, due to the machinery and equipment become too old for use and the lack of human resources and technology.</p> <p>In order to overcome this situation, the Paraguayan government requested to Japan to implement the the Project for strengthening the testing and certification system especially in the areas of mass in November 1995. JICA dispatched Implementation Study Team and signed and exchanged the record of discussions on December 21,1999. The project has been implemented from June 1, 2000 to May 31, 2003 for three years.</p>							

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	6	Short-term	4	Counterparts	4
Equipment	226,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	23,000 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	6			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted	FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) To improve the wage system of INTN where the technical C/P could gain more advantages, such as special allowance, as the countermeasure against the resignation of C/P.</p> <p>(2) To conduct the overseas training to function as the incentive of the technical staffs to stay in INTN.</p> <p>(3) To arrange the INTN organization for the technical staffs to work in the plural number or a team as a countermeasure against their resignation.</p> <p>(4) To secure the budget for maintenance of the machinery and equipment; for example, in a form of the installment saving.</p> <p>(5) The quick management and the providing the information regarding the technical services should be considered in order to improve the services.</p> <p>(6) To perform continuously the publicity activities in consideration of the significance of the Project.</p> <p>(7) To establish the system where the technology transfer would be internally performed in view of the sustainability.</p>		

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Expanded / Active	Active / Good		Used for Intended Purpose
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Achieved	Sustainable but with Some Issues		Good
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The scale and performance of the organization: No particular changes in the scale have been observed. The performance of the organization reveals active by making partnership agreements with the Ministry of Health and Welfare, and other international aid organizations. 2. The operational activities: The quality and quantity test services have been provided to the pharmaceutical and food industries, while the quantity tests have been served at the regional basis. As the credence and recognition of INTN improves for its examination and credential services, the requests for the examinations from the private sector have been increasing, thus expanding its services. 3. The utilization of the equipment: The equipment has been fully and effectively utilized. 4. The effectiveness of the operation: Since the completion of the Project, the voluntary requests for the examinations from the private sector have been increasing year by year, in tandem with an increase in revenues to INTN. The increase could be attributed to the confidence in INTN for its quality and quantity test services, due to the improved examination and credential technology. 5. The sustainability of the results: The operation is evaluated as self-sustainable from the institutional, financial and economic aspects. However, the budget allocation varies year by year, depending on the political situations of the country. INTN appropriates the budget for the maintenance and repair of the equipment as needed, but cannot afford to renew it. No problems can be found in the sustainability from the technical aspect. 			
	Issues:			

PRY-02-002

Project Title	English	Japan-Paraguay Skill Development Promotion Center					
	Others						
	Japanese	日本パラグアイ職業能力促進センター					
Country	Paraguay	Project Number		Project ID	3241082	Total Cost	1,174,403 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Education		-	Technical 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	1997/9/1 - 2004/3/1	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Servicio Nacional de Promocio'n Profesional del Ministerio de Justicia y Trabajo					
	Japan	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, Employment and Human Resource Development Organization of Japan					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	To meet the demand for skilled workers in the field of electronic technology in Paraguay.						
Project Purpose	To enable SNPP to provide, by its own, Upgrading Training Course and Instructor's Retraining Course with improved quality at the Center, mainly in the field of electronic technology (electrics, electronics, and refrigeration and air conditioning).						
Outputs	<p>(1) SPP-PJ's operation and management system is established.</p> <p>(2) SPP-PJ's facilities, machineries, and equipment are improved and prepared.</p> <p>(3) Ability of instructors at SPP-PJ improves.</p> <p>(4) Vocational training materials (text books, etc) are developed.</p> <p>(5) SPP-PJ is able to plan and implement Upgrading Training Courses which meet the needs of the industry.</p> <p>(6) Instructors' capacity development (training) scheme is established.</p> <p>(7) SPP-PJ is able to plan and implement publicity works on its own.</p>						
Project Overview	<p>The Paraguayan Government has been pursuing the liberalization of trade, after joining MERCOSUR, through the abolition of tariffs in the region. In the course of this liberalization, Paraguay aimed to improve competitiveness in the industrial sector. Accordingly, demand for skilled labor force, especially in electronic technology has been on the rise. Under this situation, Paraguayan authorities concerned requested Japanese Project-type Technical Cooperation in order to improve the level of skilled labor force in the field of Electronics, Electrics, Refrigeration and Control, and Air Conditioning.</p> <p>The Japanese Government dispatched several study teams to investigate the feasibility o the request Project to determine the areas of focus. As a result of investigations and discussions, both Paraguayan and Japanese sides decided to implement the Project to assist SNPP with vocational training in four specialized fields mentioned above, and providing equipment and training in these fields.</p> <p>The Japanese Government dispatched a preliminary survey team in June 1996. As a result of the investigations and discussions, both Paraguayan and Japanese sides decided to implement the Project.</p> <p>The technical cooperation commenced with the signing of the R/D in July 1997. The Project was started in September 20, 1997. The terms of cooperation is until September 2002.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	14	Short-term	11	Counterparts	30
Equipment	380,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	15			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

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

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) Instructor's Retraining Commencement of the Instructor's Retraining Course delayed as a result of delay of inputs from Paraguayan side at the initial stage of the Project. Courses to meet the needs of the industries which is demanding advanced technology should be planned, developed, and conducted to meet requirements stipulated in the Overall Goal and Project Purpose in PDM.</p> <p>(2) Upgrading Training Course Courses should be developed for Upgrading Training Courses which reflect the needs of the industry in order to match the current electronic technology needed in the Paraguayan industries, that will lead to improvement of product quality technology. In 2001, nine Upgrading Training Courses were conducted at Coronel Oviedo and were highly appreciated by participants. Conducting further Upgrading Training Course at the other center is necessary in order to upgrade the level of trainees in the areas other than Asuncion Region.</p>
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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
	Achieved	Sustainable but with Some Issues		Good
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The scale and performance of the organization: No particular changes in the scale have been observed. The performance of the organization reveals active by making partnership agreements with the Ministry of Health and Welfare, and other international aid organizations. 2. The operational activities: The quality and quantity test services have been provided to the pharmaceutical and food industries, while the quantity tests have been served at the regional basis. As the credence and recognition of INTN improves for its examination and credential services, the requests for the examinations from the private sector have been increasing, thus expanding its services. 3. The utilization of the equipment: The equipment has been fully and effectively utilized. 4. The effectiveness of the operation: Since the completion of the Project, the voluntary requests for the examinations from the private sector have been increasing year by year, in tandem with an increase in revenues to INTN. The increase could be attributed to the confidence in INTN for its quality and quantity test services, due to the improved examination and credential technology. 5. The sustainability of the results: The operation is evaluated as self-sustainable from the institutional, financial and economic aspects. However, the budget allocation varies year by year, depending on the political situations of the country. INTN appropriates the budget for the maintenance and repair of the equipment as needed, but cannot afford to renew it. No problems can be found in the sustainability from the technical aspect. 			
	<p>Issues:</p>			

PRY-03-001

Project Title	English	Japan-Paraguay Skill Development Promotion Center						
	Others							
	Japanese	日パ職業能力促進センター(延長)						
Country	Paraguay	Project Number		Project ID	3241082	Total Cost	000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Education		-	Technical 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	1997/9/1	-	2004/3/1	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Servicio Nacional de Promocio'n Profesional del Ministerio de Justicia y Trabajo						
	Japan	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, Employment and Human Resource Development Organization of Japan						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal	To meet the demand for skilled workers in the field of electronic technology in the field of electronic technology in Paraguay.							
Project Purpose	To enable SNPP to provide, on its own, Upgrading Training Courses and Instructor's Retraining eith improved quality at the center, mainly in the field of electronic technology (electrics, electronics, control, refrigeration and air conditioning).							
Outputs	<p>(1) SPP-PJ's operation and management system is completed.</p> <p>(2) SPP-PJ's facilities, machinery and equipment are improved and prepared.</p> <p>(3) At SPP-PJ, the rest of the instructors' capacity development (training) scheme is established.</p> <p>(4) Vocational training teaching materials (textbooks, etc) are developed.</p> <p>(5) At SPP-PJ, planning and implementation of the Upgrading Training Courses, which meet the needs of the industry, are strengthened and expanded.</p> <p>(6) Planning and implementation of the publicity works are strengthened.</p>							
Project Overview	<p>The Paraguayan Government has been pursuing the liberalization of trade, after joining MERCOSUR, through the abolition of tariffs in the region. In the course of this liberalization, Paraguay aimed to improve competitiveness in the industrial sector. Accordingly, demand for skilled labor force; especially in electronic technology has been on the rise. Under this situation, Paraguayan authorities concerned requested Japanese Project-type Technical Cooperation in order to improve the level of skilled labor force in the field of Electronics, Electrics, Refridgeration, and Air Conditioning, and Control.</p> <p>The Japanese Government dispatched several study teams to investigate the feasibility of the requested Project and to determine the areas of focus. As a result of investigations and discussions, both Paraguayan and Japanese sides decided to implement the Project to assist SNPP with vocational training in four specialized fields mentioned above, and providing equipment and training in these fields in June 1996. The technical cooperation commenced with the signing of the R/D in July 1997. The Project was started in September 20, 1997.</p> <p>The result of final evaluation that was implemented in July 2002, two months before the original completion date of the Project, revealed the necessity to strengthen the Instructor's Retraining Course through further technological transfer from the Japanese experts, to develop more courses for Upgrading Training Course that match the growing demand of industries for advanced technology and to expand activities of the regional centers in order to attain the purpose of the Project. Thus, the term of cooperation was extended until March 2004. The R/D for extention was signed in August 2002.</p>							

PRY-03-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	5	Short-term	2	Counterparts	30
Equipment	20,488 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	54,000 (000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	2				Land and Facilities	
Others					Others	

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) Formulation of the future strategic plan for SPP-PJ</p> <p>(2) Development of systematized training courses diagram for regional centers</p> <p>(3) Strengthening of the management capability of SNPP</p> <p>(4) Strengthening of the partnership with industries</p> <p>(5) Strengthening of financial sustainability</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)	
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization	
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities	Utilization of Equipment
	Expanded / Active	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>(FY2009 Survey)1) The number of instructors and staff increased by 80 percent compared to the time that the project finished. 2) the number of participants of the training courses increased by 40 percent compared to the time the project finished. Five of new special courses (two-year junior college level) have been started along with retraining of instructors. 3) 60 percent of the graduates from this center have been employed, and the overall goal "to meet the demand of skilled labors in the Paraguay's electronic field " contributes to the effect.4) All the budgets are managed by the Occupation Training Bureau of the Ministry of Justice and Labor (SNPP) and it provide allowance in kind based on needs. Hence, it cannot enforce the budgets based on needs. 5) Even though there are some problems with execution of the budgets due to lack of independent budgets, it has been working hard to provide quality vocational training courses and proper instructor trainings, by meeting market needs and introducing the technology, in logistics. It receives a lot of positive feedbacks from companies that hired the graduates and has been recognized as a human recourse development institution.</p> <p>(FY2007 Survey) 1. The scale and performance of the organization: No particular changes in the scale have been observed. The performance of the organization remains active. 2. The operational activities: The demand of the market (firms and students) for the vocational capacity development courses has been increasing. The instructors are lacking in some courses, such as freezing and air-conditioning.3. The utilization of the equipment: The equipment has been effectively utilized. 4. The effectiveness and impacts of the operation: The overall goal of the Project "the demand for the electronic technicians will be met" has been achieved to some extent by supplying a number of graduates to the electronic industry. However, the numerical data are not available, due to a lack of the employment monitoring for the graduates. Without conducting the industrial survey, the school's training curriculum may be deviated from the current needs of the market. A constant consultation with the industry is, therefore, essential to match up to the existing needs. 5. The sustainability of the results: The operation is evaluated as fully sustainable from the institutional, financial and economic aspects. However, the budget allocation varies year by year, depending on the political situations of the country. No particular problems can be found in sustainability from the technical aspect. The instructors are required to catch up with the new technology and information that advance on a daily basis.</p>		
	<p>Issues:</p> <p>(FY2009 Survey) Since the SNPP manages the budgets, prompt response cannot be provided, such as purchasing and renewing equipments. It is preferable that the CPP-PJ controls the budgets, so that improvement in different project operation can be expected. However, it is unrealistic and in difficult condition, and that is causing the biggest problem of renewal of and repairing equipments (it takes too much time to repair broken equipments, old equipments cannot be renewed, etc).</p> <p>(FY2007 Survey) The role of the organization has been highly recognized as a school for vocational capacity development. The budget is less tight than other public organizations, since the school has its own revenues. However, the budget falls short of the expenses some time, depending on the political situations of the country. The bureaucratic procedures of the school limit the flexible recruitment of the instructors, making it difficult to respond to the needs of the market.</p>		

PRY-05-001

Project Title	English	Improvement Of The Asuncion Central Market					
	Others						
	Japanese	アスンシオン市中央卸売市場運営改善計画					
Country	Paraguay	Project Number		Project ID	3245014	Total Cost	000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Agricultural/Rural Development			- Post Harvest			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Rural Development Department					
	At Present	Rural Development Department					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2003/11/1 - 2005/10/1	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	2005/011 - 2006/03	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Ayuntamiento de Asunción					
	Japan						
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	To improve the fairness, transparency and swiftness for managing the food central market of Asuncion (DAMA)						
Project Purpose	To achieve capacity building for staff from the Municipality of Asuncion in order to acquire the necessary methods and know-how of outsourcing DAMA activities and making DAMA as a joint venture of government and business.						
Outputs	To formulate and implement the undertaking project of outsourcing DAMA activities through the initiative of the market. The activities outsourced are following: management of refrigerators, cleaning and access control.						
Project Overview							

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	
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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
	Not Much Achieved	Sustainable but with Some Issues		Good
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation:</p> <p>The Project had two goals: 1) to privatize the market operation services, such as cleaning the market site, leasing the large refrigerators, and controlling the onsite vehicular traffic; 2) to improve the management system of the market operation. The JICA experts promoted the privatization procedures of the market operation by preparing the tendering documents, and so on. However, the privatization was not realized by the end of the Project term, and the Mayor at the time retired without realizing the privatization. When the current Mayor E? (2006-2011) took office, all the senior members of the DAMA (the central wholesale market) were replaced. While the momentum for the privatization has been weakened thereafter, the improved management system of the market operation has been effectively established.</p>			
	<p>Issues:</p> <p>The Project goal of outsourcing such market operation services as cleaning the market site, leasing the large refrigerators, and controlling the onsite vehicular traffic has not yet been realized. However, the Project has led the counterparts and successfully introduced the improved management system of the market operation, which has changed the loss to profit-making. The results of the Project have been regarded as a good practice, and the improved management system has been gradually introduced to the public retail markets.</p>			

PRY-05-002

Project Title	English	Strengthening Continuing Education in Nursing and Midwifery in the South of the Republic of Paraguay						
	Others	Proyecto De Fortalecimiento de Educacion Permanente en Enfermeria Y Obstetricia en el Sur de la Republica del Paraguay						
	Japanese	南部看護・助産継続教育強化						
Country	Paraguay	Project Number	603624	Project ID	3241093	Total Cost	570,000 000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Health			Health System				
Division in Charge	At that Time	Human Development Department						
	At Present	Human Development Department						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2001/2/1	-	2006/2/1	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Ministerio de Salud Pública y Bienestar Social						
	Japan	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare International Medical Center of Japan, St.Mary's Hospital, Tenshi College						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal	To improve the healthcare services provided by nursing and midwifery personnel in Paraguay on a national level							
Project Purpose	To establish and manage the continuing education system for maternal and pediatric health in the southern provinces (Neembucu, Misiones, Itapua and Caazapa) for human resources engaged in nursing and midwifery							
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) To establish and conduct continuing education training model for human resources engaged in nursing and midwifery in the pilot region 2) To establish and conduct criteria for monitoring continuing educational training for human resources engaged in nursing and midwifery in the pilot region 3) To formulate an official certification framework for nursing and midwifery personnel 4) To institutionalize continuing education for human resources engaged in nursing and midwifery at all levels 							
Project Overview	<p>This project was initiated on February 20, 2001 for the purpose of strengthening and improving the capacity of human resources engaged in maternal and pediatric health services in the southern region of the Republic of Paraguay (hereinafter referred to as "AgParaguay"), where national healthcare services have been relatively underdeveloped. Although the project initially targeted three southern provinces, namely Misiones, Neembucu and Itapua, the plan was changed in May 2002 to concentrate in two provinces with the exclusion of Itapua, due to the stagnation of activities therein.</p>							

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	10	Short-term	8	Counterparts	
Equipment	97,290 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	77,800 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	13,890 (000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	16			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Despite the project was targeted for improvement of healthcare in southern region, output which is composed of national level activity was included. This promoted the directionality of national-wide expansion of project achievement (action model). • This project was aimed for structure making of project operation, but setting monitoring as one of the output was effective for quality development of project. • In order to develop human resource of nurse and maternity nurse who are directly targeted in the project, first Japanese experts trained facilitators. The trained facilitators developed program according to the regional needs, and implemented training and monitoring to nurse and maternity nurse. This increased the dissemination effect of the training. • Training material that is able for nurse and maternity nurse who had already participated training to utilize continuously at their work site, had been developed. This was effective for maintaining the training effect. • It was effective for utilization and dissemination that the training program had been officially approved by Ministry of Health and Welfare. • Training in Japan contributed to make concrete image of continuous education and to evoke problem consciousness in the field nursing. • It was effective structure that some nurses were appointed as PM so that they can work for problems about nurse and maternity nurse proactively. • Provided equipment that have few opportunity to utilize in the field is even difficult to utilize as training material. Therefore, in order to implement practical training continuously after the completion of training, it would be better to consider about training contents and equipment by understanding the working circumstance, etc. of the field beforehand. 	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)	
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization	
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities	Utilization of Equipment
	Expanded / Active	Generally Active / Good	Used for Intended Purpose
	Impact	Sustainability	Summary of Current Situation
	Not Much Achieved	Sustainable but with Some Issues	Good
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:		
	<p>The Project for Continued Education of Nursing/Midwifery in the Southern Paraguay, which targeted to systemize the continued education for nurses and midwives in the area, was executed in four southern prefectures of the country from the year 2001 to 2006. After the completion of the Project, the Government of Paraguay has spontaneously expanded this continued education model to other two prefectures (C? prefecture and P? prefecture). The operation has been continued actively for two years after the Project ended, while the provided materials and equipment has been used for the original purposes.</p> <p>The overall goal of the Project was "to improve the healthcare services provided by nurses and midwives nationwide in Paraguay", with the verification indicators of "improvement in quality of medical services provided by nurses and midwives", "a decrease of childbirth delivery at home assisted by traditional midwives", and "an increase in childbirth delivery at medical institutions, such as healthcare centers and healthcare posts". According to the 2005 statistics of the targeted four prefectures, the number of the childbirth deliveries at home assisted by the traditional midwives has been decreasing (16.0% in 2004, 15.8% in 2005). The rate of infant and maternal mortality has been definitely decreasing in three prefectures among the targeted four prefectures. The overall goal is yet to be reached due to the insufficient equipment and maintenance services.</p> <p>The Project established the National Center for Continued Education of Nursing and Midwifery as one of the general bureaus under the Ministry of Health. INEPEO has been run by an excellent staff to educate the facilitators to expand the continued education model nationwide. Another important responsibility of INEPEO is to develop a new education system for the purpose. However, a limited amount and a low execution rate of the budget of the Ministry has limited the INEPEO to conduct the training programs, and to monitor the local operations as planned. Since the municipal and prefectural governments, the prefectural health bureau and health councils at the targeted area, as well as the Plan International have been supporting the operations of INEPEO in various ways, including covering expenses necessary for training and monitoring, the results of the Project can be expected to be sustainable.</p>		
	Issues:		
	<p>INEPEO (National Center for Continued Education of Nursing and Midwifery) has been facing difficulties in expanding its operations nationwide, due to organizational weakness caused by a shortage of the technical staff, a low execution rate of the budget, and so on. The appropriation of the 2007 budget for INEPEO was around US\$175,000, of which only 34.4% was actually allocated. INEPEO received the resources from the prefectural health bureau, the health councils, the prefectural and municipal governments, as well as NGOs, to execute its training and monitoring operations. Especially, the Plan International (NGO) has financially supported the INEPEO operations in C? prefecture and P? prefecture, and is planning to expand its support for the operation in G? prefecture. On the other hand, the training and monitoring operations in the four originally targeted prefectures of the Project have been stagnated. INEPEO is trying to reach out CIDA (Canadian International Development Agency) for its continuing support, and is promoting to introduce a satellite education system to the southern four prefectures (the targets of the Project for Continued Education of Nursing/Midwifery in the Southern Paraguay).</p> <p>The decentralization of the healthcare services started in 2001, and the full-fledged decentralization took place in 2005 in some of the eastern areas. Since the Ministry of Health has transferred its authority of managing and operating the healthcare institutions to the prefectural health councils, INEPEO is eligible to receive the resources for the Project operation from the prefectural and municipal governments. However, while the prefectures and municipalities face more urgent and prioritized healthcare needs than training and monitoring, there are not enough resources available for INEPEO to practice the planned operations. Despite a great deal of efforts made by INEPEO, the sustainability of the Project has not been secured.</p> <p>Another problem is that the current placement of four technical staff members is too small for INEPEO to expand the continued education model nationwide. The Project has requested an increase in technical staff members in launching the Phase II of the Project.</p>		

PRY-06-001

Project Title	English	Control And Improvement Of Water Quality					
	Others	Control y Mejoramiento de la Calidad de Las Aguas					
	Japanese	水質管理・改善計画					
Country	Paraguay	Project Number		Project ID	3245015	Total Cost	000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Water Resources / Disaster Management			-	Water Resource Development		
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	2003/12/1 - 2006/12/1	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Secretaría del Ambiente					
	Japan						
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Strengthening of pollution control and environmental policy of hydric resources.						
Project Purpose	Establishing superficial water quality regulation and strengthening water resources preservation policy - Environmental Monitoring of the Ypacarai Lake in public health - Research on the influence of waters of the Ypacarai Lake in public health - Strengthening of the environmental preservation policy						
Outputs	Environmental preservation need counter measures that must be planned using participation of the river basin populations - Awaken greater interest from the citizens on environmental preservation - Determine present situation of water quality in the river basin (building a baseline in water quality) - Based on results obtained, will prepare Guides for Multi Purpose use of water resources - Determine the future pollution status of the Pantanal basin, establishing comparative data for the management and control of water quality in the Paraguay River - Increasing and implementation of monitoring measures and recuperation of the Ypacarai Lake, and research related to the use of water for public supply						
Project Overview	<p>Since the execution of the "Study on the Basin of the Ypacarai Lake and Pollution Control Plan" in the year 1983, JICA has been executing several technical assistances related to the control of water quality and its improvement.</p> <p>The Monitoring and Improvement of water quality of the Ypacarai Lake and Paraguay River is a Technical Cooperation Project, with SEAM and DIGESA, from the Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare as counterpart institutions, with a period of three years from December 2003, and is composed mainly by sending third country Nikkei experts from Brazil. The main issues were the "Strengthening the administration of quality norms and environmental conservation" and the "Environmental Monitoring of the Paraguay River basin and the Ypacarai Lake". As a result of three years of cooperation, legislation related to the protection of water quality in accordance with a categorization of the rivers and streams in Paraguay has been established. On the other side, water in the Paraguay river basin has been monitored, being the most important water source, used by over one million citizens as drinkable water. With regards to the monitoring of water quality, with 26 points of study, seven water quality analyses were performed, as well as the study on the variation in quality of water in the different seasons of the year. During the three years of project execution, 12 counterparts were trained at the investigation institutes in Brazil, and have learned modern technologies related to environmental management and water quality control. Also, and besides the principal consultant, three, water quality Experts and one water management and regulation expert have performed missions to support SEAM, DIGESA and the National environmental system.</p>						

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 projects where the execution through two or more agencies is required, it is important to anticipate the establishment of formal mechanisms of coordination between agencies, in order to ensure an effective and efficient completion of the cooperation.</p> <p>(2) JICA must provide more soft assistance aiming to orient the GoPY on the possibilities of opening other windows of financing and to incorporate other sectors.</p> <p>(3) Government must assure funds for inputs as well as salary adjustment of civil servants before starting any new project.</p> <p>(4) Civil servants from several participating agencies, remain within a formal institutional framework.</p> <p>(5) To strengthen links and relations between public and citizen sector, as well as to facilitate public participation in the preparation of environmental policies at the national and local level and strengthening of local governments.</p> <p>(6) JICA must include as a condition to implement a selection process for local counterparts: the Express commitment of the GoPY to provide financial support to the Project: commitment that the salary level of the human resources of the project are enough in order to avoid a "Diaspora" to the private sector; to assure the permanence of the trainee civil servant in his/her position during the project.</p> <p>(7) JICA must continue providing expertise with regional experts.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	No Change	Generally Active / Good		Used for Intended Purpose
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Not Much Achieved	Sustainable but with Some Issues		Good
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation:</p> <p>(FY2009 Survey) While operation and maintenance of equipments and the technology of water quality inspection (pesticide pollution and mercury) obtained during the project, monitoring study of international basins and tributaries has not been implemented due to lack off budgets.</p> <p>(FY2007 Survey) One year after the completion of the Project, the counterpart conducted the water quality test once at 23 spots along the basin of the Paraguay River. The budget has been appropriated for the same test once this year. DIGESA (General Bureau of Environment and Sanitation) has been promoted from the Bureau to the General Bureau during the Project term. A new office building and a laboratory, currently under construction at the site of DIGESA, are scheduled to be completed by the end of this year. The equipment that JICA provided for the water quality analysis could be utilized more effectively thereafter.</p>			
	<p>Issues:</p> <p>(FY2009 Survey) Between the Paraguayan implementing agencies, the General direction of Environmental Health (DIGESA) which conducts water quality inspection and the Secretary of Environment which is in charge of regulation on water quality standard, there is no collaboration with each other. Although the two entities exchanged each other's opinions while the project was in operation, now they are working on different sections separately and generating synergetic effects are not expected.</p> <p>(FY2007 Survey) The counterpart conducted the water quality test along the basin of the Paraguay River as a part of the Project for the Water Quality Analysis and Improvement Plan. After the Project completed, the counterpart conducted the water quality test using HPLC (liquidated chromatography) for monitoring contamination by the chemical pesticides. It has turned out that further technical training is required for the counterparts who have received the lectures of HPLC testing during the Project term, because they have not fully acquired the technology for HPLC testing.</p>			

Project Title	English	Diversification Of Beekeeping (Extension And Upgrade Of Propolice, Polen)						
	Others							
	Japanese	養蜂業の多様化支援(プロポリス、花粉等の生産普及・品質向上)						
Country	Paraguay	Project Number	603635	Project ID	3245017E0	Total Cost	000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Agricultural/Rural Development			Agricultural Development				
Division in Charge	At that Time	Rural Development Department						
	At Present	Rural Development Department						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2005/4/1 - 2007/3/1		Period of Phase 2	-		Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-		Period of AC	-
Organization	Partner Country	Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería						
	Japan							
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal	To ensure high quality propolis and pollen and to improve in beekeepers' quality of life.							
Project Purpose	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) To establish the quality control system of products from beekeeping 2) To transfer diverse technologies of propolis and pollen to beekeepers 							
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) To introduce appropriate production techniques to beekeepers by implementing training programs within the region and lectures. 2) To maintain the simple distribution stations for harvesting for propolis and pollen. 3) To strength the beekeeping research lab under the Ministry of Agriculture and Cattle. 							
Project Overview	<p>The technical cooperation implemented by JICA towards beekeeping in Paraguay started in 1968, when JICA dispatched a study group of beekeeping to the country. Around 20 years from 1970, total six long-term experts were dispatched during that period. The activities implemented during the period were following: 1) to introduce healthy queen bees and to improve the quality of honey products; 2) to supervise techniques of expressing royal jelly and production; 3) To supervise making and standardizing equipments for beekeeping; and 5) to enrich the research department of beekeeping under the Ministry of Agriculture and Cattle. In 1970, only 50 beekeepers had worked in Paraguay, but through JICA's technical cooperation, around 7,000 families registered as beekeepers in the 2003 national statistic.</p> <p>However, laboratory technicians in the research department of beekeeping under the Ministry of Agriculture and Cattle did not have adequate techniques to meet the unified standard of quality and hygiene inspection, which was defined among Mercosur member countries in recent years. Moreover, most of the beekeepers in Paraguay were small-scale farmers producing only honey, and they did not obtain adequate techniques to diversify honey to produce added-value products such as propolis and pollen. As a result, many of beekeepers could not improve their quality of life. Under these circumstances, the Ministry of Agriculture and Cattle of Paraguay submitted a request to the Government of Japan for a new technical cooperation that put emphasis on strengthening honey producers such as local beekeeping communities.</p> <p>After the preparatory study implemented between November to December 2004, five departments (CaaguazÁE San Pedro, Cordillera, ParaguarÁE and Presidente Hayes), where the number of small-scale farmers and people in poverty were especially high, were selected as the target areas. Among the target areas, plants which become ingredients of high quality propolis grew prolifically in the four districts (CaaguazÁE San Pedro, Cordillera, and ParaguarÁE. Therefore, in these four districts, JICA implemented technical guidance of producing high quality green propolis, and JICA implemented technical guidance of pollen collection in the Presidente Hayes District. The project started as a technical project by oversea main office.</p>							

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
	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:</p> <p>(FY2009 Survey) The pace of development is slow, but targeted goal is gradually appearing. While four unions participated in the project have seen their production capacity increased, one of them is undergoing undesirable condition. There is a gap among the unions in the level of equipment utilization and self-sustaining development.</p> <p>(FY2007 Survey) At the four Project sites in the region (the selected groups of beekeepers), the business has been developing on average, though the situation varies site by site.</p>			
	<p>Issues:</p> <p>(FY2009 Survey) The condition of one union mentioned above is following. ① It is difficult to secure means of transportation and to carry products. ②With reasons such as the young workers who showed high motivation to participate in the project at the beginning of the project have migrated to work, not much honey has been produced over the last 5 years (3 years for the project and the remaining 2 years for sending volunteers) and workers' willingness to produce is discouraged. Therefore, they shifted a direction a little bit and need to review different ways to utilize the shipment center, such as focusing on usability of the center as a food processing facility and producing honey processed products.</p> <p>We can see a great future and potential as well as organizational maturity in unions that are self-sustainably developing. For others, we are encouraging changes in consciousness, but the outcome has not been shown yet. It is necessary to find younger human recourses who can bring the change.</p> <p>(FY2007 Survey) The budget shortage of the counterpart organization (the Ministry of Agriculture and Pasturage) limited the staff to make spontaneous routine patrols to the Project sites, when the JICA experts were out of the country. The technical assistance to the groups of beekeepers by the experts, accompanied by the counterpart staff, at the Project sites has resulted in a yield increase of honey. Although we cannot count much on the Ministry, the importance of training and recruit of the local staff at the Project sites needs to be emphasized.</p>			

PRY-08-001

Project Title	English	Improvement of School Management					
	Others	El Proyecto de Mejoramiento de la Gestión Escolar					
	Japanese	学校運営管理改善計画					
Country	Paraguay	Project Number		Project ID		Total Cost	260,000 000 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	2006/07/21 - 2009/01/20	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Education (MEC)					
	Japan	-					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	School management is improved in the schools providing basic education in the target regions.						
Project Purpose	The training model for principals in the central schools (Principal Training) for improving school management is established in the selected departments Selected departments: a part of Central and all of Cordillera Target central schools: 104 schools (Central: 50 schools, Cordillera: 54 schools)						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The methodology (content and operation) for Principal Training is developed. 2. The capacity of instructors* and supervisors who conduct Principal Training is enhanced. 3. The method for monitoring and evaluating school management activities is developed. 						
Project Overview	<p>The Paraguay government initiated the Education Reform in 1994 based on "PARAGUAY 2020." Since then there has been remarkable progress in the area of access to education, for instance, the net enrollment rate in basic education has reached approximately 90%. However, the internal efficiency of education such as repetition and dropout rates needs further improvement.</p> <p>With regard to improving the quality of education, the Paraguay government has conducted teacher training and materials development with the cooperation of the World Bank, the Spanish International Cooperation Agency and the Inter-American Development Bank, etc.</p> <p>However, improvement of school management has not yet been addressed. As a consequence, the Paraguay government asked the Japanese government for technical cooperation in the form of the Project for Improvement of School Management.</p> <p>Both the Paraguay and Japanese sides assert that a project aimed at improving the management capacity of principals through regular Principal Training is necessary and appropriate in order to improve the quality of education.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	Short-term	7	Counterparts	8	
Equipment	6,311 (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	Office	
Others				Others	Training cost: 80,932 hundred guaranies (1 guarani = 0.027 yen September, 2008)	

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>. Effects of full-time and capable counterparts on a project The Principal Training model developed in the project is held in high esteem by those involved such as principals, supervisors and IFD etc., and various positive impacts were identified in the target area and schools. One of the factors of such a success is the allocation of a sufficient quality and quantity of counterparts. Being undertaken mainly by the counterparts, the project could motivate all involved, and strengthen the human resources necessary for the expansion and establishment of the model.</p> <p>. Establishment of an inclusive training model with a counterpart team consisting of members from different departments This project allocated a counterpart team with members from different departments, and established a comprehensive training model with the integration of training and monitoring/follow-up. In implementing the project with the involvement of various departments, although it required a heavy work load to coordinate decision making, it is expected that the counterparts will return to their respective departments after the end of the project, contribute to the necessary capacity development of each department, and promote collaboration between the departments involved in order to systematize coordination.</p> <p>. Strategy for the scale up and institutionalization In order to localize the comprehensive model and secure sustainability, it is essential to develop an appropriate post-project mechanism model for the medium to long term. It is necessary to maintain discussions about trends and concrete strategies to scale up or institutionalize the developed model, considering the coordination and articulation among decision makers and donors involved in the sector.</p> <p>. Coordination of the different JICA schemes (integration with region-focused training) Integration with the JICA region-focused training course "School Management Development for Central and South America" has contributed to the establishment of a network and knowledge sharing among the people involved in the education sector in Central and South American countries, specifically school management. It brought with it a significant impact on the sustainability of the project. Also, it was a good example of how the coordination of different types of schemes in the same sector can improve effectiveness and promote sustainability.</p> <p>. Effectiveness of cooperation among school management without a school grant It was identified through the project that the capacity development of principals is a key for sustainability as this contributes to the improvement in the quality of classes and teachers, the participation of parents, and the motivation of students. Furthermore, the project proved that it can be achieved without a school grant.</p> <p>. Influence on the project of the delay in funding distribution The delays in the distribution of funding such as transportation costs generated inconveniences which meant that training had to be extended. To ensure the smooth implementation of the project, it is important to prepare a budget and execute it according to plan.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented			Study Conducted (FY)	
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Direcci?n General de Educaci?n Superior (Direcci?n de Institutos de Formaci?n de Educadores - DIFE)	Umbrella Organization	Ministerio de Educaci?n y Cultura (MEC) - Paraguay	
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Current Situation: (FY2009 Survey) Fundamental objectives of the higher educaton directorate and teacher training institution are to provide continuous education for teachers to develop needed skills and to resolve educational issues. We believe that the project's self-sustainable development can be ensured by introducing training models to IFD and CRE. Seminars targeting the director, coordinaci?n, and supervisor of IFD to were held aiming to officially announce the project on diffusing taining of directors across the country. The materials and equipments utilized during the project were initially used by the former counter-partner, director training unit(basic education directorate). After the project, the unit was dissovded and the equipments were left with the basic education directorate. The higher education directorate which was delegated the authority is carrying forward the prosedure of bringing the materials and equipments to the directorate. Director training guideline (manual) is being utilized appropriately.			
	Issues: (FY2009 Survey) No information.			

PRY-99-001

Project Title	English	Community Health Project in Paraguay					
	Others	El Proyecto de Fortalecimiento de Salud Comunitaria en Areas Rurales					
	Japanese	地域保健強化プロジェクト					
Country	Paraguay	Project Number		Project ID	3241063P0	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	1994/12/1 - 1999/11/30	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country						
	Japan	Ministry of Welfare, Yamagata Prefecture, Yamagata University, Tokyo Women's Medical University Hospital					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Enhance the healthcare system and services in Paraguay and improve living environment of its people.						
Project Purpose	Develop primary healthcare services in the selected area that can be used as a model of local healthcare program across the country.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Health sector review at the national level 2. Local healthcare survey participated by local residents 3. Development, implementation and evaluation of IEC activities method in healthcares sector 4. Healthcare human resources development 5. Development of system for enhancing local healthcare programs 						
Project Overview	<p>Japan had provided cooperation for Paraguay to tackle infectious diseases specific to tropical regions. Although this helped the improvement of technical level of clinical research in the field, primary healthcare programs that are the closest the people are yet to be developed and diseases caused by the lack of regular knowledge for prevention and primary treatment continue to be reported.</p> <p>The Government of Paraguay takes the improvement of local healthcare service mainly of promotion of primary healthcare (PHC) as a priority issue of the national healthcare policy and it needed cooperation that will highly benefit its people directly by involving them.</p> <p>Against this backdrop, the Government of Paraguay requested the Government of Japan for a project-type technical cooperation in order to establish a PHC system in a selected area that can be used as a model of the local healthcare enhancement program across the country.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)	
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	8	Short-term	13	Counterparts
Equipment	200,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment
Local Cost	71,900 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost
					4,748 (000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	13			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	Sexta Regi?n Sanitaria	Umbrella Organization	Ministerio de Salud P?blica y Bienestar 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
	Not Much Achieved	Sustainable but with Some Issues		Good
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation: (FY2009 Survey) Medical facility in Caazapa Province belongs to the Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare and the budgets, facilities, equipments, and human recourses are growing after the project ended. Despite the the organizational development, the actual consition of medical service has not been improved. Deentralization of helathcare is being proceeded in Paraguay and the Medican Council (local government) is formed in Caazapa Province accordingly. These councils receive funds from the Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare and conducts repairing and maintaining of equipments and maintains and expands medical facilities and services. In the Strengthening Community Health Project in Caazapa Province, health promotion activities and a model of moobile health clinics were established and are being implemented at the moment. Promotion activities and the mobile clinics of the Caazapa Province are more active compared to other provinces and it is attributed to the project.</p>			
	<p>Issues: (FY2009 Survey) With the project implemented, facilities and equipments of the medical institution in Caazapa Province became the most advanced ones at that time. However, after the project, the national budget for healthcare is not adequate. Due to lack of management and maintenance system for medical equipments, broken equipments are kept in storages or left unused.</p>			

PRY-99-002

Project Title	English	The Aftercare Technical Cooperation for the Research Project on Chagas' Disease and Other Parasitic Diseases					
	Others						
	Japanese	シヤガス病等寄生虫症研究プロジェクトアフターケア					
Country	Paraguay	Project Number		Project ID	3241033E0	Total Cost	000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Health			- Other infectious diseases			
Division in Charge	At that Time						
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	1998/6/29 - 2000/3/31	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	The Research Institute for Health Science, Natonanal University of Asuncion,					
	Japan						
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal							
Project Purpose							
Outputs							
Project Overview	<p>The republic of Paraguay placed the measures against the Chagas Disease and other parasitic diseases as one of the priority issue that needs to be urgently solved in the healthcare of the Five-Year National Economic and Social Development Plan formulated in 1985 by the president's ministry of planning and technology. About 20 percent of its people are estimated to be infected with the Chagas Disease due to its geography, climate, and the ecological system of plants and animals of the country. Based on the plan, epidemiological, immunological and pathological research of parasitic diseases began at the Instituto de Investigaciones en Ciencias de la Salud (Health Sciences Research Institute, IICS), Asunción National University. A project-type technical cooperation was requested for development of diagnosis methods of the Chagas Disease, leishmaniasis, and other parasitic diseases, improvement and research of their treatment, and development of vaccinations.</p> <p>In response, the Government of Japan conducted a research project on Chagas Disease and other parasitic diseases as a five-year project that was launched on March 4, 1988, in order to upgrade research and preventive techniques of such diseases. The technical transfer for research of immunology, biochemistry and parasitology during the project helped the improvement of basic and applied research technique levels of such diseases and the improvement of the public health of the country.</p> <p>Although the research institute continued to work on its self-sustaining development after the project, the provided equipment became old after five years from the project completion and an increased number of occurrences of parasitic diseases were reported in city areas in addition to rural areas where the occurrence was more common. Such diseases had become an issue across the country. Thus, the research institute requested the Government of Japan for Aftercare Technical Cooperation which includes the maintenance of equipment, provision of spare parts, and dispatch of several short-term experts in order to vitalize technical transfer for the further development of research activities and diagnosis skills.</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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<p>Recommendation and Lessons Learned</p>	
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Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Instituto de Investigaciones en Ciencias de la Salud - Universidad Nacional de Asunción (IICS-UNA)	Umbrella Organization	Universidad Nacional de Asunción (UNA)	
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
	Achieved	No Issue		Good
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation:</p> <p>The activities have been expanding favorably after the termination of the project, and there seems to be no issue concerning the manifestation of its effects. Even now, the IICS is providing service and research that specializes in infectious diseases. So far, they have been receiving high achievements and appraisals on research themes such as Chagas' disease, Leishmaniasis, Toxoplasma Gondii, and the production of diagnosis kits related to dengue fever which has been prevalent recently.</p> <p>In terms of equipments, there are many that are functioning since the termination of the project approximately 20 years ago, but having said that, there are also many decrepit ones that needs to be updated. Therefore right now, the IICS is utilizing its own funds to update them one by one. Moreover, there is a plan to transfer to another facility within the year 2010, and since the IICS's budget is increasing every year, the agency's sustainability is considered to be high.</p>			
	<p>Issues:</p> <p>80% of IICS's equipments are being maintained by "Chagas' Disease Parasite Research Project", but since they have been in use for over 15 years, they are becoming decrepit. IICS is updating these equipments out of their own budget but due to increased prices and insufficient funds, there are some that cannot catch up with this process.</p>			

ROM-07-001

Project Title	English	Project on Reduction of Seismic Risk for Buildings and Structures					
	Others						
	Japanese	地震災害軽減計画プロジェクト					
Country	Romania	Project Number	605556	Project ID	7241011E0	Total Cost	826,740 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Water Resources / Disaster Management			Earthquake Disaster			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Global Environment Department					
	At Present	Global Environment 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	Ministry of Transport, Constructions and Tourism					
	Japan	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Measures against earthquake-induced disasters in Romania are strengthened.						
Project Purpose	Improvement and dissemination of technology for reducing building collapse in case of great earthquake are achieved.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Effective and low-cost retrofit techniques are developed by Center and acquired by structural engineers. 2. Regulations/ codes concerning seismic issues for both new buildings and existing ones are improved by MTCT and Center. 3. Post-earthquake evaluation techniques of the damaged buildings are developed by Center and acquired by structural engineers. 4. Disaster prevention education for the citizens is improved by Center. 						
Project Overview	<p>Romania is a country in Europe that is notorious for earthquakes. In its history it has often been damaged by great earthquakes, of which damage has concentrated in particular at the capital city, Bucharest.</p> <p>On March 4, 1977, a subcrustal earthquake of moment magnitude 7.5 occurred in Vrancea County. At that time, most of the damage was concentrated in Bucharest. It was recorded that 1,578 people (1,424 people in Bucharest) were killed and the cost of damage was 2 billion dollars (2/3 of that in Bucharest). Moreover, 1.4 billion dollars of this sum, which was 70 percent of the total loss, were caused by building collapse.</p> <p>Seismologists forecast that another earthquake of the comparable magnitude as the great earthquake of 1977 will occur in the near future, based on the analysis of the recurrence period. The Government of Romania considers it important to retrofit fragile buildings that might collapse in Bucharest due to the predicted earthquake. If the recent action for retrofitting the buildings by the Government of Romania is looked at, buildings were classified in to four categories (I- IV) according to the seismic risk level, and 122 buildings in Bucharest were recognized as Class I (most susceptible to be damaged by earthquake). After seeing the results, Ministry of Public Works, Transports and Housing (MLPTL) declared its intention to gradually improve the retrofit techniques in Romania. Also, as the basic data for grounding proper seismic design have not been accumulated/ analyzed in depth, the appropriate seismic design method for retrofitting is being developed.</p> <p>In August 1998, at the initiative of UTCB, the Government of Romania through MLPAT1 requested the Government of Japan to dispatch some experts in earthquake engineering. Then the several schemes of cooperation, such as exchange of experts, etc. has been made, and on August 1, 2002, the Record of Discussions were signed between MLPTL of Romania and JICA, and the Project on the Reduction of Seismic Risk for Buildings and Structures started from October 1, 2002 with the planned period of 5 years until September 30, 2007.</p>						

ROM-07-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	7	Short-term	37	Counterparts	39
Equipment	167,357 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	44,940 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) 95,958 (000JPY)
Trainees Received	29			Land and Facilities	Office Space	
Others				Others		

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

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) Importance of quality control management in the construction process The retrofitting work consists of design and construction. In the design process, various seismic evaluation methods and retrofitting techniques are needed. In the construction process, both skills of workers and quality management by the engineers are essential. The Project considered the design process within the Project Purpose, but the construction process was left outside. In order to ensure a proper implementation of the modern retrofitting design, the construction process assisted by quality control management is necessary to be considered in activities of the projects at the time of project formulation.</p> <p>(2) Necessity of activities for convincing "What is seismic disaster?" Because seismic disasters tend to happen with a longer recurrence period than other types of natural disasters, it is common that many people could not keep the crucial experience of a seismic disaster in mind. Therefore, educational activities to embody the image of seismic disaster are essential in the projects to reduce seismic disaster risk.</p>
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ROM-07-001

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:			

ROM-08-001

Project Title	English	The Project for Strengthening the Air Quality Monitoring Capability of the National Reference Laboratory of National Environmental Protection Agency in Romania					
	Others						
	Japanese	国立環境レファレンスラボラトリー強化プロジェクト					
Country	Romania	Project Number	605562	Project ID	7245010E0	Total Cost	199,931 000 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	2007/01/15 - 2008/12/31	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	National Environmental Protection Agency, MESD					
	Japan						
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Air Quality Monitoring System with sufficient institutional capacity of implementation will be introduced to all Local Environmental Protection Agencies (LEPA) to monitor the air quality nationwide.						
Project Purpose	Monitoring System Coordination Department of National Environmental Protection Agency (NEPA) strengthens its capability of Air Quality Monitoring for supporting LEPAs.						
Outputs	<p>Output 1: NEPA develops Standard Operation Procedure (SOP) for Air Quality Monitoring based on the EU and Rumanian regulations, and disseminates SOP to LEPA laboratories.</p> <p>Output 2: National Reference Laboratory (NRL) is capable of implementing Air Quality Monitoring according to SOP.</p> <p>Output 3: NRL staff is capable of maintaining and managing NRL equipment properly with an objective of acquiring ISO17025 accreditation.</p> <p>Output 4: Monitoring Directorate of NEPA accumulates Air Quality Monitoring data, and properly manages the data for environmental policy, as well as to provide information to the public.</p> <p>Output 5: NRL and Monitoring Directorate of NEPA prepare guidelines for the Air Quality Monitoring Strategic Plan of LEPAs.</p> <p>Output 6: NRL staff improves capability of organizing and implementing the training programs for LEPA staff.</p>						
Project Overview	<p>Since democratization in 1989, Rumania began to consider managing environmental issues. However, due to the remaining socialist regime, the formulation of policies especially for environmental issues was lagging behind the East European countries. Having given the top priority to acquisition of the EU membership in 2007, however, Rumania was short of attaining the regulations stipulated by the EU treaty and its subordinate acts required for the member countries, especially in the environment sector.</p> <p>In respect of air quality, Rumania urges to manage the issues supported by the EU agency. In respect of water quality, Rumania is implementing independent monitoring at 1,600 localities nationwide. Under these circumstances, Rumania recognizes the importance of establishing and managing the National Reference Laboratory (NRL) for providing scientific and reliable evidence to promote environmental administration.</p> <p>For this reason, the Rumanian Government requested the Japanese Government to implement a technical cooperation project with an objective of upgrading the capacity of National Environment Research and Development Institute (ICIM), one of the candidates for the future NRL.</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) Effective combination of sending experts and training courses in Japan It is assumed that the reason that pace of technical guidance has quickened after such short time of only 2 years is because the training course taken place in Japan was effective and productive. Although there was not necessarily enough communication and technical guidance for the countries which comply with the EU regulations, lacking clear understanding of what kind of technology should be learned from Japan in the first year, the counter-partner's eagerness to absorb information has grown and it created productive atmosphere in the laboratory by having observed technological competence in Japan. Therefore, it is worth mentioning that one of the ways to enhance effectiveness of a project is to consider conducting training courses in Japan in early stages, especially for counterpart organizations that have little experience working with Japan's cooperation. However, it is essential to understand the purpose of the training and to conduct for those who are cooperative and highly motivated in order to produce an effect. Also, it is important to conduct the training at the right time, which is after the basic technical guidance, to improve the counter-partner's capacity with quality and motivation.</p> <p>2) Independent effort during the time when experts were absent At JCC in February, 2008, since Japanese side proposed to the head of NEPA that it was necessary to continue sampling and analysis of 10 specimens for upgrading of SOP, it was carried out and it led to upgrading of SOP by the counter-partner went steady with the activities even during the experts were absent. Having the attitude that the counter-partner can take the initiative and proceed activities within them is the part of the assistance.</p> <p>3) Having executives of governing agencies involved As mentioned above in 2), the fact that the head of NEPA has recognized the importance of sampling in this project and give instructions to the laboratory staff has resulted in upgrading SOPs. In the case of Romania, which is a former-communist country, governmental administrative structure remains a top-down system and it works well and contributes to the tendency that instructions from executives are delivered to the subsidiary organizations efficiently. Hence, it is ideal to get executives involved in projects at the right time and occasion.</p> <p>4) Cooperation anticipating the possibility of self-sustain development in policy and structural aspect As mentioned in 3), obtaining ISO after joining the European Union has helped to have the head of NEPA attend the JCC. Although it is unrealistic that JICA's work extends to policy and structural aspect, it is important to take that concept of cooperation into consideration and to design a project which is appreciated by the partner country</p>
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ROM-08-001

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:			

ROM-08-002

Project Title	English	The Improvement of Farm Management by Developing Agricultural Cooperatives					
	Others						
	Japanese	農業協同組合育成を通じた農業経営改善計画					
Country	Romania	Project Number	605563	Project ID	7245013E0	Total Cost	130,000 000 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	2006/06/28 - 2008/12/31	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	National Agency for Agricultural Consulting: ANCA					
	Japan	The Institute for the Development of Agricultural Cooperation in Asia (IDACA)					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Agricultural income of farmers belonging to model type agricultural cooperative increases through appropriate services.						
Project Purpose	Agricultural activities in model type agricultural cooperatives are rationalized.						
Outputs	<p>Output 1: The personnel for the establishment and management of agricultural cooperatives are improved in their capacity.</p> <p>Output 2: The policy and rules for the establishment and management of agricultural cooperatives are made.</p> <p>Output 3: The services of agricultural cooperatives are established.</p>						
Project Overview	<p>In Romania, agriculture is the one of the major branches of the economy, accounting for 13% of GDP and approximately 36% of the population is engaged in the sector. "National Agriculture and Rural Development Plan 2000-2006" is aiming to improve the income imbalance between urban area and rural area through improvement of production technique, and consolidating the system of agricultural market and land use efficiency.</p> <p>After the revolution in 1989, the Production Agricultural Cooperative (CAP) has been disorganized and privatization of farmland ownership was promoted. As the result, it created over 4 million of small landowner producers holding 2.3ha farmland in average. However, many producers have not found the proper access to the agricultural market and their financial situation has been getting worse.</p> <p>To address these issues, the Government of Romania (GOR) requested support of the Government of Japan (GOJ) under the form of technical cooperation. Responding to the request, JICA dispatched a long-term expert and short-term experts to National Agency for Agricultural Consulting (ANCA) to improve farm management through developing the agricultural cooperative system by conducting seminar and technical trainings since 2001 to 2004. In addition, the country-focused training course on "Organization and Business of Agricultural Cooperative" was conducted from 2002 to 2004 for the participants from Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD), ANCA and County Office for Agriculture Consulting (OJCA). With such a series of cooperation, the foundation for promotion of agricultural cooperatives in Romania was established. GOR enacted Agricultural Cooperative Law on 22 January 2005, supporting to establish agricultural cooperatives operated democratically, which is broadly perceived as a fruit from Japanese cooperation. GOR further requested GOJ a technical cooperation project to improve farm management through developing agricultural cooperatives and training instructors necessary to strengthen them.</p> <p>The Record of Discussion of the Project was signed on 23May 2006 and the Project which is for two and a half years commenced in June 2006.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	1	Short-term	2	Counterparts	10
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	13,000 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	16 (000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	17				Land and Facilities	
Others	Equipment: 16 laptop computers, 11 printers, and 5 multimedia projectors				Others	

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted	FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It is important to clearly define the core concept, strategy and action plans, and share them among the concerned people, especially for the projects with a short implementation period like this Project. - Strong commitment and full involvement as an institution not relying only on individual persons are significant to maximize the effects of transferred expertise and know-how and to accumulate in the institution. - When the series of official development assistances close for certain countries, some ideas for next stage should be considered sufficiently in advance. 		

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:			

SAU-05-001

Project Title	English	Saudi-Japanese Automobile High Institute Project						
	Others							
	Japanese	サウジアラビア自動車技術高等研修所計画						
Country	Saudi Arabia	Project Number	604163	Project ID	4391011	Total Cost	000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Private Sector Development			Industrial Development Institution				
Division in Charge	At that Time	Economic Development Department						
	At Present	Industrial Development Department						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2001/9/1	-	2006/8/1	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-		Period of AC	-
Organization	Partner Country	General Organization for Technical Education and Vocational Training						
	Japan	Automobile Division, Manufacturing Industries Bureau, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal	Saudization in the field of automotive service engineering is promoted.							
Project Purpose	(1) SJAHI will be able to graduate technicians to local automotive service industry. (2) SJAHI will be able to provide an effective training for automotive technical services.							
Outputs	(1) The Project operation unit is established - Allocate necessary personnel as planned - Formulate plans of activities - Make budget plan and execute properly - Establish and operate management system (2) The necessary machinery and equipment for technical training are provided, installed, operated, and maintained properly - Provide and install necessary machinery and equipment - Operate and maintain necessary machinery and equipment properly (3) Technical capability of the counterpart personnel is upgraded - Implement technology transfer to the C/P - Monitor and evaluate the result of technology transfer to the C/P (4) Training methodology and materials are developed - Develop training curriculum and materials - Develop training methodology (5) Curricula for automotive technical services training are implemented systematically - Implement the training curriculum - Identify needs through company visits (6) Internal evaluations for the training are implemented systematically - Monitor progress of training - Implement evaluations							
Project Overview	<p>The population of young generation in Saudi Arabia has been on the rapid increase. The Saudi Arabian Government has been implementing the policy of so-called "Saudization", which promotes the employment expansion and development of vocational training for Saudi Arabian nationals. Saudization is described as one of the most urgent issues in the Eighth Five-Year Development Plan(2005-2009). For the realization of the Saudization, it is considered indispensable to provide vocational training of a level that satisfies requirements of private sectors.</p> <p>H.R.H. then Crown Prince Abdullah bin Abdul Aziz, currently the King of Saudi Arabia, visited Japan in 1998. Both Japanese and Saudi governments welcomed the joint efforts by Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association (hereinafter referred to as "JAMA") and Japan Automobile Distributors in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (hereinafter referred to as "JADIK") concerning the establishment of an institute in Saudi Arabia for the purpose of contributing to the human resource development of the country and two governments showed their intention to examine the most appropriate ways of assisting the endeavor made by the private sectors of the two countries aiming at transferring technology to the younger generation of Saudi Arabia.</p>							

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	11	Short-term	7	Counterparts	
Equipment	450,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	17			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)

Study Conducted FY

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) Improvement of school management and administration system</p> <p>(2) Improvement of examination and evaluation system and establishment of proper feedback system of the result of examination for the improvement of the contents of education</p> <p>(3) Renewal plan of equipment</p>
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Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Saudi Japanese Automobile High Institute	Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	No Change	Generally Active / Good		Used for Intended Purpose
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Mostly Achived	Many Issues		Good
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation:</p> <p>Regarding sustainability of the Project, a low retention rate of the SJAHI employees, due to a high demand for the employees and graduates of SJAHI of the Saudi automobile industry, has been spoiling the transfer and development of the technology, as well as the indifference of some of the members of JADIK (Japan Automobile Distributors in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia) to SJAHI. The result of the Project is good, considering that 742 students were graduated from SJAHI by the end of the fourth term, and 458 students are currently being trained in the fifth and sixth terms.</p>			
	<p>Issues:</p> <p>The phase II of the Project has been in practice for 3 years from September 2006 to August 2009. The purpose of this phase is to solve the problems that have left out of the phase I, regarding the school management and the evaluation system of the school examinations.</p>			

SAU-08-001

Project Title	English	Development and Training Center Project					
	Others						
	Japanese	技術教育開発訓練センタープロジェクト					
Country	Saudi Arabia	Project Number	604170	Project ID	4395028E0	Total Cost	450,000 000 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	2004/09/01 - 2007/08/31	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	2007/09 - 2009/03	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	General Organization for Technical Education and Vocational Training (GOTEVOT), Development and Training Center (DTC)					
	Japan	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Technical colleges in the Kingdom can produce students who are equipped with the required technical level of industries in the fields of mechanical, electrical and construction technologies.						
Project Purpose	Training capabilities of the instructors of Development and Training Center are improved in the above mentioned fields.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The technological level of the college teachers and the skill level necessary for industries in the target fields are identified. 2. The training programs for the college teachers are developed. 3. The training system for the collage teachers are developed and implemented. 4. The Operational system of the DTC for training programs in the above mentioned fields are established. 						
Project Overview	<p>As the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia faces rapid increase of the youth population, General Organization for Technical Education and Vocational Training (GOTEVOT) has decided to increase the number of technical colleges. With the expansion of technical colleges, it is necessary to train the collage teachers to upgrade their technological level to the industrial demand.</p> <p>The GOTEVOT has decided to establish the Development and Training Center (DTC) for the purpose of in-service training of collage teachers, and requested the technical assistance from the Japanese Government.</p> <p>Based on series of discussions, the official R/D of the Project was signed on September 1st 2004, followed by signing the PDM and the PO on June 30th 2005.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	5	Short-term	10	Counterparts	14
Equipment	102,923 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) 46,816 (000JPY)
Trainees Received	12			Land and Facilities	Building and Facilities	
Others	Trainee in Malaysia: 4 CPs, in Indonesia: 4 CPs, in UAE 2 Cps			Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) The goal of the Project aims that DTC provide advanced practical training courses to technical college teachers. Project period should be extended until the end of December, 2008 for the electrical technology field, and until the end of March 2009 for the mechanical technology field and construction technology field, to achieve the goal. The Plan of Operation for the extended period is shown in Annex 7.</p> <p>(2) The Project is the joint work of both parties, and the mutual communication and sharing of understanding shall be promoted to achieve the Project Purpose.</p> <p>(3) Saudi Arabian side shall make stable assignment of their counterparts.</p> <p>(4) Both Japanese and Saudi Arabian sides shall immediately provide necessary equipment and facilities, such as software for Mechanical Technology (Japanese side), computers, classroom and improvement of Internet access (Saudi Arabian side).</p> <p>(5) Actual implementation of the training program for college teachers should be carried out as soon as possible, using outside resources in certain cases.</p> <p>(6) The training opportunities for C/Ps of construction technology should be facilitated. With this regards, Saudi Arabian side agreed to support such activities, for example finding proper local resources.</p> <p>(7) Operational Management Board shall have regular monthly meetings. Equipment Management Board (EMB) and Safe Operating Board (SOB) should be established.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY)	
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Technical and Vocational Training Corporation : TVTC	Umbrella Organization	Ministry of Labor
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities	Utilization of Equipment
	Expanded / Active	Stopped	Used for Totally Different Purpose
	Impact	Sustainability	Summary of Current Situation
	Not Much Achieved	Unknown	Not Good
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation: (FY2009 Survey) The project manager who was the CP has evaluated and replied on the questionnaire, that this particular JICA project has been developmentally absorbed into the Technical Trainers College (TTC) Project which is being implemented through the agreement between the German GTZ International and Saudi TVTC, but in actuality, the project has become 'extinct'. The reason for this is that the project's goal was to have the Saudi CP to become capable of retraining and reeducating the instructors of the technical college, but TTC's aim was to train the instructors and teachers of the technical college, and also there is a discrepancy that the Germans are ones that are actually teaching. Not a single CP of this project is teaching at TTC. Former CP's are either working at the headquarters or technical college of TVTC, or are doing long-term training at the university. However, the donated equipments are being used at TTC.</p>		
	<p>Issues: (FY2009 Survey) As stated above, this project has extinguished in the form of being absorbed into TTC. The CP's who have gained the knowledge to retrain the instructors at the technical college through the guidance of this experts of this project, but none of that are being utilized at TTC.</p>		

SEN-03-001

Project Title	English	(High-Level Technician(Bts)Training Project At The Senegal-Japan Vocational Training Center)						
	Others							
	Japanese	職業訓練センター拡充計画						
Country	Senegal	Project Number		Project ID	6421015	Total Cost	229,300 000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Education			-	Technical 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	1999/4/1	-	2004/3/1	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Bureau of Vocational Training, Cabinet of Minister in Charge of Public and Private Vocational Training, Literacy and National Languages						
	Japan	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, Employment and Human Resource Development Organization of Japan						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations	The Senegal-Japan Vocational Training Center Project Project for Construction of the Senegal-Japan Vocational Training Center Training Program in Third Countries							
Overall Goal	High-level Technicians necessary for the economic development of Senegal are supplied by CFPT							
Project Purpose	High-level Technician Training in the fields of Industrial Information Technology and Automatics at the CFPT-S/J are well operated							
Outputs	<p>(1) Ability of CFPT-S/J BTS instructors is improved.</p> <p>(2) Equipment is appropriately used and maintained.</p> <p>(3) The curriculum of the BTS course is regularly revised and executed.</p> <p>(4) The management of the project by the administration staff is improved.</p>							
Project Overview	<p>The Senegalese Government has been pursuing the development policy of light industries in its national development Plan in order to transform its economic structure currently depending heavily on the agricultural crops such as peanuts and the mineral exploitation of phosphate. To implement this development policy, the Senegalese authority concerned requested Japanese Government for the cooperation in the field of technical and vocational education and training.</p> <p>The Japanese Government constructed the Senegal-Japan Vocational training Center (CFPT) under the scheme of the grant aid in 1984 and implemented the project-type technical cooperation for the purpose of training the middle-level technicians (Brevet Technician:BT) from 1984 to 1989.</p> <p>After two years of extension, the project terminated at the end of 1991. Since then, thanks to the teaching and management capacities obtained by Senegalese counterparts from Japanese experts, CFPT has kept training technicians whose levels are highly appreciated in the Senegalese industry.</p> <p>With the recent development of technologies in Senegal, the need to train higher level technicians has lead the government to implement training for high-level technicians training (BTS). Under this situation, CFPT planned to introduce BTS courses and the Senegalese authority concerned requested Project-type Technical Cooperation for the training of high-level technicians.</p> <p>The Japanese Government dispatched several study teams to study the feasibility of the proposed project to determine the areas of focus. As a result of the studies and discussions, both Senegalese side and Japanese side decided to implement the CFPT-BTS Project to assist CFPT to develop technical and vocational education and training in the fields of industrial information and automatics by signing the Record of Discussions in December 1998.</p> <p>The cooperation period of the CFPT-BTS is from April 1, 1999 to March 31, 2004.</p>							

SEN-03-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	9	Short-term	16	Counterparts	15
Equipment	229,300 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	24,797 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	12			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) Support for the Trainees' Employment</p> <p>(2) Further Improvement of the Achievement Rate of the BTS Courses</p> <p>(3) Institutionalization of Preparation of Technical Materials in Vocational Training</p> <p>(4) Systematization of Knowledge Sharing among the Instructors</p> <p>(5) Appropriate Maintenance and Management of the Equipment</p> <p>(6) Securing Own Financial Resources and Allocation of Budget from Senegalese Government</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Expanded / Active	Active / Good		Used for Intended Purpose
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Mostly Achived	Sustainable but with Some Issues		Good
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation:</p> <p>Currently, the senior management and instructors who have been trained by the Project are actively and effectively operating the school management and training programs. However, a lack of efforts for continued training to enhance the capacity of the personnel, and a lack of replacement efforts of the personnel causes a concern over securing the quality of management and education, in case that the existing personnel be retired.</p>			
	<p>Issues:</p> <p>The school operation and management needs to be reinforced. Some equipment requires renewal, but it is difficult for the school to obtain the necessary budget.</p>			

SEN-05-001

Project Title	English	The Project On Safe Water And The Support Of Community Activities						
	Others	Projet de l'Eau Potable pour Tous et de l'Appui aux Activiteacute Communautaires : PEPTAC						
	Japanese	セネガル国安全な水とコミュニティ活動支援						
Country	Senegal	Project Number		Project ID	6421057	Total Cost	653,000 000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Urban/Regional Development			-	Regional Development			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Global Environment Department						
	At Present	Global Environment 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	Direction of Exploitation and Maintenance of Ministry of Agriculture and Hydraulics						
	Japan	Advisory Committee						
Contracted Party	Japan Techno Co.,LTD.			Earth & Human Corporation				
Related Cooperations	Grant Aid							
Overall Goal	Diffuse the sustainable water usage system throughout Senegal and improve the life quality of the residents							
Project Purpose	Sustainable water usage system will be established through the activities at the project sites							
Outputs	<p>(1) Maintenance system of the water supply facilities will be established by the collaboration among the administration, village residents and private sector.</p> <p>(2) Water management committee will be operated correctly</p> <p>(3) Water will be used in accordance with the guidelines</p> <p>(4) Activities on theproduction at the pilot sites will be diversified</p>							
Project Overview	<p>Japan has given assitance to Senegal to increase rural water supply for the past 25 years. One hundred nine water-supply systems were constructed under the Grant Aid Scheme. As a result, many women and children were released from the burden of fetching water, while people began to live a more hygienic lifestyle. However, the past Japanese cooperation had been focused on the construction of infrastructure, and it has sincec been realized that an effective operation maintenance is crucial for the sustainability of the infrastructure.</p> <p>At the request of the government of Senegal to support establishing an effective operation and maintenance system in the communities that already have the water-supply system systems constructed by Japan, and also support community development, JICA dispatched preliminary study teams three times in order to formulate and discuss the scope of the technical cooperation. The project plan agreed upon was approved and signed on October 7th, 2002 as the R/D. The project commenced in January 2003.</p>							

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	9	Short-term	Counterparts	12	
Equipment	64,852 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD = JPY		Purchased Equipment		
Local Cost	53,395 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency = JPY		Local Cost	(000USD)	(000JPY)
Trainees Received	8			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

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

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) By the end of the project period</p> <p>a) Project shall identify concrete measures that the communities and the government of Senegal shall undertake</p> <p>b) Project shall make a concerted effort to establish at least one more maintenance contract by ASUFOR in the southern area before the end of the Project period.</p> <p>(2) After the Project Period</p> <p>a) To establish an appropriate system to continue the monitoring and follow-up at the existing sites and the expansion to new sites</p> <p>b) To develop an effective model for maintenance contract with private entitles in remote areas</p>
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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	Sustainable but with Some Issues		Good
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation:</p> <p>The Project sites, which have introduced the scheme of the water management unions, continue to be active not only for the union operation, but also for the community development (agriculture etc.). The government has transferred the Project operation to the sites other than the targets by its own budget, where the operation continues to be relatively active.</p> <p>Sustainability of the Project is rather difficult to judge objectively at this moment, since the Phase II of the Project is still in progress at some targeted sites, where the new investment is taking place. Also, some sites face difficulties in continuing the operation, where the water supplying facilities (preconditions which are regarded as a core of the operation) have been damaged due to a longtime use.</p>			
	<p>Issues:</p> <p>So far, any serious problem has not been observed. Some Project sites face difficulties in continuing the union operation and community activities (agriculture etc.), because the water supplying facilities, regarded as a core of the operation, have been damaged due to a longtime use. However, the serious damages that cannot be repaired by the union members, especially those caused by a longtime use, have been taken care of as the preconditions by the Project/government. Since the community activities that depend on the water supply face difficulties when water stops, the Phase II of the Project seeks the activities that do not depend on the water supply, such as an introduction of the water-saving/rain-water agriculture.</p>			

SEN-06-001

Project Title	English	Project For The Development Of Human Resources In Health					
	Others	Projet d'Appui au Developpement des Ressources Humaines dans le domaine de la Sante (PADRHS)					
	Japanese	保健人材開発促進プロジェクト					
Country	Senegal	Project Number	605461	Project ID	6421060	Total Cost	586,079 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	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	Direction des Ressources Humaines, Division de Soins de Santé Primaires, Direction de la Santé, Ministère de la Santé et la Prévention Médecine, Ecole Nationale de Développement Sanitaire et Social					
	Japan	International Medical Center of Japan, National College of Nursing Japan					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	To contribute to the growth of human resources capable of working in the primary healthcare system in Senegal						
Project Purpose	Training system of health workers who work in primary healthcare is strengthened.						
Outputs	<p>1) The reinforcement of the capacity of healthcare personnel training schools to foster human resources, particularly the capacity to foster human resources working in the primary healthcare system</p> <p>2) The improvement of the process toward establishing the in-service education system targeted for nursing staff in the primary healthcare system is improved.</p> <p>3) The establishment of an appropriate training system for Community Health Workers (Agent de Santé Communautaire, ASC) in the test area (Gossas)</p>						
Project Overview	<p>The Republic of Senegal (hereinafter referred to as "Senegal") formulated the National Human Resources Training Plan (Plan National de Formation, PNF) 1998-2002 in 1997, which identified the securing of healthcare and medical care professionals as one of the most important issues. In Senegal, there are only seven doctors and 35 registered nurses per 100,000 people, which lags far behind the average for developing countries as a whole (78 doctors, 98 registered nurses). In addition, because 73% of the country's doctors, 60% of its registered midwives and 48% of its registered nurses are concentrated in the capital city of Dakar, where 22% of the total population lives, unauthorized medical personnel are forced to provide medical care and treatment in rural areas. Under such conditions, the government of Senegal has requested cooperation from Japan in support of the implementation of the PNF.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	10	Short-term	17	Counterparts	39
Equipment	41,285 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	84,657 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	37			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted	FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) Due to reflect the Government of Senegal's wide-ranging requests, a wide variety of implementing institutions involved with the design of the mentioned project, and the project was consisted of broad-ranging governmental levels. As a result, after the project was implemented, various problems such as administrative issues and the project were forced to delay. Therefore, the project design matrix (PDM) was required to be reviewed. During the process of formulating the project, it is important for sharing the common understanding of the project direction and recognition of the targets between the Government of Japan and the counterpart government. Moreover, as the issue of the Government of Japan, the feasibility of dispatching appropriate human resources to Francophone Africa should be discussed.</p> <p>(2) Projects, which aim to cultivate health personnel in primary health care, tend to be implemented only at staff training institutions such as schools or appropriate places at communities. However, it will be more effective and have strong impact if the project is implemented with departments from the central government which is in charge of human resource development policies.</p> <p>(3) The training program in Japan was successfully implemented because the project implementing institutions and the training institutions shared the extensive amount of information. As a result, the mentioned project nourished a sense of ownership of the training participants, and the project was managed efficiently without significant problem.</p> <p>(4) In order to bring successful results through efficient operation and management of the project, the further extent of information-sharing about the contents of activities should be realized, and the context of budget should be promoted among people concerned with the project.</p>		

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	No Change	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>(FY2009 Survey)1. Initial Training :the budget of Ecole de National Development Sanitare et Social (ENDSS) is growing and the number of subjects provided and students are increasing. It has been confirmed that it is managed self-reliantly. Equipments are being utilized effectively and the good result is being produced as stated in the project purpose.2. Continuing Training :National Guide for ICP was distributed to all the health posts in the target three regions and the objective (80% of utilization rate) has been achieved. It is noticeable that the output has been maintained considering drawing up the continuing educational program t regional level is renewed every year in Kaolack Region and Tambacounda Region. 3. Community Health: It was within the project because it was one of the president's prioritized area of development during the time of the preliminary study. In 2006 toward the end of the project, however, there was a change of direction in the Ministry of Health along with the international trend that it was inappropriate that unqualified healthcare professionals get involved in medical practice. Currently, the Ministry itself doesn't conduct health worker training officially. On the other hand, training of health workers and matron (unqualified midwives) is essential in African countries where there is a severe shortage of healthcare workers, so that some changes in handling the problem began to be seen in various countries in 2010. In technical cooperation projects currently being implemented, the Senegalese side mentions that the Matron Training Manual which was designed in PADRHS can be utilized again and it will be taken into consideration. (FY2007 Survey)The Personnel Bureau serves as the center of the counterpart organizations, and adequately meets the challenges to maintain the effects of the Project. For example, the counterpart has activated the regional training centers by utilizing the equipment provided by the Project, and succeeded in increasing the number of graduates who can work at the regional healthcare institutions. At the same time, the training guides that the Project has produced help the instructors improve the quality of the healthcare training. The shortage and low quality of the regional healthcare workers are both central problems to be solved for the Senegal government.</p>			
	<p>Issues:</p> <p>(FY2009 Survey) No information. (FY2007 Survey) The Project ended in October 2006. The results remain effective, and no serious problems have been observed.</p>			

SEN-07-001

Project Title	English	Integrated Community Forestry Development Project						
	Others							
	Japanese	総合村落林業開発企画						
Country	Senegal	Project Number	0605456	Project ID	6421054E0	Total Cost	841,699 000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Nature Conservation			-	Sustainable Use of Natural Resources			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Senegal Office						
	At Present	Senegal Office						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2000/01/15 - 2005/01/14		Period of Phase 2	-		Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	2005/01 - 2008/03		Period of Follow-up	-		Period of AC	-
Organization	Partner Country	Department of Water, Forests, Hunting and Soil Conservation, Ministry of Environment, Protection of Nature, Reservoirs and Artificial Lakes						
	Japan	Forestry Agency						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal	<p>[extension phase] The activities of the sustainable natural resource management are initiated and practiced by local people.</p> <p>[original phase] The actions of the sustainable natural resource management are initiated and practiced by local people.</p>							
Project Purpose	<p>[extension phase] An extension model of the sustainable natural resource management is elaborated and disseminated by PRODEFI in the target areas.</p> <p>[original phase] An extension model of the sustainable natural resource management is elaborated by the PRODEFI in the target areas.</p>							
Outputs	<p>[extension phase] 1. Biophysical and socioeconomic baseline data of each target village is collected. 2. Training programs are established in collaboration with villagers of the target villages. 3. Villagers are trained in the target villages according to the training programs established. 4. An extension system for the sustainable natural resource management is practiced through dissemination networks of training, participants. 5. Local resources are mobilized by the villagers to continue the activities of sustainable natural resource management after the training. 6. Results of PRODEFI are accessible to the public. 7. The management, coordination, and collaboration capacity of PRODEFI is reinforced.</p> <p>[original phase] 1) Biophysical and socio-economic baseline data of the target areas is collected. 2) Training programs for the volunteer farmers are elaborated in the target areas. 3) Training programs are revised and the volunteer farmers are trained. 4) A provisional extension model of the sustainable natural resource management is practiced through the volunteer farmers network. 5) Local resources are mobilized with the minimum assistance through people's initiatives. 6) The results of the PRODEFI are opened to the public. 7) The management capacity of the PRODEFI coordination members is reinforced.</p>							
Project Overview	<p>In recent years, Senegal has the problems of decrease of forestation and vegetation due to anthropogenic factors, and of deterioration of agricultural production due to the debased soil and environment, which prevent the activation of regional economy. Japan started the technical cooperation "Senegal Integrated Community Forestry Development Plan" from January 2000, which has been supporting the improvement of community living and the maintenance and recovery of ecosystem through the promotion of voluntary forestation activities by community residence and the improvement of regional production system. At the initial stage of the project implementation, the project faced the difficulty for its implementation due to overmuch plan formulation, but the significant plan revision was conducted in the middle period of the project in September 2002, and it changed into the project aimed at developing the replication model of regional development and natural resources management, focusing on the trainings targeted community residence.</p> <p>At the termination of the project, as is evident in the above background, the sustainable natural resources management by community residence has yet been materialized, and the government of Japan agreed the implementation of extension phase in response to the request from the government of Senegal. Thus, JICA started the extension phase of this project from January 2005 in the form of subcontracting to IC Net Corporation.</p> <p>This project made the trainings with no specific targets the entry point and implemented the activities corresponding to the needs of community residence, through which the sustainability of activities for natural resources management was secured. In addition, the "PRODEFI model" proposed by this project aimed to secure the model sustainability in order that other organizations use it after the completion of the project, and at the same time, implemented public relation activities to share its experiences and outputs.</p>							

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	16	Short-term	9	Counterparts	12
Equipment	52,016 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	77,738 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) 9,748 (000JPY)
Trainees Received	13			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>[extension phase]</p> <p>(1) The Team has noticed the strong implication of the animators and the forestry officers in the Project activities. The villagers' confidence especially in the animators facilitated enormously the implementation of the project. The importance of the role of facilitators played by the animators should be noted to implement projects, which aims strong involvement of villagers.</p> <p>(2) The choice of the Project Area was pertinent for the Project. These are the villages where the factors important for the Project implementation such as functional organizations, accesses to finance and certain competent instructors already exist. This existence of these basics for development is indispensable to reach the level of success achieved by the Project.</p> <p>(3) The minimization of the inputs of the Project is also one of the important lessons that the Team can extract to assure better the continuity of the project. The preference such as on the local instructors for its trainings is one of the examples of the minimization of the Project costs and also of the sustainability of the Project compared to the ease using the one from other areas. The Team also found that the confidence in the Project by the villagers enables the minimization of the Project cost such as the fact that the Project, carrying out the various kinds of the trainings to the villagers, has not paid the allowances nor offered lunches to the participants, which shows once again the importance of good communication with the villagers.</p> <p>[original phase]</p> <p>(1) In the initial stage of the project, there were many difficulties faced. Many of such were caused by the initial planning of the project activities. Main issues are;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) site selection (unsuitable sites, scattered sites, etc.) b) choice of management organization c) choice of activities (over capacity) d) distribution of equipment and facilities (one in each "terroir", miss-matching to real needs, etc.) <p>A lesson learnt from here is the vital importance of proper planning of the project with careful analysis of real needs, capacity implementation and assessment of socio-environmental impact by the projects.</p> <p>(2) The good communication between the project and local population is a key to the success of project related to rural 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
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

SEN-07-002

Project Title	English	Project aimed at the Enhancement of the Sustainability in the Mangrove Forest Management of Saloum Delta in the Republic of Senegal						
	Others							
	Japanese	サルームデルタにおけるマングローブ管理の持続性強化プロジェクト						
Country	Senegal	Project Number		Project ID		Total Cost	253,802 000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Nature Conservation			-	Revegetation of Degraded Land			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Senegal Office						
	At Present	Senegal Office						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2005/12/05 - 2008/03/31		Period of Phase 2	-		Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-		Period of AC	-
Organization	Partner Country	Department of Water, Forests, Hunting and Soil Conservation, Ministry of Environment, Protection of Nature, Reservoirs and Artificial Lakes						
	Japan	Forestry Agency						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal	It will be created the chance to know how to improve living conditions or the population in the target area as the result of the sustainable management of mangrove forest.							
Project Purpose	The population of targeted villagers will be enabled to utilize and manage the mangrove forest resources in the sustainable and diffusible manner.							
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The population of targeted Villages become able to carry out regularly their activities and then to use a part of the profits from the activities in order to conserve and restore the mangrove forest. 2. The consciousness of the staff of local administrations and the technical officers who lead population will be raised. 3. The activities and the objective to achieve in the short and middle term for the sustainable management of mangrove forest resources will be very defined. 							
Project Overview	<p>In Senegal, the "Forestry Policy of Senegal" established in 2005, sets the long-term perspective which is to contribute to the poverty reduction through the sustainable management and preservation of forest resources and biodiversity, fulfill the needs of community residence alongside with the decentralization policy, and maintain the balance between the society and biology, and in particular, recommends the natural resources management through the community participation. These days, in the areas where mangrove forests grow, the distribution rage of mangrove is decreasing due to natural environmental factors and anthropogenic factors, and the sustainable management of mangrove resource becomes an issue.</p> <p>As the successive project for "the Study on Sustainable Management of the Mangrove in the Petite Cote and Saloum Delta in the Republic of Senegal", implemented from December 2001 to March 2005, the government of Japan agreed the implementation of this project in response to the request from the government of Senegal. Thus, JICA implemented the project from November 2005 through the subcontracting to the Japan Forest Technology Association.</p> <p>This project aims at creating the system for independent and sustainable implementation of the activities as to the management and preservation of mangrove resources such as the activation of the forestation activities by linking with the income-generating activities and the introduction of improved furnaces for saving the consumption of firewood, taking the bottom-up approach, in order to promote the environment where the community residence can fully materialize their potential. As a top-down approach, it targets the Directorate of Water and Forest and Hunting and Soil Conservation in Dakar, the Department of Forest in Funjun prefecture and its local agencies, in addition to four village communities in the project target areas.</p>							

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	5	Short-term	Counterparts	8	
Equipment	4,768 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD = JPY		Purchased Equipment		
Local Cost	524 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency = JPY		Local Cost	(000USD)	(000JPY)
Trainees Received	3			Land and Facilities	Land and building provided	
Others				Others		

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

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) It is learned that the use of the existing committee is more effective in terms of the continuity of the activities rather than creating new one for a new activity.</p> <p>(2) It should be noted that the periodic meetings within the FORESTRY DEPARTMENT should have been held with more wide scale inviting related officers of the FORESTRY DEPARTMENT to reflect their various kinds of viewpoints to the project 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:			
	Issues:			

SLE-08-001

Project Title	English	The Agricultural Development Project in Kambia						
	Others							
	Japanese	カンビア県農業強化支援プロジェクト						
Country	Sierra Leone	Project Number	605497	Project ID	6455001E0	Total Cost	0 000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Agricultural/Rural Development			Agricultural Development				
Division in Charge	At that Time	Ghana Office						
	At Present	Ghana Office						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2006/02/01 - 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 Agriculture, Forestry, and Food Security						
	Japan							
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal	Productivity of food crops for self-sufficiency is increased in the Kambia district to contribute food security.							
Project Purpose	The technical support system for farmers is strengthened with farmer's participation in the Kanbia district.							
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Institutional arrangement of the technical support system for farmers is formulated in the Kambia district. 2. Technical package for improved agricultural productivities is established in model farmers. 3. Guideline of the technical support system for farmers is developed and utilized in practice. 							
Project Overview	<p>a) In Republic of Sierra Leone, the civil conflict between government forced and antigovernment forces has been continued since 1991. In 1999, under the supervision of United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL), DDR scheme (Disarmament, Demobilization, Reintegration) was conducted, and after reaching on the agreement of cease-fire between the government forces and Revolutionary United Front (RUF) in May of 2001, social, economical and security situation has been recovering little by little mainly in the big cities. In August of 2007, election of the president and the board member were successfully implemented. In this election, Mr. Ernest Bai Koroma was selected as a new president. This was a poque making news, since it was the first time for the people to have elected the president by democratic manner.</p> <p>b) This country is situated to the climate area of tropical rain forest. Therefore it has high potential such as fertile soil, sufficient rainfall, enough sunlight, so that it makes possible to rare variety of plants; rice, cassava, nuts and sweet potato and so on. In the project sight, Kambia district in where the most of the population of 270 thousand are engaged in agricultural activities. For more, it performed an important role as a mass productive area of rice. Until 1980's this area supported the national economy by exporting rice. The problems of today of this district are the distraction of agricultural facilities such as; research center, stock house, rice polishing place because of the previous conflicts. Those problems caused the situation that the small farmers have to work all the agricultural process by hands despite very big field. Thus, the productivities are far from the previous level of civil conflict. In case of rice, lack of polishing machine caused the situation such as 40 % of the production remained without treated and this reads to a big loss. On the other hand, lack of fertilizer caused fruitless sorghum, nuts etc. In addition, exploitation by the brokers and Guinean merchant makes difficult to keep self sufficiency in food. In the off season, 54 % of the rice which is the staple food in Sierra Leone is covered by expensive imported rice. c) To tackle with this situation, MAFFS has been trying to regenerate agricultural field by setting the policy of food security. However, the implementation system of MAFF is still vulnerable especially in the aspects such as planning ability, management skills, human resources and finance. Same situation has been seen in RRS-R, which was one of the research bases of east Africa. The scars of the civil conflict remain deeply for example the research institute and the testing fields were destroyed. Therefore, it is unable to conduct researches. The aspect of donor support, in the central level, African Development Bank (AfDB) and International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) have been supporting the project to recover agricultural infrastructure and to reinforce the implementing system of MAFFS. At the level of district, through the Farmers Field School (FFS) the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) are conducted technical cooperation, in order to improve productivities. d) Through discussions with MAFFS and preliminary survey, JICA has decided to support a technical assistance project for increase in staple food production such as rice in February of 2006, cassava and peanuts. Especially on the establishment of agricultural technology package for rice cropping within the harmony of biological system, and the formulation of agricultural technology guideline which shows obvious way of vertical development.</p>							

SLE-08-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts		Long-term	Short-term	Counterparts		
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD = JPY		Purchased Equipment	Agricultural machinery etc.	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency = JPY		Local Cost	(000USD)	(000JPY)
Trainees Received				Land and Facilities	Office and necessary facilities for the experts, etc.	
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:			
	Issues:			

SLV-03-001

Project Title	English	The Project On The Aquaculture Development In Estuary Of El Salvador						
	Others							
	Japanese	沿岸湖沼域養殖開発計画						
Country	El Salvador	Project Number		Project ID	2271029	Total Cost	362,000 000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Fisheries			-	Fisheries			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Forestry and Natural Environment Department						
	At Present	Global Environment Department						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2001/3/1	-	2004/2/1	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Central Directorate of Fishery Development of Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, Puerto Triunfo of Fishery Development Center						
	Japan	Fisheries Agency						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations	The Master Plan Study on Artisanal Fisheries Development							
Overall Goal	Basic culture technology of Anadara, local oyster and introduced oyster are varified around Hiquilico marine areas.							
Project Purpose	The technica capability of CENDEPESDA regarding abell culture is improved							
Outputs	(1) CPT is renovated and institution building is fully established (2) Basic biological and ecological conditions of Anadara and local oyster are clarified in satuarine areas (3) Basic seed production technologies of Anadaraand local oyster are established at CPT laboratories and fields (4) Basic culture technologies of ANadara, local oyster and introduced oyster are established at CPT (5) Aquaculture technology and research capability of counterparts are improved (6) Basic culture technologies are examined and diddeminated at model communities in Jiquilisco areas							
Project Overview	The mentioned project aimed to increase income of small-scale fishing people which increased during the internal conflict in El Salvador. The main activities were following: to develop aquafarming techniques of arch shells and oysters which the small-scale fishing people picked as part of main livelihood; and to transfer wide range of information and technologies, necessary for aquafarming of shells, to researchers of biological technologies working at the Central Directorate of Fishery Development, who did not have any experience on aquafarming.							

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	4	Short-term	9	Counterparts	5
Equipment	57,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	37,000 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) 600 (000JPY)
Trainees Received	5			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

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

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) Further technical and financial support to the Project is essential.</p> <p>(2) CENDEPESCA shall start examining self-revenue generation</p> <p>(3) Socio-economic surveys should be advanced to identify future model communities with enough motivation for bivalve aquaculture and stock enhancement, and to establish socio-economic work plan for the activities in such field</p> <p>(4) Market information of shellfish, not only Anadara and oyster but also other useful shellfish, should be further collected</p> <p>(5) For the remaining cooperation period, the Project should;</p> <p>a) start trial aquaculture of introduced oyster and natural seed collection of Anadara with the participation of communities,</p> <p>b) clarify production cost of cultured oyster and Anadara, including the cost of seed production,</p> <p>c) enhance active communication with local communities to acquire further participation of communities.</p>
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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
	Not Much Achieved	Many Issues	Good
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation:</p> <p>While efforts have been made to attain the Project purpose "the technical capability of CENDEPESCA regarding shell culture is improved", the limiting factors became clear to attain the overall goal "basic culture technology of Anadara, local oyster, and introduced oyster is verified around the Jiquilisco estuarine areas". Responding to the results of the terminal evaluation study, a follow-up technical cooperation project "shell culture development plan" was launched, and efforts have been made to attain its Project purpose "an improved livelihood model is proposed based on the appropriate resource management of shell culture". This follow-up Project has been extended for two years starting January 2008, responding to the results of its terminal evaluation study that pointed out the deficiency factors in establishing the technology of producing and culturing the seed shells.</p> <p>As stated above, it takes time to establish the technology of shell culture, since the target is a living creature. Nonetheless, the experts are making ceaseless efforts in educating and training the counterpart personnel to transfer the shell culture technology. The results of the Project are rewarding, and the operation is generally in a good condition. The challenges to be met remain in establishing and reinforcing the technology of producing and culturing the seed shells. The challenges on the El Salvador side (CENDEPESCA) remain in establishing the technical and financial self-sustainability for the shell culture operation after completion of the Project.</p>		
	<p>Issues:</p> <p>It takes time to establish the technology of shell culture, since the target is a living creature. Nonetheless, the results of the Project are rewarding, and the operation is generally in a good condition. The challenges to be met remain in establishing and reinforcing the technology of producing and culturing the seed shells. The challenges on the El Salvador side (CENDEPESCA) remain in establishing the technical and financial self-sustainability for the operation after completion of the Project.</p>		

SLV-03-002

Project Title	English	The Project For Strengthening Of Agricultural Technology Development And Transfer In The Republic Of El Salvador						
	Others							
	Japanese	農業技術開発普及強化計画						
Country	El Salvador	Project Number		Project ID	2271024	Total Cost	564,230 000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Agricultural/Rural Development			Agricultural Policy and System				
Division in Charge	At that Time	Agricultural Development Cooperation Department						
	At Present	Rural Development Department						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	1999/2/1	-	2004/1/1	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Centro Nacional de Tecnologia Agropecuaria y Forestal, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock						
	Japan	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Hokkaido Prefecture						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal	The higher and more stable income of small-scale farmers will be realized through the acquisition of techniques for sustainable farming system.							
Project Purpose	The functions of CENTA for the development and transfer of the techniques for sustainable farming system to small-scale farmers will be strengthened.							
Outputs	<p>(1) The capabilities of investigations and extension officers necessary for enhancing the development of techniques for sustainable farming system will be strengthened.</p> <p>(2) The capabilities of investigators and extension officers for implementing the extension activities will be strengthened.</p> <p>(3) The training system for investigators, extension officers and leading farmers will be strengthened.</p>							
Project Overview	<p>The Government of El Salvador requested the Government of Japan for a technical cooperation project to strengthen the capability in the development and extension of agricultural technology in CENTA. CENTA is an autonomous government institution responsible for research and extension service for the improvement of farm management of farmers. In response to this request, the Government of Japan dispatched a series of study teams for the purpose of preparing the Project in 1997 and 1998.</p> <p>On October 26, 1998, the Record of Discussions on the project for the strengthening of Agricultural Technology Development and Transfer was signed between the Salvadorian Minister for Agriculture and Livestock and the leader of the Japanese Implementation Study Team. The project was commenced in February 1999 for 5-year period that will terminate in January 2004.</p>							

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	7	Short-term	18	Counterparts	16
Equipment	167,175 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	132,750 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) 46.012 (000JPY)
Trainees Received	27			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) CENTA should maintain the existing organization and human resources in order that the research and extension function should be further strengthened and thus a larger number of farmers could benefit from the quality services.</p> <p>(2) After the termination of the project, measures should be taken to secure operational budget of CENTA for sustaining and expanding the technical guidance services to small-scale farmers.</p> <p>(3) Government of El Salvador take a step to make credit services more accessible to small-scale farmers who want to construct the infrastructures, such as drip irrigation facilities and self-made small net house for seedlings.</p> <p>(4) Additional technical support by Japanese experts after the Project</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	No Change	Generally Active / Good		Used for Intended Purpose
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Mostly Achived	Sustainable but with Some Issues		Good
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation:</p> <p>The operation of the Project for the Strengthening Agricultural Technology Development and Transfer in the Republic of El Salvador has successfully attained its Project goal "the function of CENTA for the development and transfer of the techniques for sustainable farming systems for small-scale farmers will be strengthened" through the transfer of technology and training of the counterpart by the experts. However, the overall goal "the higher and more stable income of the small-scale farmers will be realized through the acquisition of techniques for sustainable farming systems" has not been fully attained. The sustainable farming techniques have diffused and fixed as the result of the Project operation prevailed in the targeted middle-west region of the country. The diffusion of the techniques in the west region needs further efforts. At the same time, the nationwide promotion of organizing the farmers' unions, as well as strengthening the distribution networks would be required.</p>			
	<p>Issues:</p> <p>Summing up the present situations, the results of the Project remain effective in the main targeted area in the middle-west part of the country. From now on, it would be necessary to facilitate the nationwide promotion of organizing the farmers' unions, as well as strengthening the distribution networks.</p>			

SLV-06-001

Project Title	English	Nursing Education For Central America And The Caribbean						
	Others	Educacion para Enfermeria						
	Japanese	第三国集団研修「看護教育」プロジェクト						
Country	El Salvador	Project Number		Project ID	22710180	Total Cost	000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Health			-	Other Health Issues			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Human Development Department						
	At Present	Human Development 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							
	Japan							
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal	To improve nursing service in El Salvador.							
Project Purpose	To improve nursing education at target schools.							
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) To improve education towards nursing teachers 2) To standardize nursing education 3) To strengthen coordination between nursing-related education and clinical practices 4) To improve the environment of nursing education 5) To promote the activities for the self-sustaining development 							
Project Overview	<p>El Salvador was impoverished socioeconomically due to the Salvadoran Civil War continued from 1980 to 1992. After end of the civil war, due to launching the recovery programs by support from donor countries and the return of refugee funds, El Salvador was on the mend economically. The President Armando Calderón Sol, who was elected in 1994 by the general election after the accomplishing peace process, formulated two plans: the new economic plan for promoting structural adjustment; and the five-year plan for socioeconomic development (1994-2000) aiming rehabilitate economy and society impoverished by the Salvadoran Civil War. The latter plan put emphasis on measurement towards strengthening the health and medical sectors, and cited improving healthcare system, activating healthcare and medical institutions, and cultivating effective posting healthcare personnel as the remained issues.</p> <p>According to the 1995 statistics of the United Nations, the population of El Salvador was 5.9 million and the country was classified as low-middle on the basis of GNP per capita of into 1,680 US dollars, World Bank Income Groups. However due to the civil war, maintenance of health and medical system was lagged behind, and especially in impoverished people, the death rates of pregnant women and infants were still extremely high. Under these situations, the Government of El Salvador put emphasis on cultivating nurses and assistant nurses, which directly related to the medical health of the people in El Salvador. To achieve the aim, the government submitted a request to the Government of Japan for the Project-type technical cooperation for formulating the nurse-training program and reviewing the system and improving quality.</p>							

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	8	Short-term	13	Counterparts	14
Equipment	165,090 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	67,970 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	18			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) After the project started, due to the fact that El Salvador was in the recovery period, people in the country were heightened in moral. Also there was a strong need of reform of nursing education system by establishment of the higher education law. As a result, the condition for promoting the activities of the mentioned project was favorable to the implementing institutions. Adding to that, the high capacity and positive intent toward the reform of the counterparts and the sub-counterparts accounted for the success of the mentioned project.</p> <p>(2) All the organizations of El Salvador, working for administrative support and nursing education, contributed to success in the mentioned project.</p> <p>(3) The usage of the project design matrix (PDM), which was based on the project cycle management (PCM) method, was efficient for clarification of the project aims, and scheduled monitoring based on the PDM was also efficient for the project management.</p> <p>(4) Significant number of commissions was organized to establish and diffuse transferred techniques, and these commissions have been very active. These circumstances led to the success of achieving the project aims.</p> <p>(5) The experts dispatched to the El Salvador considered enough about the country's situation and implemented activities.</p> <p>(6) The close support from the Japanese counterpart (the Embassy of Japan, JICA and the domestic committee) contributed to achieving the project aims.</p> <p>(7) In order to establish and diffuse transferred technologies through the third country experts, thorough coordination of the project before starting the activity is necessary.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Expanded / Active	Active / Good		Used for Intended Purpose
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Unknown	No Issue		Very Good
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation:</p> <p>The counterpart of the former Technical Cooperation Project for Strengthening the Nursing Education ended in 2002 took a major role in conducting the collective training at a third country. The operation of the Project has been carried out spontaneously by the counterpart to a certain extent, with an assistance of the JICA experts when needed. An active participation of the counterpart effectuated the training in an ideal manner, same as the mid-term and terminal evaluation studies for the Project. Currently, a wide-area Project for Strengthening the Basic and Continuing Nursing Education in the Central America and Caribbean Region is in practice, together with the training participants from third countries. Also, the educational know-how for inexperienced nurses transferred to El Salvador through the aforesaid former TC Project is being extended to other countries, while the training for continuing education is being conducted in El Salvador.</p>			
	<p>Issues:</p> <p>A wide-area Project for Strengthening the Basic and Continuing Nursing Education in the Central America and Caribbean Region is in practice. No major problems have been observed. Minor problems have been solved through the operation of the Project.</p>			

SLV-08-001

Project Title	English	Project for the Improvement of Mathematics Teaching in Primary Education					
	Others	El Proyecto Para el Mejoramiento de la Enseñanza de la Matemática de la Educación Primaria en la República de El Salvador					
	Japanese	初等教育算数指導力向上プロジェクト					
Country	El Salvador	Project Number	603027	Project ID	2275045E0	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	Improvement of teaching mathematics at the primary level.						
Project Purpose	Development and approval of educational materials adapted to the Salvadorian curriculum.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthened competence of the G13 core group in mathematics education. 2. Development of Teacher's Guidebook and Student's Textbook for grades 1-6 and Student's Workbook for grades 1-3 in the area of mathematics at the primary level. 3. Development of manuals for In-Set Training. 4. Development of tools for Formative Evaluation for grade 1. 						
Project Overview	<p>The Ministry of Education (hereinafter referred to as "MINED") in El Salvador has been promoting the process for Educational Reform of the country since the middle of the 1990's, when the civil war finished. As a result of that, outcomes such as the improvement of access to education through the increase of teachers and schools and reinforcement of educational administration have been achieved. However, the rate of dropout or repeating a year still remains higher than other countries in Central America and educational improvement has been required for the continuous study of children and the efficiency of Educational Administration. Moreover, "the analysis of the educational sector in Central and South America" implemented by JICA in 2004 showed that teachers in primary school considered mathematics as the most difficult subject of the four major subjects and the need to improve the teaching skills of mathematics in primary school was recognized.</p> <p>Japan has been conducting educational cooperation in Central America since the 1980's. Especially, educational materials developed through the technical cooperation "Project for the Improvement of Mathematics Teaching in Primary Education in Honduras" (hereinafter referred to as "PROMETAM") were admitted as national textbooks in Honduras and distributed nationwide. As a result of that, neighboring countries have shown their interest in the materials.</p> <p>With all these facts mentioned earlier, the improvement of basic achievement in mathematics is of the highest priority. Thus, MENED requested Japan to provide technical cooperation for the plan of improving mathematics teaching in primary education, with the purpose of mainly revising/adopting teaching manuals, textbooks and workbooks for children produced by PROMETAM into the Salvadorian context.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	1	Short-term	2	Counterparts	13
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	10			Land and Facilities	Projects office and other facilitations	
Others	Provision of Equipment 43,162 US\$ Local Cost Support 120,573 US\$ C/P training in Honduras 24 C/Ps			Others	Cost for management and maintenance of the Project's Car (pay for driver, fuels, insurance) Cost for printing and distributing of the materials developed in the Project Other necessary costs	

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) It is essential to clarify the order of the priority and make a definite plan to implement a project.</p> <p>(2) Clarifying the logical relations between curriculum, materials and teaching plays a key role in strengthening the quality of education.</p> <p>(3) In the production of teaching materials, it is essential to clarify the frameworks of layout and the volume of pages beforehand.</p> <p>(4) The repetition of the cycle of "Planning"- "Implementation"- "Reflection and Inspection" is an effective way to enhance knowledge, skills and experiments of the people concerned with the project.</p> <p>(5) School visiting by the staff in central ministries can be learning opportunities for both staff and teachers.</p> <p>(6) Planning and implementing the activities cycle of "distribution of the materials"- "teacher training to teach materials" - "monitoring teachers" can contribute to improving the quality of education at the classroom level.</p> <p>(7) In regional cooperation sharing personnel resources, it is necessary to consider project structure or scale etc. well when the project is formed.</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:			

SLV-08-002

Project Title	English	The Project for Integrated Solid Waste Management for Municipalities in the Republic of El Salvador					
	Others						
	Japanese	地方自治体廃棄物総合管理プロジェクト					
Country	El Salvador	Project Number	603020	Project ID	2275036E0	Total Cost	555,000 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Environmental Management			Urban Solid Wastes			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Global Environment Department					
	At Present	Global Environment Department					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2005/11/01 - 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 Environment and Natural Resources, Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance, Salvadorian Institute of Municipal Development					
	Japan	-					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations	JICA Third Country Training Course, "Regional Course on Appropriate Hazardous Solid Waste Management", held in Mexico						
Overall Goal	Municipalities implement appropriate Integrated Solid Waste Management to improve environmental sanitary conditions in the Republic of El Salvador.						
Project Purpose	The central government, MARN, MSPAS and ISDEM strengthens its capacity to apply ISWM to municipalities in the Republic of El Salvador, and decides to implement the strategic promotion plan of ISWM within its authority.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The central government in cooperation with ASINORLU (Inter-municipal Association of Northern Area of La Union Department) develops sustainable models in the nine municipalities of ASINORLU for ISWM. 2. The central government develops ISWM guidelines, which are feasible and adapted to the present conditions of municipalities in the Republic of El Salvador. 3. The counterpart personnel in the central government acquire the knowledge and experiences on ISWM. 4. The counterpart personnel in the central government acquire the capabilities to conduct the trainings and to raise awareness on ISWM of municipal administrations, other actors of municipalities, governmental organizations and NGOs in the Republic of El Salvador. 5. The central government develops a draft strategic promotion plan of ISWM for approval to municipalities in the Republic of El Salvador. 						
Project Overview	<p>Recently, the waste amount is rapidly increasing in the Republic of El Salvador (hereinafter referred to as El Salvador) due mainly to concentration of the population in urban areas, increased consumption and changes in economic structure. Inadequate solid waste management creates problems associated with solid wastes and exerts adverse impacts not only on public health but also on the region's ecology through contamination of soil and groundwater.</p> <p>To improve this status, the government of El Salvador requested the government of Japan for a technical cooperation project in December 2003, with aims of establishing Integrated Solid Waste Management (ISWM) system for pilot municipalities, and of increasing capabilities of the central government agencies, namely Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARN), Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance (MSPAS) and Salvadorian Institute of Municipal Development (ISDEM) so that experiences gained by these agencies would be widely shared among local governments in El Salvador and the Central American countries. In response to this request from El Salvador, the government of Japan started a technical cooperation project named The Project for Integrated Solid Waste Management for Municipalities in the Republic of El Salvador (hereinafter referred to as the Project) from November 2005 for the period of three years and five months.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	Short-term	29	Counterparts		
Equipment	36,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =	JPY	Purchased Equipment		
Local Cost	116,334 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =	JPY	Local Cost	(000USD)	(000JPY)
Trainees Received				Land and Facilities	Project Office Space	
Others				Others	Counterpart: 7 persons at ISDEM-Project Execution Unit (PEU) and others who are Steering Committee (ST/C) and Technical Committee (T/C) members	

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>1. Appropriate technology can sustain the operation of landfill Most failures to sustain sanitary landfill operation fall into two factors, financial and technological ones. Improving operation from open dumping to sanitary landfilling requires much higher budget and technology than the current operation. It is therefore imperative to utilize appropriate technology in terms of cost, sophistication and suitability to local conditions in order to sustain proper operation with the strong ownership of the counterparts.</p> <p>2. Rehabilitation of open dumps makes changes Rehabilitation of an existing open dumping site can provide benefits to all the stakeholders, including the municipal government, the land owner, nearby residents, landfill workers and visitors. The aesthetic impact brought by the rehabilitation of the open dump at SRL has positively and significantly changed the attitude of people including communities, political leaders, and landfill workers. People are encouraged as well as convinced to believe that solid waste can be managed by their own efforts when they see the physical and visual changes of the landfill. It is imperative to improve the existing situations of open dumping before the construction of a new landfill site.</p> <p>3. Capacity does not increase overnight Combination of formal training/workshops and informal on-the-job training on a day-to-day basis is desirable to develop and increase the capacity of counterparts. Dispatch of experts, therefore, needs to be carefully planned to make the most of their stays. It may, however, sometimes difficult to fully transfer technical expertise within a limited project period where such expertise has to be demonstrated at different stages of operation.</p> <p>4. Creation of consensus is a key to success For a project that works with an infant organization, e.g. an association of municipalities, it is imperative to give careful consideration to strengthening of the organization and creation of consensus. In case of ASINORLU, solidarity among the participating municipalities, especially the top management of each municipality, is a key to success.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented			Study Conducted (FY)	
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Project Execution Unit, (Salvadorian Institute of Municipal Development Eastern Regional Office)	Umbrella Organization	Regional Administration and Local Government	
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

SMA-08-001

Project Title	English	The Project for Strengthening Technical and Vocational Education Development in Samoa					
	Others						
	Japanese	技術職業教育訓練強化計画					
Country	Independent State of Samoa	Project Number		Project ID		Total Cost	110,000 000 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	2006/07/01 - 2008/06/30	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	National University of Samoa, Institute of Technology (NUSIoT)					
	Japan	-					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations	Related cooperation: Project for Upgrading and Extension of Samoa Polytechnic in the Independent State of Samoa (2004-2005)						
Overall Goal	A large number of skilled workers to meet industrial needs are produced from NUSIoT and other SATVETI members.						
Project Purpose	The management system of NUSIoT is enhanced in order to train students who can meet the industrial needs.						
Outputs	Output 1: Cooperation with industrial circle through IAP and relevant industry representatives is enhanced Output 2: Capacity of NUSIoT and SATVETI staff is strengthened. Output 3: Machinery and facilities are managed and maintained properly.						
Project Overview	<p>The Independent State of Samoa specifies improvements in basic education and the level of tertiary education as one of the goals in the “Strategy for the Development of Samoa 2002-2004,” which shows the basic policy strategy for the development of the state. It prioritizes the development of human resources and creation of employment opportunities through technical education and training. It is also essential for Samoan industry to secure human resources with advanced skills.</p> <p>However, technical and vocational education provided by the Samoa Polytechnic, which is the only tertiary education institute for vocational training in the country, remains at the level of basic theory, and does not meet industrial needs. Therefore, there is a pressing need to improve curriculums according to such needs, to revise education and training, to establish technical capabilities that can be immediately used at workplaces, and to update the machinery used at facilities. In light of such problems, Japan was engaged in the upgrading and extension of facility machineries through grant aid cooperation in FY2004. Accordingly, there was a request for a software technical assistance program (for curriculum improvement, the revision of education and training, the reinforcement of administration, etc.) in August 2004.</p> <p>Samoa Polytechnic merged with the National University of Samoa in February 2006, and the name changed to the National University of Samoa, Institute of Technology (NUSIoT).</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	Short-term	4	Counterparts	37	
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =	JPY	Purchased Equipment		
Local Cost	45,000 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =	JPY	Local Cost	(000USD)	(000JPY)
Trainees Received	3			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) The machinery management system using codebooks had just been developed, so it must be monitored periodically by NUSIoT management.</p> <p>(2) Because activities such as company visits and the Guest Speaker Series are yet to be officially positioned as NUSIoT policy, it is necessary to review the existing implementation policy of the IAP and clearly state the meaning and role of IAP, company visits and the Guest Speaker Series, as well as their specific implementation methods and person and departments in charge.</p> <p>(3) The Project developed an environment necessary for workplace attachment, such as by compiling a database of lecturers. In order to reactivate this scheme, it is necessary to provide an environment which encourages the actual participation of motivated lecturers, by NUSIoT management taking necessary measures such as arranging the schedule of lecturers or supplementing lecturers.</p> <p>(4) The Project developed a short-term KAIZEN training course. Because there is also demand for KAIZEN in NUS, SATVETI members, private companies and public offices, it is necessary to prepare materials to promote the training course and make preparations for NUSIoT to promote it after the end of the period of the Project. Also, implement short-term training courses at NUS and SATVETI members before the termination of the Project to develop trainers and to accumulate experience of implementing the training sessions.</p>	

SMA-08-001

Study on Present Status of Implemented			Study Conducted (FY)	
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	National University of Samoa, Institute of Technology (NUS-IoT)	Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities	Utilization of Equipment	
	No Change	Generally Active / Good	Used for Intended Purpose	
	Impact	Sustainability	Summary of Current Situation	
	Mostly Achived	No Issue	Good	
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation: (FY2009 Survey) Implementing FU via 2 short-term experts.			
	Issues: (FY2009 Survey) No information.			

SYR-06-001

Project Title	English	The Capacity Building For Faculty Of Veterinary Medicine, Al Baath University					
	Others						
	Japanese	アル・バース大学獣医学教育強化計画プロジェクト					
Country	Syria	Project Number	604227	Project ID	4425005	Total Cost	83,000 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Agricultural/Rural Development			Agricultural Development			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Rural Development Department					
	At Present	Rural Development Department					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2003/12/1 - 2006/12/1	Period of Phase 2	-		Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-		Period of AC	-
Organization	Partner Country	Al Baath University					
	Japan	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, Nippon Veterinary and Life Science University (former name: Nippon Veterinary and Zootechnical College)					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	To accomplish the level up of diagnostic skills of Syrian veterinarians						
Project Purpose	Improvement and strengthening of veterinary education in Al Baath University.						
Outputs	<p>(1) Educational activities at FVM are enhanced and organized with effective use of equipment.</p> <p>(2) The faculty students gain a good knowledge and practical diagnostic methods.</p> <p>(3) Information and know-how on animal diseases are accumulated and used for education.</p> <p>(4) Educational system for faculty students and also re-educational programs for veterinarians are established.</p>						
Project Overview	<p>In the Syrian Arab Republic, the recent high population growth rate means that increased food production should be an important development issue. The development of livestock industry is one of the major issues in agricultural development; however, in general, an extensive grazing system in a severe and dry climate may cause low productivity in Syria. In addition, animal diseases such as leukosis, paratuberculosis and brucellosis are also considered problematic, and they have impeded improvement of the production ratio. Consequently, the Syrian government has prioritized a policy to strengthen the health management of livestock, but at the production sites, it is reported that the shortage of veterinarians with technical expertise in clinical diagnosis of livestock has impeded the implementation of this policy.</p> <p>Under the background mentioned above, a proposal for technical cooperation to train veterinarians at Al Baath University so that they will be fully equipped with practical experience and clinical diagnostic knowledge of domestic animals was forwarded by the Syrian government</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	1	Short-term	3	Counterparts	18
Equipment	900 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	10,120 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) 27,000 (000JPY)
Trainees Received	5			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>Long Term Issues (for the future of the Capacity Building for FVM)</p> <p>(1) Self-evaluation by FVM The outcome of education takes time in usual. The level of the diagnostic skills as a veterinarian of those who was 1st year at the commencement of the Project cannot be judged fully at the termination of the Project. The constant feedback with reviewing the role and actual activities of graduates is necessary for developing the faculty. In this sense, the first meeting with veterinarians held in December in line with accreditation system is good trial to feedback the graduates for better development of the faculty.</p> <p>(2) Management with Involvement of All Staff Although the Law No.7 was introduced to support the full time work in 2006, it seems that the commitment of all teaching staff is still developing. The faculty should keep on taking its initiative to involve entire faculty.</p> <p>(3) Further Contribution to Foster the Diagnostic Knowledge and Experience The shift to focusing the practical skills is likely regarded as good direction based on the hearing from diplomas and undergraduate students of 41 to 51, with their expectation for increasing practical classes by the project activities. It is essential to arrange that each student has much opportunities to deal with equipment. As one example, graduation thesis system is worthwhile to consider.</p> <p>(4) Reference System The linkage among related organization from the ministry to FVM is to be strategically developed by Syrian government initiative. In this system FVM may contribute to the development of livestock industry more effectively and efficiently.</p> <p>(5) Maintenance of the Equipment The continuous efforts of routine maintenance and proper use of the equipment by the staff are strongly recommended.</p> <p>(6) Leading Role Not only for Syria but also for the Middle East, FVM is expected to play an important role, making use of the equipment and know-how.</p> <p>(7) Focusing the Strengthening Education Itself The level up of students leads to producing veterinarians with good technical expertise, which improves production. Research, which is for tackling the animal diseases in the production sites, is also requested to contribute to enhancement of quality of education.</p> <p>(8) Further Capacity Development of FVM Teaching Staff It is recommended for FVM to seek cooperation with Japanese universities and Japanese government in order to dispatch their staff to attend long training courses (Master and PhD), scholarships, or fellowships through the proper official channels.</p>	

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

SYR-07-001

Project Title	English	Project on Development of Efficient Irrigation Techniques and Extension in Syria						
	Others							
	Japanese	節水灌漑農業普及計画						
Country	Syria	Project Number	0800738	Project ID		Total Cost	370,000 000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Agricultural/Rural Development			Agricultural Development				
Division in Charge	At that Time	Syria Office						
	At Present	Syria Office						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2004/11/10 - 2008/03/31		Period of Phase 2	-		Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-		Period of AC	-
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform, Administration of Natural Resource Research, Directorate of Expansion,						
	Japan	MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal	Water use efficiency is improved, and water loss is reduced in the farmers' fields of project areas.							
Project Purpose	Proper amount of irrigation water is used for each crop in the project sites, through providing adequate supports by strengthened training/extension activities. Capability for promoting water saving modern irrigation is raised in the organizations/staffs concerning the project areas.							
Outputs	(1) Satisfactory water saving efficient irrigation techniques are established according to the local conditions in the project sites. (2) Irrigation engineers and extension workers concerning the project, are able to transfer knowledge to farmers in terms of water saving modern irrigation method. (3) Farmers in the project areas are guided so as to adopt efficient irrigation for each crop individually through providing extension services.							
Project Overview	<p>Agriculture plays an important role in Syria from the several points of view. One of them is economical aspect which agriculture provides nearly 30% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Another aspect is regarding water resources. Irrigated agriculture consumes more than 80% of the total water use in Syria, hindering to provide water resource to other sectors such as industry and domestic water use. Consequently, efficient water use in agriculture is one of the most important issues in Syria, in order to increase crop production and improve agricultural productivity. The Syrian Government issued a decree declaring to change all the traditional irrigation system to modern one by 2004, however, the target has not achieved yet.</p> <p>Under these circumstances, the Syrian government requested technical cooperation to the Japanese government in order to improve the situation, in which Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform (MAAR) is designated as an implementation organization. Accordingly, Government of Japan conducted pre-evaluation study in order to examine the request during February to October, 2004. Based on the result of the study, both Syrian and Japanese sides agreed and signed Record of Discussion (R/D) of the Project implementation commenced in November 2004 and will terminate in March 2008.</p>							

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	Short-term	21	Counterparts	34	
Equipment	22,500 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =	JPY	Purchased Equipment		
Local Cost	10,390 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =	JPY	Local Cost	(000USD)	2,760 (000JPY)
Trainees Received	18			Land and Facilities	land and facilities	
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>1) The Project was designed in response to the farmers' needs and carried out with participatory approach. Furthermore, the changing process of extension workers' and farmers' awareness of water-saving was recorded by the Project in detail. As the results, extension workers and researchers have convinced the necessity of water saving from the viewpoint of farmers' benefits as well as efficient use of the limited water resources, while farmers have been informed the various benefits of water-saving.</p> <p>2) However, the Project sites were limited and the Project period was as short as 3 years, the model could not be widely disseminated to surrounding areas nor the Project could not put many farmers into practice. It is recognized that the mobilization of farmers requires enough time period, that is, the remarkable and sustainable change in farmers' awareness cannot be attained within such a short period.</p> <p>3) In addition to the practical experiences at the demonstration farms, this process accomplished by the efforts of project staff contributed to establishing simple but essential model of changing farmers' awareness of water saving in Syria.</p> <p>4) Local characteristics of economy, society and culture were taken into consideration when preparing project design. It is recognized that farmers' awareness of water saving and needs of organization is depending upon the locality of farmers' mentality in addition to differences in the water resources (groundwater or surface water) and the kinds of crops irrigated.</p> <p>5) Technical support to the engineers in neighbouring countries, namely training for Iraqi engineers contributed to help them understand the effective extension systems as well as to give the Syrian counterparts self-confidence and incentive to further enlightenment. The achievement of the Project will function as a model for the similar projects in the Middle East region.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	General Commission of Scientific Agricultural Research (GCSAR)	Umbrella Organization	Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform	
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

Project Title	English	Capacity Development on Environmental Monitoring of Directorates for Environmental Affairs in Governorates in Syrian Arab Republic					
	Others						
	Japanese	全国環境モニタリング能力強化計画プロジェクト					
Country	Syria	Project Number		Project ID		Total Cost	406,730 000 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	2005/01/15 - 2008/01/14	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Local Administration and Environment (MOLAE) General Commission for Environmental Affairs(GCEA), 14 Directorates for Environmental Affairs (DFEA)					
	Japan	Ministry of Environment					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Environmental monitoring system and publication of the monitoring results are introduced at and spread to all the Directorates.						
Project Purpose	The target Directorates for Environmental Affairs in Governorates are capable to introduce and conduct regular monitoring of required parameters for water and air quality according to the monitoring plan formulated by the Directorates themselves and to implement activities for public awareness including publication of the monitoring results.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Technical level of laboratory staff concerning environmental sampling and analysis is improved 2. Laboratories are properly managed by laboratory staff themselves. 3. Environmental analysis data is accumulated and properly managed. 4. Laboratory staff is able to formulate an environmental monitoring plan specifying parameters required. 5. The-results and data acquired by the Project is open to and shared with the citizens of the target Directorates. Staff of target Directorates is able to formulate its action plan for public awareness and environmental education. 						
Project Overview	<p>Over the 20 years since the 1980's, the industrialization of Syria has demonstrated steady growth including thermal power plants, oil refineries, and cement plants- Fertilizer mills or small and medium scale metal and dye factories have spread into the suburbs of large cities. At the same time, environmental problems caused by sewage, exhaust and dust from factories have become visible. In order to respond to these environmental problems, in 1991, the Syrian government passed the Basic Law of Environment (Decree No.II) and established the Ministry of Environmental. In 1996, this ministry set up the DFEAs in five governorates. The DFEAs have task for finding solutions to the environmental problems, which have spread throughout the country and have expanded its network year by year. The Ministry of Environm~ntand the Ministry of Local Administration were integrated and the MOLAE was established in September 2003. In January 2004, the establishment of the DFEAs was ordered trough a notification by the Minister of the MOLAE, and currently the DFEAs are established in all of the 14 governorates. The DFEAs are mainly responsible for the environmental administration and environmental monitoring in each region. Moreover, the Emission Standards to Industrial Wastewater and Exhaust Gas were promulgated in May 2002, and the Environmental Protection Law (Law no.50, 2002), which stipulates punitive regulations, was brought into effect in July 2002.</p> <p>In July 2002, the Syrian gouvenent requested technical cooperation to Japanese government to provide equipment for the DAM DFEA and environmental monitoring and analytical techniques for some DFEAs like DAM, ALP, HOM, LTK, HAM and TAR, etc. In response, the Japanese gouvenent dispatched a preparatory study leam to investigate the specific nature of the request through January to April, 2004. As a result, it was decided to formulate and implement the technical cooperation project titled "Capacity Development of Environmental monitoring at Directorates for Environmental Affairs in Governo,ates" (hereinafter referred as "the Project") and the Records of Discussion (RID) was signed on September 9, 2004.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	Short-term		Counterparts	126	
Equipment	139,262 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD = JPY		Purchased Equipment		
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency = JPY		Local Cost	(000USD)	(000JPY)
Trainees Received	1			Land and Facilities	Land, facilities sampling car	
Others	CP training in the third country: 19			Others	Local Cost 5 million Syria Pond	

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

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) It is important to promote synergy among the related programs in the same field e.g Mediterranean Environmental Technical Assistance Program (METAP), GTZ's training course on EIA etc. in order to promote greater impact and to ensure sustainability after the project ends.</p> <p>(2) Organizational structure of the project as well as internal and mutual communication and understanding is the key issue for efficient and effective implementation of the project.</p>
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Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	General Commission for Environment Affairs	Umbrella Organization	Ministry of Local Administration and Environment	
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

SYR-07-003

Project Title	English	Establishment of Water Resources Information Center						
	Others							
	Japanese	水資源情報センター整備計画						
Country	Syria	Project Number	607944	Project ID	4421032E0	Total Cost	560,000 000 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	2002/06/15	-	2005/06/14	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	2005/06	-	2007/06	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Irrigation, Water Resources Information Center						
	Japan	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism						
Contracted Party	Sanyu Consultants Inc.							
Related Cooperations	The Study on Waterresources Development in the Northwestern and Central Basins Basic Design Study on the Project for the Development of Hydrological and Meteorological Observation Network							
Overall Goal	Integrated and sustainable waler resources management in the Barada-Awaj Basin and the Coaslal Basin is achieved.							
Project Purpose	A center enabling appropriate management of water resources information is established.							
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) A water resources information system is established at Main center and two Basin centers ofWRIC. 2) The WRIC staff acquire the necessary techniques for hydrological and meteorological observation, dala collection and data processing. 3) A section is established wililin WRIC for capacity bUilding and continuous human resources development is conducted. 4) A seclion is established within WRIC to maintain the water resources information system and the continuous maintenance is conducted. 5) A system is established to enable the staff ofWRIC to provide necessary information on water nesources management to decision-makers, planners and researchers by utilizing the water resources information system. 							
Project Overview	<p>In Syria the economic development and the rapid increase of ufban population have aggravated the problems over water scarcity for the recent years and the decrease in precipilation in the country has further worsened the situation. In August 1996. JICA conducted "The Study on Water Resources Development in the Northwestern and Central Basins of the Syrian Arab Republic (PHASE I)" in response to a request from the Government of Syria. The purpose of the study was to prepare a master plan for the comprehensive development of water resources in the areas of five water basins: Barada-Awaj, Oronlas, Coaslal, Aleppo, and Steppe. JICA also conducted "The Study on Waler Resources Development in the Northwestern and Central Basins of the Syrian Arab RepUblc (PHASE II)" as a feasibility sludy for priority projects.</p> <p>Based on the results of these studies. lhe Government of Syria requested the Government of Japan to provide the project-type technical cooperation for the establishment of Water Resources Information Center (WRIC) in order to help il improve water resources information management. The Record of Discussions was signed on March 11, 2002 between both Governments and "the Project on the Establishment of Waler Resources Information Center in Syrian Arab Republic" started on June 15. 2002.</p> <p>Although the Project initially slarted for three years, tile extension of the cooperation period by two years was suggested by the Final Evaluation Mission in October 2004 in Ofder to fully achieve the expected project objeclive. Accordingly, the project was extended up to June 2007.</p>							

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	3	Short-term	7	Counterparts	78
Equipment	762 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	19,273 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) 72,914 (000JPY)
Trainees Received	6			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others	Provision of Land, Facilities and Observation Instrument	

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) Importance of incentives to promote positive attitude of the counterparts. The job undertaken by the counterparts is not necessarily satisfactorily rewarded comparing to the equivalent jobs in non-governmental or commercial sector. This fact has brought a serious set back for the Syrian counterparts to engage in their duties with positive prospect. Incentives for human resources in the counterpart agency, therefore, should be carefully examined and discussed in the preparation period of the project.</p> <p>(2) Collaboration and mutual understanding between the field work members and office work members. Through giving opportunities to the office work members (data processor, analysis etc.) to get to know the field work (data observation and collection) in the Centers, a working atmosphere which promotes collaboration among them and mutual understanding has been enhanced with improvement of the self esteem of the field members. Therefore, it is important that the project facilitate the site visits by the office workers.</p> <p>(3) Promotion of recognition and coordination with other related agencies through symposium The project has organized International symposiums for the last four years annually on the water 15 resources management, inviting related governmental, non-governmental organizations, as well as other related donor agencies, totaling nearly 500 participants. These events have contributed to increase the recognition of the project activities to create an environment in which donor coordination be promoted.</p> <p>(4) Human network and reliance between both parties Through a series of cooperation in the past decades, human network and mutual reliance have established between the both parties. Participation of those involved in the human network from both sides has created a good atmosphere in which the both parties dedicate to attain the project goal.</p> <p>(5) Project Design Matrix PDM, especially verifiable indicators for the capacities ante-ex project in quantitative manner, should be carefully elaborated In order that the project be monitored and evaluated appropriately, avoiding ambiguity.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Water Resources Information Center (WRIC)	Umbrella Organization	General Commission for Water Resources (GCWR)	
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: (FY2009 Survey) As this project is highly valued by Syrian side, the request of the second phase of the project was submitted by the Syrian government to the Japanese government and it is scheduled to begin in May, 2010 with assistance and advises from long-term experts who are being dispatched. In regards to the Water Recourse Information Center (WRIC), the activity status seems to be good, considering the fact that personnel and budgets have been ensured continuously and the expansion of the WRIC to other watersheds, such as basins of Yarmouk River and Tigris Kabul River, is proceeding.</p>			
	<p>Issues: (FY2009 Survey) Utilization of obtained hydrological data for policy planning is limited to governorate level and it should be able to be used at national level. That requires diffusion of the WRIC across the country and partnership and cooperation is being developed with other donors (Germany and Holland).</p>			

SYR-99-001

Project Title	English	Second Phase of National Standards and Calibration Laboratory					
	Others						
	Japanese	国立計測標準研究所					
Country	Syria	Project Number		Project ID	4421004P0	Total Cost	890,000 000 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	1987/10/3	-	1992/10/2	Period of Phase 2	1995/12/1	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-		Period of AC
Organization	Partner Country	Scientific Studies and Research Center (SSRC) National Standards and Calibration Laboratory					
	Japan	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	(phase1)Infrastructure development essential for promoting industrialization in Syria (phase2)Measurement standards (traceability) system will be established in Syria.						
Project Purpose	(phase1)To establish a national measurement standard regarding electricity and temperature, consistent with international standards, and establish a system to supply it to universities, research institutes and industries. (phase2)NSCL will become a national standards laboratory which can supply calibration services regarding length, mass, pressure, electricity and temperature to domestic industries in Syria.						
Outputs	(phase1) a. New establishment of measurement standard laboratory and establishment of national measurement standard (electricity and temperature) b. Provision of measurement instrument calibration service c. Provision of measurement instrument repair service d. Spread of concept of traceability (phase2) O. Operation system of the Project will be established. 1. Standards of length, mass and pressure, as well as relevant measuring and calibration techniques will be established. 2. Measurement standards system and management system regarding electricity and temperature will be improved. 3. Calibration services regarding electricity will be more widely extended. 4. Technical capability of the counterpart personnel(CIP) will be upgraded.						
Project Overview	The Syrian government recognized the necessity to establish the measurement standards in order to manufacture reliable and high-quality products and develop the Syrian industry. Based on this policy, the Syrian Government established the measurement standards in the fields of electricity, temperature and radio frequency by the technical cooperation through JICA from October, 1987 to October, 1992. After the success of the 1st Phase Project mentioned above, the Syrian Government requested the Japanese Government further technical cooperation, with the purpose as described below. 1) Establishment of mechanical and Optical measurement standards as well as relevant measuring and calibration techniques. 2) Follow-up of the 1st Phase Project (accuracy improvement).						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	10	Short-term	57	Counterparts	119
Equipment	1,176,645 (000 JPY)	Rate:1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	12,262 (000JPY)	Rate:1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) 168,000 (000JPY)
Trainees Received	37			Land and Facilities	the site for research institution	
Others				Others	Local Cost : 56482745SP	

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

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(phase1) Lessons learned There are two characteristics of the project that were learned through the evaluation survey as follows: To maintain consistency of human resources through the project. To clarify the technical transfer plan and goals specifically in the early stage. The consistency of human resources seems to have helped efficient technical transfer and logistic support.</p> <p>When the project was launched or in the stage of the implementation survey, goals in each field of technical transfer were discussed clearly and specifically. The evaluation method of the achievement level was also examined specifically although unofficially. Also in the early stage of the project, a consistent table that shows what needs to be done and its progress by each field of technical transfer was produced. Because the table was reviewed and confirmed continuously in the yearly discussions by both Japanese and Syrian sides, it was effective for sharing common understanding of the specific project progress between the both parties.</p> <p>(phase2) 1. Sufficient resources and time should be invested in preparatory stage in order to: -comprehend the needs and priorities of beneficiary group, -assess availability of resources including budget, experts, etc., -decide appropriate scope of cooperation in considerations of the above, -set out well defined goals and targets, and -elaborate detailed operational plan and check whether it is realistic and achievable. 2. Well elaborated and detailed plan for equipment could shorten procurement period by reducing the time needed to prepare specifications. 3. Back-up and support from Japan is crucial for those projects with large number of short-term experts and small number of long-term experts. 4. Adjustment of an operational plan will be easier if procurement period is shorter and the experts are kept informed on the forecast timing of delivery. Procurement procedures should be easier or implemented with large flexibility for small but crucial equipment. 5. Monitoring of progress and achievement will be easier if proper milestone events and indicators are identified in the beginning and suitable reporting format are used throughout the project period with consistency.</p>
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Study on Present Status of Implemented			Study Conducted (FY)	
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	National Standards and Calibration Laboratory	Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities	Utilization of Equipment	
	Expanded / Active	Generally Active / Good	Partially Used	
	Impact	Sustainability	Summary of Current Situation	
	Mostly Achived	Sustainable but with Some Issues	Good	
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation: (FY2009 Survey) Since the implementing agency was named as a target organization subject to the economic sanction that the United States imposed against Syria after this program, we have not worked with the agency. In order to avoid creating a sense of anticipation, JICA staff don't visit the project site and this study is the only way to document and to grasp the post-project situation and problems. It is necessary to continue watching the US-Syria relation working with low-key approach.</p>			
	<p>Issues: (FY2009 Survey) No information.</p>			

THA-02-001

Project Title	English	The Research Center For Communication And Information Technology (Reccit), King Mongkut'S Institute Of Technology, Ladkrabang, (Kmitl), The Kingdom Of Thailand					
	Others						
	Japanese	KMITL情報通信技術研究センター					
Country	Thailand	Project Number		Project ID	0181187E1	Total Cost	000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Information and Communication Technology			Information and Communication Technology			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Social Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present	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 Folow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of University Affairs, King Mongkut's Institute of Technology Ladkrabang					
	Japan	Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, Tokyo Institute of Technology, Tokai University, and more					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	KMITL reaches to international level in the field of communication and information technology and related fields						
Project Purpose	(1) The research capability of the field is strengthened up to international level in the ReCCIT and the Laboratories. (2) The research program of the field in the ReCCIT and the laboratories for graduate studies are graded up to international level.						
Outputs	(1) More advanced researches of the field is conducted in the ReCCIT and the Laboratories (2) Research management of the field is established in the ReCCIT and the Laboratories (3) The updated facilities/equipment/materials are available in the ReCCIT and the Laboratories (4) Revised research programs for graduate studies of the Field are conducted in the ReCCIT and the Laboratories (5) Cooperation in research of the Field is expanded in the ReCCIT and the Laboratories (6) Administrative management of the ReCCIT is established (7) Financial activities of the ReCCIT is secured						
Project Overview	<p>The Project is the 4th Project-type Technical Cooperation extended to KMITL since 1961. It was emerging that the needs of researchers and engineers having enough capabilities to conduct advanced research and development were increased under industrial restructuring in Thailand. Particularly the needs of human resources in the field of the communications and information technology were rapidly increasing with the expansion of market and economic growth in Thailand. Based on this, the Thai government made a request to Japan for implementation of Project-type Technical Cooperation in 1996, aiming at strengthening KMITL's research capability by establishing the research center. In response to the requests, the Japanese government conducted a preliminary study in 1996 and a long-term study in 1997. Based on the results of these studies, the Record of Discussions(R/D) was signed between Japanese Implementation Study Team and KMITL on the Project in July 1997. ReCCIT in KMITL was established in the same year.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	9	Short-term	119	Counterparts	89
Equipment	648,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	40			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

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

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>The activities of the project were not thoroughly evaluated in following aspects: issues of recruitment of Japanese long-term experts; and feasibility of equipment provision. As a result, there were difficulties in recruiting long-term experts and equipment provision, and due to these problems, the contribution to the project was limited. Based on the thorough preparatory study, these kinds of risk could be mitigated. Moreover, the project design matrix (PDF) should be regularly reviewed in order to dissipate the dissociation between the activities planned under the project and activities implemented on the spots.</p>
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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:			

THA-02-002

Project Title	English	Project For Model Development Of Comprehensive Hiv/Aids Prevention And Care						
	Others							
	Japanese	エイズ予防・地域ケアネットワークプロジェクト						
Country	Thailand	Project Number		Project ID	1812800	Total Cost	638,005 000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Health			-	Infectious Diseases Control			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Medical Cooperation Department						
	At Present	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	Ministry of Public Health, Phayao Provincial Public Health Office						
	Japan	Tokai University, International Medical Center of Japan, and more						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations	The Project for Prevention and Control of AIDS							
Overall Goal	The process model of HIV/ AIDS prevention and care through "Learning and Action Network on AIDS" (LANA) is introduced to other provinces.							
Project Purpose	The process model of HIV/ AIDS prevention and care through LANA is developed in Phayao Province.							
Outputs	1) Health manpower for solving HIV/ AIDS related problems is developed. 2) An HIV/ AIDS prevention and care system is established. 3) Community response to HIV/ AIDS is promoted.							
Project Overview	<p>HIV prevalence in Thailand has exceeded 1 %, and there is a need for not only preventive measures against HIV infection, but establishment of a care system to enable social/institutional mechanism to cope with preventive measures against HIV infection as well as construction which makes it possible for people to coexist with AIDS patients in the society. The Thai government founded the National AIDS Prevention and Alleviation Committee of Thailand in 1991 and formulated the "National Plan for Prevention and Alleviation of HIV/AIDS 1997-2001", and had actively promoted preventive measures until today. Based on the request of the Thai government, Japan implemented the "Project for Prevention and Control of AIDS" for three years from 1993.</p> <p>After the implementation of the project, taking the outputs into account and based on the social situation concerning AIDS mentioned above, the Thai government requested the Japanese government cooperation in establishing a care system in districts where a full-scale approach had not yet been initiated.</p>							

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	9	Short-term	30	Counterparts	102
Equipment	161,490 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	88,680 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	4,990 (000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	17			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) It is important to connect the medical care with the prevention for battle against AIDS. The people living with HIV/ AIDS (PHA) are not only beneficiaries of medical health services, but also play a key role under the condition that the PHA can be organized as a group.</p> <p>(2) The commitment at the government level towards the battle against AIDS becomes important. Moreover, since the situations differ from a region to other, the measurement in the community level should be promoted, dealing the AIDS program, whose situation varies from hour to hour. The decentralization policy on the health sector became advantage to the project.</p> <p>(3) In order to realize the cooperation between the health sector and other sectors and the cross-sectional approach, should be promoted the cooperation between higher levels of administrations and the joint project activities at field level.</p> <p>(4) The project purpose and the indicators should not be abstract or conceptual. The project, which requires reviewing the project design matrix (PDM), should be reviewed several times. Especially implementation of mid-term evaluation. is also important for achieving the projec purpose, to review the validity and effectiveness of the approaches and to establish the common understandings are necessary.</p> <p>(5) The cooperation for the battle against AIDS requires flexible review of the component of cooperation due to the diversified external factors. As a result, the project should be established after taking the possibilities of changes about project period and cooperation contents from the start of the project.</p> <p>(6) Due to the fact that the cooperation for the battle against AIDS has only short history, the project can be implemented without being constrained by the existing framework of medical technology. The personnel relating with the project require management capability and regulating ability in order to accurately understand and analyze the issues of public sanitation and hygiene and social problems, to offer solutions and to put in practice.</p>	

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

THA-02-003

Project Title	English	Development Of The Method Of Urban Development						
	Others							
	Japanese	都市開発技術向上プロジェクト						
Country	Thailand	Project Number		Project ID	0181356E0	Total Cost	460,636 000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Urban/Regional Development			Regional Development				
Division in Charge	At that Time	Social Development Cooperation Department						
	At Present	Economic Infrastructure Department						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	1999/6/1	-	2005/5/1	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Department of Town and Country Planning, Ministry of Interior						
	Japan	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations	Experts							
Overall Goal	Officials who belong to the local authorities such as BMA or central government organizations including DPT, NHA, and deal with the Urban Development (particularly urban land readjustment) (hereinafter referred to as "the Urban Development") are trained.							
Project Purpose	The method of the Urban Development adapted to the socio-economic context of Thailand is developed and training system for those who deal with the above method is developed							
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The current situation and issues for the Urban Development are studied and analyzed, and the adaptable method in Thailand to promote the Urban Development is developed. 2. Training materials are prepared to educate government staff related to the Urban Development (urban planning and urban development courses). 3. Training courses (urban planning and urban development courses) are developed and instructors are trained to educate government staff related to the Urban Development 4. The regular training courses for urban planning and urban development (Basic Courses) commenced. 							
Project Overview	<p>Rapid urbanization, the lack of effective urban planning and urban development, and the random land development have brought about various urban problems including traffic congestion and environmental deterioration, which have affected the quality of lives in Thailand. To solve these problems, the land readjustment by which Japan developed one third of its density inhabited district, was considered to be the most effective and useful method of promoting orderly urban development in accordance with both the natural and the social environmental affairs.</p> <p>Government of the Kingdom of Thailand requested to the Japanese Government for implementation of a project-type technical cooperation aiming at training the personnel involved in the urban development and urban planning. In response to the request, the Japanese Government conducted a survey in 1998. Based on the result, Japan dispatched an implementation consultation study team to Thailand in February 1999, and in June of the same year it commenced a four-year project-type technical cooperation. This project initiated with the purpose of developing urban development methods by adapting to the socio-economic context of Thailand, at the same time by developing training system for those who deal with the above method.</p>							

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	7	Short-term	44	Counterparts	31
Equipment	81,342 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	39,089 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	21			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) Establishment of legal framework for land readjustment Legal framework for land readjustment including Land Readjustment Act has been in the process of deliberation at the authority concerned, however, it has not yet been settled. It is recommended that Thai side would make every effort to set up legal framework and supporting system including technical standards and guidelines for land readjustment to be implemented and disseminated throughout the country.</p> <p>(2) Settlement of organizational framework for regular training As a part of government reorganization, regional offices of former PWD and DTCP were emerged, but the new system at regional level has not yet been settled in terms of personnel and administration. It is recommended that DPT would make the earliest necessary arrangement in consultation with the organizations concerned to settle organizational framework for DPT regional offices, so that future activity for regular training is secured.</p> <p>(3) Implementation of regular training courses of urban planning and urban development In order to make the best of the achievement made by the Project, Thai side would make necessary arrangements for commencement of regular training courses, taking advantage of training materials, curriculum and instructors nurtured by the Project. It is recommended that materials and curriculum should be continuously revised and improved by the instructors concerned in order to meet the trainees' needs. Sufficient budget and personnel should be continuously secured for the activities.</p> <p>(4) Promoting implementation of the pilot projects Implementation of the pilot projects should be encouraged furthermore so as to set up appropriate technical standards and guidelines for land readjustment, and which will contribute to the improvement of regular training programs.</p> <p>(5) Promotion of Public Relations Positive attitude for public relations shall be maintained. Especially, since the concept of land readjustment is comparatively new to Thai people, public relations activity through mass media will effectively contribute to enhance the public awareness and acknowledgement.</p>	

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

THA-03-001

Project Title	English	Project For Strengthening Of National Institute Of Health Capabilities For Research And Development On Aids And Emerging Infectious Diseases					
	Others						
	Japanese	国立衛生研究所機能向上					
Country	Thailand	Project Number		Project ID	18128000	Total Cost	908,000 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Health			- Other Health Issues			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Medical Cooperation Department					
	At Present	Human 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	2004/03 - 2006/02	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Public Health, National Institute of Health					
	Japan	National Institute of Infectious Diseases, University of Tokyo, Osaka University, Hokkaido University, and more					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations	Grant Aid	Follow-up Project For Strengthening Of National Institute Of Health Capabilities For Research And Development On Aids And Emerging					
Overall Goal	National Institute of Health conducts biomedical studies contributing further to the control of infectious diseases in Thailand.						
Project Purpose	National Institute of Health improves its capabilities for research on HIV/AIDS and emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases.						
Outputs	<p>(1) Conditions facilitating studies of HIV infection and AIDS are strengthened.</p> <p>(2) HIV-1 vaccines evaluation system using animals in the containment laboratories(BSL3 laboratory) is established</p> <p>(3) Facilities for the national repository system for HIV vaccine trials and the serum bank are established.</p> <p>(4) Capabilities of identifying etiologic agents are improved.</p>						
Project Overview	<p>The Project was started in March 1999 based on the request from the Kingdom of Thailand for strengthening the capabilities for research on HIV/AIDS and emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases. During the Project period, managing consultation teams were dispatched from Japan for monitoring the progress of the Project in 2000 and 2001 respectively. Also the mid-term evaluation team was dispatched in 2002, reviewed achievements and made recommendation for the remaining period of the Project. Before the termination of the Project period, JICA dispatched the final evaluation team headed by Ms. Kayoko Mizuta, Special Technical Advisor, and JICA to the Kingdom of Thailand from July 29 to August 8, 2003 in order to evaluate the implementation and achievements of the Project.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	7	Short-term	43	Counterparts	22
Equipment	158,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	123,000 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	160,000 (000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	15			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

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

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) More than 750 HIV infected persons have been recruited in Lampang HIV/AIDS cohort since July 2000. Detection of drug resistant viruses, HIV-specific immunity, and host genetic factors are main research targets at Thai NIH. Transfer of molecular and immunological techniques was conducted smoothly. Counterparts who have grown up during this period are now considered to be highly qualified collaborators of many Japanese researchers. Therefore, the Lampang cohort site should be maintained and scientific collaborations be promoted.</p> <p>(2) The Project has contributed to facilitating the application of transferred technologies necessary for the laboratory diagnosis of EID to development of new collaborative research activities between the kingdom of Thailand and Japan. These activities should be maintained and further expanded by mutual efforts after termination of this Project.</p> <p>(3) Thai NIH needs to make continuous efforts to update and standardize diagnostic methods, and then, transfer them to collaborating hospitals for respective diseases under the EID surveillance, which requires closer collaboration with the Bureau of Epidemiology and other MOPH agencies.</p> <p>(4) As Thai NIH has identified needs to address problems on HIV/AIDS and other emerging infections with regional or multi-national approach beyond domestic scope, regional and international collaboration should be promoted.</p>
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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:			

THA-03-002

Project Title	English	The Modernization Of Water Managemant System Project In Thailand					
	Others						
	Japanese	水管理システム近代化計画					
Country	Thailand	Project Number		Project ID	1812280	Total Cost	574,000 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Agricultural/Rural Development			Agricultural Development			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Agricultural Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present	Rural Development Department					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	-	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Folow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Royal Irrigation Department, Department of Agriculture Extension, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives					
	Japan	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	To increase farmers' income through sustainable farming						
Project Purpose	In dry-season's irrigation period, through effective irrigation water utilization, the planted acreage of dry-season's field crop in the Model Area (18R canal area) is expanded, and crop diversification ii also promoted.						
Outputs	<p>1. In the Model Area, on-farm level Irrigation / Drainage Facility that are necessary for cultivating both rainy-season's rice and dry-season's fluid crops and Lateral Level Irrigation Facilities For them are rehabilitated as a modal, and related guidelines are expanded.</p> <p>2. Water management method using telematering system for the Chao Phraya River Basin (CPRB) is designed and its pilot project is implemented: Decision Support System for the operation of main facilities in the upper east bank of the Chao Phraya Delta (CPD) is developed, and as a result of it, related RID officers and farmers can compare that planned and actual data of water allocation</p> <p>3. Witter users' croups that are in charge of the operation and maintenance of on-farm level irrigation / drainage facilities are established, trained, and strengthened: furthermore, RID and water users' groups operate and maintain irrigation / drainage facilities under lateral canal level cooperatively.</p>						
Project Overview	<p>In 1996, The Government of the Kingdom of Thailand (hereafter referred to as "Thailand") made a formal request for the Technical Cooperation to the Government of Japan, which is to establish modernized water management system.</p> <p>In response to this request, the Government of Japan dispatched a Preliminary Study Team in November 1997, in order to confirm the background, actual situation and problems to be improved in the field of water management and the definite contents and methodology of each activity. After the Preliminary Study, Supplement Study was conducted in July to August 1998, in order to formulate the framework of the Project. Record of Discussion (hereafter referred to as "the R/D") was signed on December 16, 1998, and the Project started on April 1, 1999. In November 1999 a Consultation Team was dispatched and the Plan of Operations (hereafter referred to as "the PO") was discussed. The PO was signed by Resident Representative of JICA Thailand Office, Director General of the Royal Irrigation Department and Director General of the Department of Agricultural Extension. In September 2001 a Mid-Term Evaluation Study was conducted which evaluated the progress of the Project based on the R/D, Project Design Matrix (hereafter referred to as "the PDM") and PO. As a result of evaluation, PDM and PO were revised and some recommendations were confirmed by Mid-Term Evaluation Team and Thai authorities concerned.</p> <p>Nearly four and half years have passed since its commencement.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	10	Short-term	30	Counterparts	56
Equipment	63,170 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	35,885 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	25			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) During implementation of the mentioned project, both taking budgetary steps and accepting experts and equipment from Japan were implemented without delay, under the good relationship of mutual trust between experts and counterparts of Thailand. This is mainly because there is long-year achievement of cooperation between the Royal Irrigation Department Thailand and Japan, the certain confidence-building between two institutions was already promoted at the beginning of the project. Thailand is able to become the counterparts of the cooperation projects implemented by the Government of Japan. At the time the Government of Japan planned to implement technical transfer to neighboring countries. This relationship of mutual trust, which has been developed by long years of cooperation, should be played a key role to implement the other projects.</p> <p>(2) Among the achievements of the technical cooperation project, it is particularly worth noting about enhancement of the water management organizations. The rejuvenation of the water management organizations at the model areas should be strongly utilized, as the best practice of water management with farmers' participations implemented in each country. As mentioned before, one of the success factors of the project was that establishment of institutions and launch of water management organizations were implemented at the same time. In order to share the knowledge and experience achieved from the project, it is necessary to construct the theories, which should be well-established to be diffused, by implementing further analysis.</p> <p>(3) About the validity of the project: The urgent situation of the shortage of water resources is expected to become worsened, but diversification of crops has not become less urgent situations, comparing with the period when the project was started. The countries like Thailand, whose economic situation has been changing rapidly, the initial project purpose would have a possibility of becoming unsuitable, at the time when the project completes. As a result, based on these possibilities, implementing projects at countries with similar conditions of Thailand require flexible attitudes toward their projects.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Office of Hydrology and Water Management	Umbrella Organization	Royal Irrigation Department	
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Current Situation: (FY2009 Survey) U-shape gutter and water management association which were introduced within the project are being promoted actively and continuously. In addition, human recourse development of neighboring countries is conducted through third country trainings to diffuse the project output.			
	Issues: (FY2009 Survey) No information.			

THA-04-001

Project Title	English	Sic-Tool and Mold Technology Development Project in the Kingdom of Thailand					
	Others						
	Japanese	タイ金型技術向上計画					
Country	Thailand	Project Number	0601115	Project ID	0181354E0	Total Cost	820,000 000 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	1999/11/1 - 2004/10/31	Period of Phase 2	-		Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-		Period of AC	-
Organization	Partner Country	Department of Industrial Promotion, Ministry of Industry					
	Japan	The Materials Process Technology Center, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Thai plastic tool and mold industries will become internationally competitive to provide assembly industries in Thailand with high quality tools and molds.						
Project Purpose	Technical capability of BSID will be upgraded to extend appropriate technical services to the Thai plastic tool and mold industries..						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The project operation unit will be enhanced. 2) Necessary machinery and equipment will be provided, installed, operated and maintained properly. 3) Technical capability of the counterpart personnel will be upgraded in the fields of mold design, mold processing, mold assembling and trial shot. 4) Seminars and training courses in the above fields will be implemented systematically. 5) Technical information and advisory services in the above fields will be implemented systematically. 6) Trial prototyping services will be implemented systematically. 						
Project Overview	<p>As Thai assembling industries have relied on their parts imported from overseas, it is inevitable to substitute them with domestic product to strengthen international competitiveness of Thai industry. Therefore, high quality parts must be supplied domestically by promoting supporting industry, such as automotive parts and electric and electronics parts industry. In order to produce high quality parts, it is crucial to develop the tool and mold making technology. However, most of tool and mold related enterprises in Thailand are small and medium scale enterprises (SMEs) whose technology level is unsatisfactory. Furthermore, computerized design and processing facilities have not been utilized well yet due to lack of skill, though their introduction is on the way. Under the above0mentioned circumstances, Japan and Thailand agreed that project type cooperation aiming at upgrading of supporting industries focusing on plastic tool and mold technology would be implemented through Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA).</p>						

THA-04-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	9	Short-term	27	Counterparts	43
Equipment	310,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	14,000 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	14				Land and Facilities	
Others					Others	Local cost 17 000000Baht

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

<p>Recommendation and Lessons Learned</p>	<p>For effective implementation of future projects, the following lesson is learned from the evaluation of the Project. It is very important for successful achievement of project purpose to clarify definition of the target group and appropriate technical services through preliminary detail needs survey for the target group before commencement of a project. Therefore PDM should be prepared with reality for demand of target group and its content should be shared among all stakeholders to achieve the project purpose and the overall goal.</p>
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Study on Present Status of Implemented			Study Conducted (FY)	
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Bureau of Supporting Industries Development (BSID)	Umbrella Organization	Department of Industrial Promotion (DIP)	
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Diminished / Less Active	Active / Good		Used for Intended Purpose
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Mostly Achived	No Issue		
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation: (FY2009 Survey) The project output has been utilized effectively with continuing training courses, such as targeting industrial complexes, done by the counter-partner agency after the project.			
	Issues: (FY2009 Survey) No information.			

THA-04-002

Project Title	English	Project of the Capacity Building on the Development of Information Technology for Education (ITEd Project)					
	Others						
	Japanese	教育用情報技術開発能力向上プロジェクト					
Country	Thailand	Project Number		Project ID	0181380E0	Total Cost	511,080 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Information and Communication Technology			Information and Communication Technology			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Social Development Department					
	At Present	Economic Infrastructure Department					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2002/3/1 - 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, National Electronics and Computer Technology Center (NECTEC)					
	Japan	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, Naruto University of Education, Kyoto University of Education					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Implementation of the courses under certification system and promotion activities of new education approaches advocated by the Project are expanded for the achievement of the Ministry of Education's ICT Master Plan.						
Project Purpose	The ICT applications in mainly primary and secondary school promoted by the ITeD through training, Web Based Training (hereinafter referred to as "WBT") development and publicity activities and diffused in the model areas.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The Model certification system under the ITeD Project for ICT training of the target group and WBT use in education are established/defined and publicized. 2) Bangkok Center functions as planning, coordination and supportive unit for operation of certification system. 3) Practical and effective standardized training courses are developed and updated. 4) The 5 Non-Formal Education Centers (hereinafter referred to as "NFEC") conduct the established practical and effective certificated courses; and 5) The Bangkok Center in cooperation with NECTEC has capability to produce WBT materials. 						
Project Overview	<p>In Thailand, the National Information Technology Committee (hereinafter referred to as "NITC") chaired by the Prime Minister was established in 1992 for the promotion of ICT policy. In addition, the Thai government has introduced a programme of the education reform, including the extension of compulsory education and expansion of higher education and emphasizes capacity building in ICT.</p> <p>Capacity building in ICT requires the expansion of ICT literacy among human resources in the country. To achieve this, it is necessary to prepare curriculum and texts, to enrich contents in Thai language, to develop the capacity of teachers in ICT and to distribute new methods of education using ICT effectively.</p> <p>Based on the above, the Thai government made a request to the Japanese government for implementation of a technical cooperation project in 2001. In response to the request, three preliminary studies were conducted from February 2001 to November 2001. Based on the results of these studies, an R/D was signed between the Japanese Study Team and the Ministry of Education (hereinafter referred to as "MOE"), the Ministry of University Affairs (hereinafter referred to as "MUA" which was merged with the MOE) and National Electronics and Computer Technology Center (hereinafter referred to as "NECTEC") in November 2001. As a result, the Project of the Capacity Building on the Development of Information Technology for Education (hereinafter referred to as "ITEd") was started in March 2002.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	4	Short-term	30	Counterparts	53
Equipment	388,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	36			Land and Facilities		
Others	JOCV 4			Others	Local cost 80350000Baht	

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p><u>Project Planning</u> The project planning including the activities of the project should be conducted carefully in order to prepare a detailed master plan at the beginning of the project. The timing of dispatch of short-term experts and specification of equipment would then be more relevant to the concrete master plan.</p> <p><u>Roles and Participation of Related Organizations</u> Various organizations have been involved in the project; namely the office of Permanent Secretary, the Bureau of ICT, the Bureau of Non-Formal Education and the Office of the Basic Education Commission of the MOE and the NECTEC. It is necessary to clarify the roles of each organization and to ensure the participation of related organizations.</p> <p><u>Mid-term Evaluation</u> It is important to conduct an appropriate and detailed mid-term evaluation in order to point out the problems of the project and to modify activities for the remaining period properly.</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:			

THA-04-003

Project Title	English	Project of the Asian Centre of International Parasite Control					
	Others						
	Japanese	国際寄生虫対策アジアセンタープロジェクト					
Country	Thailand	Project Number		Project ID	0181366E0	Total Cost	388,000 000 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	2000/3/23 - 2005/3/22	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Mahidol University, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health					
	Japan	Japanese Society of Parasitology, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, National Center for Global Health and Medicine, and more					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Parasite control programs are strengthened by the health human resource development in the Southeast Asia						
Project Purpose	Asian Centre of International Parasite Control (ACIPAC) performs the role of an international human resource development center for parasite control activities in the region.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. School-based approach advocated by ACIPAC is accepted as an effective one to the parasite control by the region, of which core countries are Cambodia, Lao P.D.R., Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam (CLMTV). 2. Human resources for the parasite control in the region are trained by ACIPAC in its international training course incorporating model activities in Thailand. 3. Small-scale pilot projects on school-based malaria and soil-transmitted helminthiasis (STH) prevention and control are implemented as a practical training in the field in CLMTV. 4. ACIPAC functions as a centre for human and information network to promote interaction among personnel/agencies in the region. 						
Project Overview	<p>In 1997 Prime Minister Hashimoto at the time proposed the Global Parasite Control-Hashimoto Initiative at the Denver Summit. At the subsequent Birmingham Summit in 1998, actions for effective global parasite control, including the establishment of bases for human resource development and a global network, were proposed and supported by the world leaders. To concretize this initiative, in March 2000 the Project of the Asian Centre of International Parasite Control (ACIPAC) was launched according to an agreement between the governments of Thailand and Japan and with the cooperation of Mahidol University and the Ministry of Public Health. It was a wide-area technical cooperation project that aimed to take such actions as international training of parasite control in Thailand and neighboring countries (Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar and Viet Nam) and establishment of an information network.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	7	Short-term	23	Counterparts	52
Equipment	(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	Equipment : 31,603,000Bahts Local Cost : 37,596,000Bahts SSPP Cost : 123,852US\$				Others	Local Cost : 1,027,000Bahts

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

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) Intensive communication and mutual understanding among stakeholders Intensive communication and resulting mutual understanding among stakeholders, especially JICA headquarter, resident offices, the counterpart authorities, and the experts concerned, at the planning and implementation stage, should be done in a region-wide technical cooperation project. A lack of such communication and understanding also could reduce the sense of ownership of the counterpart organizations.</p> <p>(2) Combination of the experiences of the Japanese and other countries for a particular approach with adequate adjustment The combination of the Japanese and Thai experiences on school-based parasite control was more useful than an application of the Japanese experience alone to be introduced to the partner countries. However, at the same time, the approach needs to be adjusted carefully to the context of each country.</p> <p>(3) Appropriate selection of the method to disseminate information to different target groups As mentioned earlier, the ACIPAC has made an effort to disseminate information through the information network, but encountered the problem in reaching the target group such as ex-trainees. Appropriate methods should be considered and implemented by considering the situation of the target groups.</p> <p>(4) Introduction of an appropriate process of selecting candidates for the training course Proper criteria and system for selecting candidates should be informed to the organizations concerned from the initial stage of the project.</p> <p>(5) Expansion of a region-wide technical cooperation project to a bilateral scheme The ACIPAC covered a large scope of activities including the coordination between the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Health, the formulation of the national task force and policy. It could lead to the request of the Lao side for the dispatch fo a Japanese expert on school health. This experience of leading to bilateral cooperation based on the output of a region-wide technical cooperation project should be shared and utilized for other similar projects.</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:			

THA-04-004

Project Title	English	Pasture Seed Production Development Project in the Northeast Thailand					
	Others						
	Japanese	東北タイ牧草種子生産開発計画					
Country	Thailand	Project Number	0601114	Project ID	0181353E0	Total Cost	397,334 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Agricultural/Rural Development			Agricultural Development			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Agricultural Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present	Rural Development Department					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	1999/8/14 - 2004/8/13	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Department of Livestock Development, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives					
	Japan	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Appropriate forage is secured for the development of cattle raising in Thailand.						
Project Purpose	The techniques on production, processing and utilization of pasture seed and appropriate forage are developed for small-scale livestock and pasture seed farmers in Northeast Thailand.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Techniques on evaluation and selection of appropriate varieties of pasture are developed. 2. Techniques on pasture seed production and post-harvest processing for Registered and Commercial seeds are developed. 3. Techniques on pasture seed inspection and quality control are developed. 4. Techniques on production processing and utilization of appropriate forage are developed. 						
Project Overview	<p>In Thailand, as international prices of major agricultural products (rice and cassava) have been staying low, there is a plan to expand production of and reduce cost for such livestock products as milk, dairy products and beef whose domestic consumption has been significantly growing. The national government is aware of the importance to increase forage production according to the increased number of livestock and to reduce cost for livestock production. As part of this plan, the Department of Livestock Development (DLD) of the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives started production of pasture seeds in 1975 in Khon Kaen area of Northeast Thailand. 97% of the forage seeds in Thailand are produced in the area. As the production of forage seeds is more profitable than conventional rice farming, farmers also hope to produce more pasture seeds.</p> <p>However, the current pasture seed production has several issues such as; 1) the types and varieties of pastures are limited; 2) the techniques for pasture cultivation, management, seed harvesting and conditioning are not well-developed; 3) there is no quality assurance system for pasture seeds and therefore the quality improvement has been slow; and 4) the market of pasture seeds is limited.</p> <p>Therefore, the Thai government, hoping to increase the income of farmers and expand employment opportunities in Northeast Thailand, requested the Japanese government to provide technical cooperation with the purpose of improving pasture seed production and utilization techniques.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	7	Short-term	16	Counterparts	20
Equipment	84,070 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	47,350 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	13			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others	Local Cost 1,495,000 Bahts Others 315,000 Bahts	

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

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) In this project, the activity on the development of evaluation and selection techniques of appropriate pasture varieties has been carried out by staff researchers through close collaboration with the Japanese experts and attending training courses in Japan. Therefore, it can be said that the combination of training in Japan and collaboration with Japanese experts is highly effective for the capacity building of counterparts.</p> <p>(2) There are four to five counterparts assigned to each Japanese expert. This system makes it possible for counterparts to share the knowledge among all the counterparts. Moreover, it may help to secure the sustainability of the Project activities in the long run.</p> <p>(3) The Project has envisaged its activities up to forage production and utilization i.e. Activity 4. This activity helped every stakeholder understand the final goal of the Project. Therefore, it can be said that embedding lower reaches in the project design is effective for understanding the objectives of the project easily.</p> <p>(4) As already mentioned in I. Relevance in the Chapter VI, the Government Policy toward livestock sector especially forage production was so clear that the Project could be steadily developed along with the policy. Hence, designing a project in accordance with the development policy of the recipient government is a key for a successful project.</p> <p>(Ex-Post Evaluation)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> In terms of flora and fauna development projects including the agricultural field, the exact evaluation of their technical outputs can take several years. Therefore, it is desirable to carry out ex-post evaluation studies for such as development project after a certain period from their project terminations.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> At present, the dispatch term of JICA experts is generally two years at most, so they often cannot consistently confirm the outputs themselves. Therefore, a plan in which the experts can confirm needs to be considered in advance, or more attention paid to follow-up schedules carried out by their successors.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Technical manuals and guidelines can eventually be utilized at the field level by producing them in the local language. Therefore, such as material production in the local language is very useful for technical cooperation projects with the activities of technical transfer and promotion to farmers in the field.</p>
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Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY)	
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Animal Nutrition Division, Department of Livestock Development	Umbrella Organization	Animal Nutrition Division
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) We have confirmed that items learned by the project are utilized effectively and continuously. Therefore, there is no big problem.		
	Issues: (FY2009 Survey) On the other hand, on the budgetary side, the budget of the Department of Livestock Development has been cut and there are some effects of the economic crisis and changes in external condition which cannot be helped.		

THA-04-005

Project Title	English	The Reforestation and Extension Project in the Northeast of Thailand								
	Others									
	Japanese	東北タイ造林普及計画								
Country	Thailand	Project Number		Project ID	0181253E1	Total Cost	500,000 000 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	1992/4/1	-	1997/3/31	Period of Phase 2	1999/12/13	-	2004/12/12	Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	1997/04	-	1998/09	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Royal Forest Department (RFD)								
	Japan	Forestry Agency, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries								
Contracted Party										
Related Cooperations										
Overall Goal	(phase1)Restoration of the environmental condition of Northeast Thailand and improvement of local residents living standard (phase2)Sustainable forest management techniques in small-scale plantation are adopted in the project area.									
Project Purpose	(phase1)Reforestation activities by the local people are actively carried out. (phase2)Systems for the extension/improvement of the sustainable forest management techniques in small-scale plantation are established in the project area.									
Outputs	(phase1) 1. Availability of seedlings to local residents is increased. 2. Local people will be more motivated for reforestation. 3. Reforestation technologies and knowledge of local people will be improved and increased. (phase2) 1.Forest management information si accumulated at RFD. 2.Sustainable forest management techniques in small-scale plantation are improved. 3.Information and techniques on the forest management are introduced to the residents through the RFD and its network activities. 4.Monitoring result is well utilized for the improvement of project activities.									
Project Overview	In the Reforestation and Extension Project in the Northeast of Thailand (April 1, 1994 - March 31, 1997), activities addressing sharp forest decline and aiming at promoting reforestation by local people were carried out with a focus on the development of technologies for large-scale nursery management and the dissemination of reforestation activities by local people. The terminal evaluation showed that the dissemination system of technologies for high-quality seedling production and forestry need improvement for further self-sustaining development of the project. After 1.5 years of follow-up cooperation from April 1st 1997, the original purposes of the project were mostly achieved. Following these achievements of the cooperation, the government of the Kingdom of Thailand requested the government of Japan to provide Phase 2 cooperation for the purpose of developing village forestry and establishing sustainable forest management with the participation of farmers.									

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	20	Short-term	43	Counterparts	48
Equipment	263,730 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	317,390 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) 67,540 (000JPY)
Trainees Received	30			Land and Facilities	Preparation of land and facilities for a center and establishment of a research forest	
Others				Others	Local Cost 395,000bahts Dormitories for trainees and offices in domination forests	

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

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(phase1) In so-called center-type cooperation that is based in a center newly constructed through a grant aid etc., the position of the project in the organization needs to be clarified in the initial stage and self-reliant expansivity should be obtained by the end of the cooperation. Moreover, changes in social conditions lead to changes in local people's needs. Therefore, when carrying out a project with the participation of local residents, it is necessary to flexibly respond to such changes by constantly monitoring social conditions and considering the appropriateness of project purposes and that of the approach to the purposes, as it was done in this project.</p> <p>(phase2) (1) In the case of formulating a large-scale project with several centers and institutions involved as an implementing body, it is recommended to assign consultative party to monitor the progress and achievement of the project purpose and the overall goal. The monitoring organ should have a clear Terms of Reference to supervise and coordinate each activity to accomplish the project purpose. Furthermore, both governments should extend full support to facilitate leading to the smooth implementation and management of the project. (2) In order to improve project performance, other management tools such as institutional development, organization strengthening or balanced scorecard are recommended to be used whenever necessary.</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:			

THA-05-001

Project Title	English	A Pilot Project To Construct A Recycling System In Southern Thailand					
	Others						
	Japanese	南部における生ゴミを含むリサイクルシステム構築の試みプロジェクト					
Country	Thailand	Project Number		Project ID	0185050C0	Total Cost	140,000 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Environmental Management			-	Urban Solid Wastes		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Global Environment Department					
	At Present	Global Environment Department					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2002/10/1 - 2005/10/1	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Songkla University					
	Japan	Bunkyo University, Waste Policy Institute					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Progress is made toward reducing the amount of waste produced, recycled, and stabilization of the waste situation in the project area.						
Project Purpose	A system for recycling is established in the pilot project area.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Specified recyclables are collected separately in pilot areas. 2. Collected recyclables are treated appropriately in the sorting plant composting plant. 3. Recycled materials are utilized appropriately 						
Project Overview	<p>In the Kingdom of Thailand, municipal solid waste management has been conducted conventionally under the joint jurisdiction of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE) and Ministry of Interior (MOI). However, coping with rapidly increasing waste in Bangkok and major cities is becoming even more difficult owing to low awareness of urban residents and policy factors or lack of experience on the part of administration. In addition, social constraints in major cities such as existence of slums and difficulties in modernizing the conventional waste management industry make the waste issue more serious. To overcome this situation, improving an unsanitary disposal, called "open dumping", has been one of major policy targets in municipalities including Hat Yai.</p> <p>Not only major cities but also their peripheral communities are facing the same situation. Thai administrative organization reform in 1995 as a part of decentralization policy created TAO (Tambon Administration Organization) as a self-governing body and imposed responsibility to manage municipal solid waste. However, in addition to budget constraints, TAOs do not have enough human resources and experiences for municipal solid waste management. Many people put their hopes on the new setup arised from decentralization, while simultaneously questioning the effectiveness of the new scheme. Because of this, there are currently strong demands for experience, know-how, and information for resolving waste issues.</p> <p>With these conditions in Hat Yai City and peripheral TAOs as a background, Prince of Songkla University (PSU) is expected to take initiative to resolve waste problems as a regional knowledge center. The implementation of source separation and recycling of waste will make it possible to obtain recyclables and to reduce waste, and for example, the recycling of food waste will improve unsanitary dumping. Food waste component in the waste of southern Thailand is about 40%, and recyclable waste accounts for 30% or more, according to a survey by PSU. This means that the promotion of recycling will help to reduce waste as much as 70% and will make the waste more sanitary by turning food waste into compost and/or other feasible products.</p> <p>Due to the reasons mentioned above, it is judged, consequently, that the project that contributes to reducing waste through introducing recycling system will make a great contribution toward waste problem solution in Songkhla Province.</p>						

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) Long-term capacity development In the project, what is called capacity development is tried intentionally and partly successful. Some of municipal staff has acquired the capacity to introduce the source separation system. However, the human resources seem to be short, when the municipalities try to extend the pilot project to remaining areas. The successive capacity development will be necessary in future. Some additional assistance from the Japanese side may be considered to support the capacity development.</p> <p>2) Impact to conventional systems The source separation system will affect the present social system in many aspects. Among them, impacts to the present collection system and recycling industries are quite important. An introduction of the full source separation system in the whole municipal areas needs the fundamental change in the present collection system. The conventional crew arrangement should be changed so as to collect recyclable separations. According to the extensions of the source separation system, the collection crew should be shifted from waste collection to recyclable collection. As for the second point: recycling industry, the source separation system should be considered in a modernization process of recycling sector. The introduction of source separation should not lead to the prompt removal of informal collectors (Saleng), where recycling activities are maintained by these informal sectors conventionally. However, it does not justify a laissez-faire attitude in recycling policy, because even under such conventional recycling system, not small amount of recyclables is remained in the landfilled waste, which leads to the unsanitary and unsafe waste picking in landfills. Public policies in recycling should be considered and integrated based on the lesson from the pilot project from the viewpoint to grow recycling industries.</p>
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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:			

THA-05-002

Project Title	English	Project On Developing The Capacity Of The Government To Post Evaluate The Externally Funded Project					
	Others						
	Japanese	海外融資プロジェクト事後評価能力向上プロジェクト					
Country	Thailand	Project Number		Project ID	185059	Total Cost	22,400 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Economic Policy			-	Financial System		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Economic Development Department					
	At Present	Industrial Development Department					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2004/11/1 - 2005/11/1	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Public Debt Management Office, Ministry of Finance					
	Japan	Japan Bank for International Cooperation					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations	Bangkok Water Supply Project (IV,V)						
	The Project on Developing the Capacity of the Government to Post-Evaluate Externally Funded Projects						
Overall Goal	Public debt and externally funded projects are managed effectively and efficiently within fiscal sustainability framework, and it minimizes the cost of borrowing.						
Project Purpose	The capacity in monitoring and evaluation (M&E) and post evaluation of external funded of PDMO is strengthened.						
Outputs	<p>(1) PDMO develops M&E methodology and loan disbursement index and project performance index.</p> <p>(2) LP-MIS becomes fully operated and used as M&E tool.</p> <p>(3) PDMO staffs acquire the knowledge of M&E and post evaluation method.</p>						
Project Overview	<p>With the growing recognition of the approach of result-based management, more emphasis has been put on performance oriented evaluation in Thailand. Currently Thai government emphasizes efficient management of public investment including foreign loan. Along with this, Thai Government enacted Public Debt Management Act in 2005, which legally requires PDMO to report how the project is well performed or how the foreign loan efficiently and effectively utilized. Accordingly, it is indispensable for PDMO to improve its project monitoring and evaluation systems as soon as possible. In response to this recognition, the Government of Thailand requests the Government of Japan to carry out the Project on developing the capacity of the government to post evaluate the external funded project.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	1	Short-term	Counterparts		
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	22,338 (000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	2			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)				Study Conducted FY		
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) More Opportunity for Practice and Receiving Advice on Post Evaluation of PDMO The Project provided SPLD staff and others with adequate knowledge of M&E and post evaluation, and the SPLD staff practiced actual post evaluation through joint evaluation with JBIC. However, SPLD staffs still have room to improve their capacity by acquiring "practical experience" in M&E and post evaluation. They need more practice so as to produce evaluation report at the reasonable level by implementing actual practice of evaluation. Certain system like joint evaluation with funding institutions in which a resource person occasionally monitors the monthly monitoring report and post evaluation report, and gives minimum advice is recommended to be established.</p>					
	<p>(2) More Opportunity to Train Young Staffs PDMO plans to carry out post evaluation for all foreign funded project in 2008, and to expand the coverage to the domestic funded projects in future. It will largely increase number of target projects, resulted in increasing work loads. To tackle this problem, it is necessary to properly distribute work tasks among the PDMO and to expand working capacity. It is recommended to up-lift capacity of young staffs by increasing training opportunities for young staffs.</p>					
	<p>(3) Improvement of Feed-back System of Monitoring Results PDMO produces monthly monitoring report and distributes in MOF and to executing agencies. However, there is limited feed-back system to solve/mitigate problem to disturb loan disbursement. It is recommended to discuss among the stakeholders such as PDMO, budget bureau and executing agencies as to how the monthly monitoring report effectively utilized to take necessary action to improve disbursement, reduce borrowing cost, and enhance fiscal sustainability.</p>					

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

THA-05-003

Project Title	English	The Assistance Of Public Health Insurance Information System Development						
	Others							
	Japanese	公的医療保険情報制度構築支援						
Country	Thailand	Project Number	601160	Project ID	185054	Total Cost	313,000 000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Social Security			-	Social Insurance/Social Welfare			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Human Development Department						
	At Present	Human Development Department						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2003/7/1	-	2006/7/1	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, National Health Security Office						
	Japan	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal	The number of organizations responsible for health insurance services which have adopted or scheduled to adopt new health insurance information system is increased at other provinces							
Project Purpose	The capability of National Health Security Office in administration and system development management is improved and new health insurance information system is disseminated nationally.							
Outputs	<p>Output 1: Knowledge and information necessary to establish health insurance information system is accumulated within the organization responsible for health insurance</p> <p>Output 2: Capability of management in procedural operations is improved at National Health Security Office through establishment of pilot system</p> <p>Output 3: Improvement of health insurance information system for nationwide dissemination is proposed based on the result from the pilot system</p>							
Project Overview	<p>In the past decade, the government of Thailand has been pushing forward "health reform" which includes reform of the health care sector, such as securing revenue for health care and establishment of a health security etc. In 2001, Universal Coverage scheme (30 Baht System), a health care system which covers about two thirds of the total population (47,000,000 people), was established. With this system, those who did not or could not carry health coverage are able to enroll in a health care program.</p> <p>Although the system is expected to become the first step toward a universal health coverage system, it was realized that more technical support in the information system development would be crucial for the success of the implementation of universal health security system in Thailand. Under these circumstances, the government of Thailand requested a technical cooperation project with Japan which had experience in universal health coverage system.</p>							

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	5	Short-term	20	Counterparts	68
Equipment	55,219 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	13,107 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	6,489 (000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	47				Land and Facilities	
Others					Others	

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

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>Through the Project, MOPH and NHSO accumulated knowledge and lessons on implementing on-line (real time) registration system, and the efficiency of on-line system was verified. Analyzing the merits of the on-line system, it is expected that MOPH and NHSO will utilize the experience to improve procedures such as increase of registration rate and decrease of the number of duplicated registration.</p> <p>It is expected that the interrelationship between the Project and the new system will be recognized and shared among Thai counterparts in the context of the sustainability of the Project.</p> <p>The Project translated many documents related to the Japanese health care system and its implementation (including administrative management) into English. It is expected that these documents will be shared and utilized efficiently throughout the organization to enable further development and more efficient implementation of the Thai health care system.</p>
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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:			

THA-05-004

Project Title	English	Developing Vocational Opportunities And Creative Activities For People With Disabilities And Commercializing Hill-Tribes Peoples' Crafts In Thailand						
	Others							
	Japanese	障害創造活動と就労機会及び山岳民族の紡ぎ糸ほか商品開発計画						
Country	Thailand	Project Number		Project ID	0185065N0	Total Cost	82,860 000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Social Security			Support for Persons with Disabilities				
Division in Charge	At that Time	Human Development Department						
	At Present	Human Development Department						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2002/10/1 - 2005/9/1		Period of Phase 2	-		Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-		Period of AC	-
Organization	Partner Country	Foundation for Children with Disabilities						
	Japan	NPO SAORI HIROBA						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal	<p>1) People with disabilities achieve economic independence and public understanding for people with disability deepens.</p> <p>2) The quality of life of the hill-tribe peoples is enhanced.</p>							
Project Purpose	<p>1) People with disabilities at the SCC lead an independence living, and social understanding toward them is enhanced.</p> <p>2) The living standards of targeted hill-tribe peoples are enhanced.</p>							
Outputs	<p>1) Developed and managed the hand weaving program and ensured that it function well.</p> <p>2) Developed and managed the Community Based Rehabilitation (hereinafter referred to as 'CBR'), and ensured that it function well.</p> <p>3) Activities are designed to support the development of the products of hill-tribe peoples.</p> <p>4) Managed marketing organization to be organized separately, and ensured that it function well.</p> <p>5) Developed a program to promote public awareness of people with disabilities.</p>							
Project Overview	<p>Saori is a technique of modern hand weaving which created by Misao Jo in Osaka, Japan. The only things to be taught are basic techniques. Saori weaving has neither rules nor restrictions on colors, weaving patterns, and materials, they are all up to the person who does the weaving. Saori weaving is especially famous among Japanese housewives as a hand weaving that encourages free expressions. Since there is no right or wrong way in Saori weaving, people with disabilities began to learn it. Saori weaving helps people with disabilities become self-reliant and participate in society.</p> <p>SAORI-HIROBA was established in 1982 to promote socialization of people with disabilities and their families through Saori weaving. It spread in Japan as well as abroad. In Thailand, many activities have been implemented since SAORI-HIROBA introduced Saori weaving machines to the Foundation for Children with Disabilities (FCD) in 1989. A Saori school was built in 1998 and Japanese teachers there have trained staff members from medical organizations or institutions for people with disabilities. FCD has introduced Saori weaving in education of handicapped children and maintained cooperation with SAORI-HIROBA. Given such background, SAORI-HIROBA proposed a JICA partnership program named the Foundation for Handicapped Children as the counterpart organization, and it was approved in 2000. The Project consists of two concepts One is the development of vocational opportunities and creative activities for people with disabilities. The other component is the commercialization of hill-tribe crafts such as a hand-spun thread. The hand-spun thread made by hill-tribe peoples is used for Saori hand weaving by people with disabilities at Saori Creative Center (SCC). The Project aims at 1) income generation of hill-tribe peoples and 2) promotion of self-reliance and socialization of people with disabilities.</p>							

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)	
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	2	Short-term	2	Counterparts
Equipment	9,275 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment
Local Cost	20,263 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost (000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	8				Land and Facilities
Others					Others

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) Necessity of a support organization in Japan The activities at SCC will be passed to HFF. HFF has a weak financial base and little knowledge on the Japanese market that is important for Saori products. Therefore, HFF needs to have a support organization in Japan that provides Financial support and technical advice on marketing there.</p> <p>(2) Recruitment of volunteers for product development HFF seems to have few human resources who are skilled in the product development for selling in Japan. HFF thus needs to recruit Thai and foreign volunteers with such skills.</p> <p>(3) Utilization of the Internet The website can help maintain regular communication with the Project stakeholders, attract more support for HFF and promote sales of products. The Project needs to update the website more regularly and make better use of the Internet.</p> <p>(4) Investigation of other means for self-reliance While Saori hand weaving is a unique and effective method for self-reliance for people with disabilities, the Project needs to prepare alternative work options so that people with disabilities can select a suitable one for them. With careful regard to the aptitudes of people with disabilities, HFF and its supporters should consider the introduction of appropriate technology. The ideas for appropriate technology may include drawing, and making handicrafts or sweets in a Japanese style.</p>	

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

THA-06-001

Project Title	English	The Third Country Training On Acid Deposition Problems						
	Others							
	Japanese	酸性雨対策(第三国研修)プロジェクト						
Country	Thailand	Project Number	601137	Project ID	181400	Total Cost	000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Environmental Management			Air Pollution/Acid Rain				
Division in Charge	At that Time	Global Environment Department						
	At Present	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	Department of Environmental Quality Promotion, Pollution Control Department, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment						
	Japan	Ministry of the Environment, Acid Deposition and Oxidant Research Center of Japan Environmental Sanitation Center						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations	<p>Training Program in Japan</p> <p>Training Program in Japan</p> <p>The Study on the Acid Deposition Control Strategy</p>							
Overall Goal	To promote countermeasures against acid deposition problems at South East Asia.							
Project Purpose	To deepen the common understandings about acid deposition problems at South East Asia.							
Outputs	<p>1) To formulate a common understanding regarding the situation of acid deposition problem at South East Asia.</p> <p>2) To deepen the understanding about the negative impact towards public health and environment by acid deposition and counter measurements for mitigating the negative impacts.</p>							
Project Overview	<p>In the East Asia region, acid deposition is becoming a critical problem due to due to rapid economic development (boosting economic activities). These environment problems would be estimated to become more serious and obvious and would become a serious risk to human health. In order to tackle the acid deposition problem, following activities were required to achieve enhancing the system for comparable and developing reliable monitoring data: to strengthen the reliable and comprehensive acid deposition monitoring system; to establish the emission inventories and modeling for acid deposition; and to establish the pollution and acid deposition cutting measures. Moreover, due to the characteristic of the problem, it is required to strengthen links between national and regional policies in environmental assessment.</p>							

THA-06-001

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
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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:			

THA-06-002

Project Title	English	The Project Of The Japan-Thailand Technical Cooperation On Animal Disease Control In Thailand And Neighboring Countries					
	Others						
	Japanese	タイ国及び周辺国における家畜疾病防除計画プロジェクト					
Country	Thailand	Project Number		Project ID	181368	Total Cost	420,000 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Agricultural/Rural Development			Agricultural Development			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Rural Development Department					
	At Present	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	Thailand: Department of Livestock Development, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperative, Laos: Department of Livestock and Fisheries, Department of Livestock and Fisheries, Cambodia: Department of Animal Health and Production, Ministry of Agriculture,					
	Japan	Agricultural Production Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Secretariat of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Research Council					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations	The Project of Strengthening the National Institute of Veterinary Research Forest Management and Community Support Project						
Overall Goal	The technology of animal disease control is improved in Thailand and neighboring countries						
Project Purpose	The improvement of animal health is promoted in Thailand and neighboring countries						
Outputs	(1) Strengthening of regional cooperation system and resources, for effective animal disease control including Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD). (2) Disease surveillance techniques are improved. (3) Vaccine production and quality control techniques are improved.						
Project Overview	<p>Recently, political and economical situation in Thailand and neighboring countries has become stabilized and improved, and the distribution of agricultural products across the border has been promoted. Especially, the cross-border movement of livestock has been increasing, and the condition of animal health has been deteriorated, with insufficient organizational and technical system to manage and control the expansion of animal disease in this areas, With this situation, the establishment of regional strategy to control animal disease is strongly required. Therefore, in 1998, Thai government requested the Technical Cooperation Project named "Project for Animal Disease Control in Thailand and Neighboring countries" to Japan in order to address (lie above-mentioned issue. In response to the request, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) conducted a series of the studies for five times, and worked out the framework of the Project under the discussion with Thailand and neighboring countries (Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Vietnam and Malaysia). As a result of the study, five-year project has been implemented since December 25th, 2001.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	6	Short-term	19	Counterparts	27
Equipment	123,300 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	93,000 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	17			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>Strengthening the Project management during the rest of the Project period</p> <p>It was suggested through the Mid-term evaluation that the functions of the Project office and NCs should be strengthened in planning and monitoring the Project activities. However, the Team realized that there were still several activities, which were not fully in accordance with PO. Moreover, there were also some cases that the close linkages had not been seen between inputs such as the provision of machinery/equipment and the activities. It is considered that strengthening functions of the Project office and national coordinators had not yet been reached to the expected level.</p> <p>It is strongly suggested that the Project office and NCs should play the necessary roles in accordance with their respective following functions for the smooth and effective implementation and the achievement of the Project purpose.</p> <p>Project office (DLD, Thailand, and the Japanese Project team):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Play the leading role on the Project management in collaboration with NCs (2) Examine and finalize the work plans made by NCs and formulate overall work plan covering six member countries (3) Examine the inputs (in-kind) planned by NCs and finalize them. (4) Monitor and review overall progress <p>NCs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Play the leading role in each country in collaboration with the Project office and domestic organizations concerned (2) Make annual work plan in accordance with PO (3) Plan the expected inputs (in-kind) which are required in carrying out the activities in the annual work plan (4) Monitor Project progress in each country <p>Activities to be completed during the rest of the Project period</p> <p>In general, the Project has successfully accomplished the activities and a lot of achievements have already been created. On the other hand, the team found that there were the areas which were behind the schedule and further efforts should be made. It is suggested that the Project should pay special attention to the following areas for fruitful achievements during the rest of the Project period.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Implementation of In-country activities in CLMV countries (2) Improvement of animal quarantine techniques 	

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

THA-06-003

Project Title	English	Appropriate Technology For Reduction Of Agrochemical In Northern Thailand					
	Others						
	Japanese	北部タイ省農薬適正技術計画プロジェクト					
Country	Thailand	Project Number		Project ID	185063	Total Cost	122,000 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Agricultural/Rural Development			Agricultural Development			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Rural Development Department					
	At Present	Rural Development Department					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2003/11/1 - 2006/11/1	Period of Phase 2	-		Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-		Period of AC	-
Organization	Partner Country	Faculty of Agriculture, Chiang Mai University, Department of Agricultural Extension, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives					
	Japan	Mie University, Kagawa University					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Agrochemicals (pesticides and fertilizer) are used in appropriate ways based on precise diagnosis of disease, insect, and weed damage at agricultural fields in Northern Thailand.						
Project Purpose	Analytical technology relevant to agrochemical usage for tangerine, rose, and crucifer production is improved, and the function to distribute useful information is strengthened at the Residue Analysis and Diagnosis Center.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The actual situation of pest and agrochemical usage is grasped at model farms based on objective data and crop seasons. 2) Appropriate ways of agrochemical usage for tangerine, rose, and crucifer production are verified. 3) Information on analytical data of agrochemical residues and on safe and appropriate use of agrochemicals is disseminated. 						
Project Overview	<p>In recent years, the use of chemical fertilizers and agrochemicals has been increasing in the Kingdom of Thailand (hereinafter "Thailand"), and it is said that residues from agrochemicals that were used are causing such problems as soil and water pollution and groundwater contamination. Inappropriate use of agrochemicals has become a serious problem that threatens food safety. Among other developments, this is evidenced by the fact that agrochemical residues that exceed allowable limits have been detected in crops. Each year the number of consumers who express concern about this problem increases. Furthermore, for farming households, which make up over half of Thailand's population, use of agrochemicals is a major problem from a variety of standpoints that include harmful effects on health and negative impact on crop prices.</p> <p>Based on this background, the Faculty of Agriculture of Chiang Mai University (CMU) which is located in northern Thailand, a region in which use of agrochemicals is particularly frequent and where problems that appear to be caused by agrochemical poisoning are occurring, decided to establish the Residue Analysis and Diagnosis Center (RADC) so that actual promotion of technologies that reduce agrochemical use will take place through supply of information on agrochemicals and guidelines on appropriate agrochemical use. And in this connection, the Thai government submitted a request to the Japanese government for technical cooperation to RADC.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	Short-term		Counterparts	23	
Equipment	3,400 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD = JPY		Purchased Equipment		
Local Cost	6,750 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency = JPY		Local Cost	20,160 (000USD)	(000JPY)
Trainees Received	22			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) The mentioned project was implemented on a continuing basis of the past JICA project, named the plant biotechnology research project, and equipment and human resources in the latter project were used in the former project. The project is a best practice that maintaining self-independent development of a project can contribute to other projects.</p> <p>(2) The mentioned project was implemented without dispatching long-term experts from Japan. While the decision was favored for investment expenditure of the project, maintaining the project including enforcement of the budget prepared by JICA had some difficulties. After short-term experts, who were specialized in operating the project, were dispatched, the project progressed without difficulties. Other projects without dispatching long-term experts can be draw upon the mentioned project's experience.</p> <p>(3) In the mentioned project, all the counterparts from Thailand participated in the training in Japan. Not only improving their techniques, the counterparts can share common awareness of the issues and project aims. However, the training, which was implemented during the project, can be more specific to cover the areas especially needed.</p> <p>(4) While contributing human security and basic human needs (BHN) through projects and the importance of hands-on approach have been discussed, the mentioned project indicates the importance of implementing the research cooperating project aiming development of basic technologies that can be diffused in the later stage. Since research cooperating projects are difficult to reach eventual beneficiaries, the mentioned project can also directly reach its achievements to farmers through cooperation with the Department of Agricultural Extension (DOAE) and local governments. Therefore, other similar projects should be carefully formulated in order to focus on diffusing the projects' achievements to eventual beneficiaries. Moreover, since staffs working in similar projects were assigned to neighboring areas, staffs of the mentioned project can figure out the current situation of the project sites and needs of local residents.</p>	

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

THA-06-004

Project Title	English	The Project On The Strengthening Of Anti-Corruption Capacity In Thailand					
	Others						
	Japanese	汚職防止支援プロジェクト					
Country	Thailand	Project Number		Project ID	0185061E0	Total Cost	60,721 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Governance			Civil Society			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Social Development Department					
	At Present	Economic Infrastructure Department					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2004/6/1 - 2007/5/1	Period of Phase 2	-		Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-		Period of AC	-
Organization	Partner Country	Office of National Counter Corruption Commission					
	Japan	United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, United Nations Training Cooperation Department, Research and Training Institute, Ministry of Justice					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Performance of NCCC in accordance with Organic Act on Counter Corruption (1999) and the Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand (1997) is improved.						
Project Purpose	Capacity and efficiency of ONCC in the field of "Suppression, Inspection and Prevention on Corruption" are developed and enhanced.						
Outputs	ONCC officers acquire broader knowledge of the legal framework. ONCC officers acquire proper management skills especially in the areas of "Corruption Suppression", "Corruption Prevention" and "Inspection of Assets and Liabilities". ONCC officers acquire knowledge and techniques for effective investigation.						
Project Overview	In Thailand, the issue of corruption has been a long-standing problem in the society for years. In order to challenge the issue, National Counter Corruption Commission (hereinafter referred to as "NCCC") was established in 1999 to inspect the exercise of State Power, to ensure the observation of principle of good governance with transparency and accountability. In order to perform anti-corruption task effectively, NCCC has Office of National Counter Corruption Commission (hereinafter referred to as "ONCC") to support its activities. Though expectation for the organization was high, it was difficult for ONCC to perform its duties as expected due to insufficient experience and skills in exercising its mandate. It was needed to improve the organizational capacity of ONCC to contribute to the effective control of corruption in Thailand.						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	0	Short-term	14	Counterparts	3
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	55			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

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

<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Recommendation and Lessons Learned</p>	<p>a. Promotion on Corruption Control b. Involvement of Other Institutions c. Introduction of Internal Training Systems in ONCC d. Participation in International Network on Anti-Corruption</p>
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Study on Present Status of Implemented			Study Conducted (FY 2007)	
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Office of the National Anti-Corruption Commission (NACC)	Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities	Utilization of Equipment	
	Expanded / Active	Generally Active / Good		
	Impact	Sustainability	Summary of Current Situation	
	Achieved	No Issue	Good	
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation: (FY2009 Survey) Although there was organizational reform after the project ended, the budgets and the number of staff have increased. It is in the condition of self-sustaining development by establishing a human recourse development agency and conducting various training, including anti-corruption session, to the staff.			
	Issues: (FY2009 Survey) This project is being continued without any specific problem.			

THA-07-001

Project Title	English	The Project for Improvement of Sewage Treatment Plant Management in Thailand					
	Others						
	Japanese	下水処理場運営改善プロジェクト					
Country	Thailand	Project Number		Project ID		Total Cost	261,351 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Environmental Management			-	Water Pollution		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Thailand Office					
	At Present	Thailand Office					
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	Wastewater Management Authority (WMA)					
	Japan	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, Japan Sewage Works Agency					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) are operated efficiently and effectively in Thailand.						
Project Purpose	Efficient and effective operation method of STPs is established.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Function of focused STPs is recovered. 2) Reference materials for improvement of sewage treatment plant management are developed. 3) Skilled personnel are assigned to operate and maintain the focused STPs appropriately. 4) Information system is established to disseminate reference materials and to collect O&M data. 						
Project Overview	<p>Thailand has faced various environmental problems due to the rapid economic growth and urbanization. The Department of Public Works of the Ministry of Interior and the former Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment actively promoted the development of sewage treatment facilities of all over Thailand in the 1990s in order to respond to the problem of water pollution. Since Thailand faced shortages of technical personnel who could operate and maintain these newly built facilities appropriately, the Training Center for Sewage Works Project (hereinafter referred to as "the TCSW project") was implemented from August 1995 until July 2000 in order to meet the urgent demands to foster technical personnel. Through the TCSW project, approximately 1,000 technical officers underwent training sessions. However, it became clear that inappropriate designing and insufficient operation and maintenance of sewage treatment plants (hereinafter referred to as "STPs") were root causes of malfunction of many STPs.</p> <p>In order to improve the efficiency of STPs in Thailand, the Project for Improvement of Sewage Treatment Plant Management (hereinafter referred to as "the Project") was formulated for three and half years since May, 2004, according to the Record of Discussion (R/D) signed on 25th May, 2004 between the Wastewater Management Authority (hereinafter referred to as "WMA") and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as oJICA"). Since the Project commencement, it has been implemented to improve the methods of operation and maintenance (O&M) through rehabilitating and improving insufficiently dysfunctional STPs focused by the Project, and furthermore, it has also produced reference materials for the operation and management of STPs and coordinated technical training programs to enable to apply skills and knowledge obtained through these processes for other STPs.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	6	Short-term	7	Counterparts	27
Equipment	8,517 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) 2,451 (000JPY)
Trainees Received	5				Land and Facilities	
Others					Others	

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

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>a) Setting indicators of Project Design Matrix There were no base data for the verifiable indicators on unit operation cost and influent wastewater before the rehabilitation work. In addition, it is uncertain whether initial verifiable indicators are appropriate for the project or not at the time of terminal evaluation. Avoiding this, original intention shall be noted as much as possible in the ex-ante evaluation report.</p> <p>b) Collaboration with other organizations To make the project activities more effective, collaboration led by WMA with other authorities, such as the reference material committee consisting of relevant ministries and authorities, is working well. In this regards, such proactive way of communication with other authorities is very helpful.</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:			

THA-07-002

Project Title	English	HIV/AIDS Regional Coordination Center Project						
	Others							
	Japanese	HIV/エイズ地域協力センタープロジェクト						
Country	Thailand	Project Number	601174	Project ID	0185084E0	Total Cost	249,842 000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Health			- HIV/AIDS				
Division in Charge	At that Time	Thailand Office						
	At Present	Thailand Office						
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	ASEAN Institute for Health Development (AIHD), Mahidol University						
	Japan	Japanese Foundation for AIDS Prevention						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations	Major Infectious Disease Control Project (Myanmar)							
Overall Goal	Human capacity for HIV/AIDS programs in Cambodia, the Lao PDR, Myanmar, and Vietnam is developed based upon each country's specific needs and situation with the proper utilization of resources from the RCC and the result is applied for HIV/AIDS programs.							
Project Purpose	The RCC functions and is recognized by concerned organizations as a coordination center to provide training, information, and the human resources needed to support human capacity building for HIV/AIDS programs in Cambodia, the Lao PDR, Myanmar, and Vietnam.							
Outputs	<p>1) Organization and management systems of the RCC are established and strengthened.</p> <p>2) Management system, curricula, and materials used in training programs are developed and improved in response to the specific country needs of Cambodia, the Lao PDR, Myanmar, and Vietnam.</p> <p>3) Information concerning human resources, research, and relevant experiences on HIV/AIDS in Cambodia, the Lao PDR, Myanmar, Vietnam, and Thailand is collected, properly maintained, and disseminated to counterpart organizations, donor agencies, AIHD alumni, and other stakeholders.</p> <p>4) Human resources, information, and financial resources in Cambodia, the Lao PDR, Myanmar, Vietnam, and Thailand for HIV/AIDS programs are mobilized for more effective utilization through networking.</p>							
Project Overview	<p>Thailand is generally recognized as one of the few countries in the world that has been able to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS transmission. On the other hand, in the neighboring countries of Thailand, the efforts to tackle the problems related to HIV/AIDS have been constrained by the insufficient institutional and human capacity to effectively implement HIV/AIDS programs.</p> <p>With this situation in mind and based on the regional cooperation mechanism agreed upon at the JICA-ASEAN Regional Cooperation Meeting (JARCOM), several of Thailand's neighbors requested Thailand to provide technical assistance in the fields of HIV/AIDS. Accordingly, the governments of Japan and Thailand have jointly studied the possibility of establishing a regional coordination project to support HIV/AIDS programs in Cambodia, the Lao PDR, Myanmar, and Vietnam. Based on the finding of this study, the Government of Thailand requested a technical cooperation project to the Government of Japan to support human capacity building for HIV/AIDS programs in neighboring countries based in the AIHD, Mahidol University. The Project was launched in April 2005 for the project period of three years.</p>							

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	3	Short-term	Counterparts	7	
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: bus, computer server, computer, video camera, digital camera, LCD, Visualizer, and other equipment - Local cost: expenses for project employees, training expenses for multi-national TOT (partially) and country-specific TOT, other expenses for project activities			Others	- Facilities: Training facilities, project office space - Local cost: administrative and operational expenses for the RCC (AIHD), training expenses for multi-national TOT (partially funded by Thailand International Development Cooperation Agency; TICA)	

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) Advantages of the country-specific TOT courses. The country-specific TOT courses were basically prepared according to the needs of each country. Further, with reference to the language barrier, it is better for the participants coming from the same country to attend the same training courses because they are easily able to communicate with each other. Thus, when new similar projects are formulated in future, the component of country-specific TOT courses should be included in those projects. It will support the effective implementation of the projects.</p> <p>(2) Collaboration between the region-wide technical cooperation project and the bilateral technical cooperation projects When a new region-wide technical cooperation project is formulated in future, the possibility of the collaboration with bilateral technical cooperation projects in the target countries should be scrutinized in order to complement and foster the implementation of the region-wide technical cooperation project.</p> <p>(3) Project design for region-wide technical cooperation projects In case of region-wide technical cooperation projects, it is difficult to justify the implementation of the region-wide technical cooperation projects if the contents of the projects, such as Project Purpose, Overall Goal, etc., are not shared within target countries. Thus, the Project Purpose and the Overall Goal should formally be determined after getting the consensus among target countries.</p> <p>(4) Cost-effectiveness of region-wide technical cooperation projects In this region-wide technical cooperation project, the immediate effects of the Project cannot be expected at this moment although the transaction cost spent by JICA offices in CLMV countries for the purpose of the coordination with various relevant organizations was quite high. Therefore, a region-wide technical cooperation project should be designed so as to promote communication and coordination with relevant organizations in target countries efficiently and smoothly.</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:			

THA-07-003

Project Title	English	The ASEAN University Networks/Southeast Asia Engineering Education Development Network (AUN/SEED-Net) Project					
	Others						
	Japanese	アセアン工学系高等教育ネットワーク(AUN/SEED-Net)プロジェクト					
Country	Thailand	Project Number	601124	Project ID	0181375E0	Total Cost	2,273,790 000 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	2003/03/11 - 2008/03/10	Period of Phase 2	-		Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-		Period of AC	-
Organization	Partner Country	19 ASEAN member universities					
	Japan	11 supporting universities					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Economic sustainability is enhanced through engineering human resource development as to reinvigorate the industrial sector of ASEAN countries.						
Project Purpose	Educational and research capacities of Member Institutions (MIs) are improved through the active exchange of resources among them and the collaborative relationship with Japanese Supporting University Consortium (JSUC).						
Outputs	<p>(1) Faculty qualifications are upgraded through acquisition of graduate degrees;</p> <p>(2) Host graduate programs are enhanced;</p> <p>(3) Joint activities and human linkage among the MIs are strengthened;</p> <p>(4) Information dissemination system, activity management system and communication network are established.</p>						
Project Overview	<p>The concept of the AUN/SEED-Net, or ASEAN University Network/Southeast Asia Engineering Education Development Network, had evolved from the initiative of the former Prime Minister of Japan Mr. Ryutaro Hashimoto in 1997, to enhance economic sustainability in ASEAN region through human resources development. This initiative was later firmly incorporated into "The Obuchi Plan", which was announced by the then Prime Minister Mr. Keizo Obuchi when the ASEAN Plus 3 Summit was held in Manila in November 1999. This plan entailed support for a network of human resources development in higher education in ASEAN countries in the area of engineering, whereby Japan intended to finance this undertaking through Japan's bilateral technical cooperation program schemes and, in addition, the Japan-ASEAN Solidarity Fund. To materialize this undertaking, the relevant authorities of ASEAN countries and Japan envisaged formation of an engineering institutions network ASEAN-wide, which would promote upgrading of higher engineering education through active collaboration among the member universities of ASEAN and Japanese universities. This is in line with the principles underlying the already existing ASEAN University Network (AUN), which aims at promoting human resources development through collaboration of leading universities and institutions in the ASEAN region with a view to ultimately establishing ASEAN University based on this expanded network.</p> <p>In April 2001, the basis of the project concept "Cooperative Framework" was agreed by all parties concerned, "The ASEAN University Network / Southeast Asia Engineering Education Development Network" (AUN/SEED-Net) was inaugurated as an autonomous sub-network under the auspices of the AUN. The AUN/SEED-Net is composed of 19 Member Institutions (MIs) and supported by Japanese Supporting University Consortium (JSUC) which consists of 11 Japanese universities. In March 2003, the AUN/SEED-Net Project officially started with cooperation period of 5 years. The Project's Mid-Term Evaluation in 2005 had found that the Project had contributed to academic and economic development of the region by achieving the following results:</p> <p>(1) Establishment of Consortium of Graduate Schools of Engineering.. of top universities of the region, which offer international graduate programs in 9 engineering fields (To enable the region to develop human resources necessary to address the challenges of the region);</p> <p>(2) Human resource development of young teaching staffs of MIs through acquisition of higher degree in ASEAN and Japan (production of 300 Master holders and 110 PhD holders);</p> <p>(3) Development of an active academic network among MIs and Japanese Supporting Universities, through Master and PhD program in ASEAN countries and Japan, collaborative research projects, as well as regional seminars. As the current phase of the Project is expected to complete its 5 years cooperation period at March 2008, the Final Evaluation Team is dispatched from JICA to review the achievement of the Project until the present date and draw lessons from the current phase. Since the Phase 2 of the Project is proposed, the Preliminary Survey is also conducted at the same time to confirm the needs, basic framework of the 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	-Dispatch of experts; 1 chief advisor, 1 academic advisor, 3 project coordinators. 7 program officers - Dispatch of technical experts; 289 person-times - Provision of Master's and PhD scholarships; 311 for Master's degree and 133 for PhD scholarships - Provision of research support fund; 213 - Provision of equipment: 92			Others	* Member Countries; In-kinds such as human resources and spaces for liaison offices and other activities, Tuition fee and allowances for scholars, Full scholarship (Singapore), Allowances for staff, Collaborative Research project fund * Thai Government; Office space and its telephone charges and electricity, Assignment of the following personnel to the AUN/SEED-Net Secretariat: 1 Executive Director, 1 Assistant Executive Director, 2 secretaries	

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	(1) Enhancement of sustainability (financial, organizational/institutional, technical) (a) Financial sustainability (b) Organizational / Institutional sustainability (c) Technical sustainability (2) Japanese Professors Dispatch Program (numbers and duration) (3) Support for research by the AUN/SEED-Net Alumni (4) Study period of PhD Sandwich Program (5) Sustained linkage between PhD Japan Students and their ex-HI (6) Coordination of research theme of Collaborative Research (7) Redefinition of purpose and function of Field Wise Seminar (8) Aspiration of non-HI to become HI (9) Shortage of number of Scholarships (10) Issue of expanding membership to current non-MIs (11) Promotion of merits and advantage of AUN/SEED-Net scholarship (12) Necessity for improving the management of host program	

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:			

THA-07-004

Project Title	English	The Asia-Pacific Development Center On Disability Project						
	Others							
	Japanese	アジア太平洋障害者センタープロジェクト						
Country	Thailand	Project Number	601132	Project ID	0181386E0	Total Cost	600,000 000 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	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	Office of Welfare Promotion, Protection and Empowerment of Vulnerable Groups, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security						
	Japan	NGOs in the field of disability, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations	The Project for the Construction of Asia-Pacific Development Center on Disability							
Overall Goal	To promote empowerment of people with disabilities and a barrier-free society in developing countries in the Asia-Pacific region.							
Project Purpose	The Asia-Pacific Development Center on Disability APCD is established for empowerment of people with disabilities and a barrier-free society will be strongly promoted in developing countries in the Asia-Pacific region.							
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The APCD facilitates networking and collaboration among relevant agencies and groups, and formulates focal points. 2) The APCD provides information support in accessible ways towards focal points, counterpart organizations, related agencies and people associated with persons with disabilities. 3) The APCD develops human resources relating with people with disabilities in cooperation with relevant agencies/groups. 4) The operation and management system of the center is established 							
Project Overview	<p>In the Asia-Pacific region, there are around 300 million people with disabilities (one in ten people). However, most of them are isolated from the opportunity of social participation such as education and employment, and cannot receive necessary public services. In order to tackle these situations, the UN set the International Year of Disabled Persons in 1981, and established the United Nation's Decade of Disabled Persons between the years 1983 to 1992. Then in 1992, the 48th General Assembly of the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) resolved to establish the Asian and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons from 1993 to 2002, and also resolved the implementation of the Agenda for Action. Japan, which was one of the co-sponsoring countries, was requested to take the leading role relating to the area of supporting people with disabilities in both domestic and international cooperation fields. In 1998, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) implemented the project formulating research for welfare measurement of people with disabilities in Thailand and Indonesia. Under these circumstances, the Government of Thailand submitted a request to the Government of Japan for the project-type technical cooperation. The aim of the project was to promote the social participants of people with disabilities and achieve their social equality through promoting empowerment of people with disabilities in Asia and the Pacific region. In response, the Government of Japan dispatched mission teams to conduct studies for the formulation of the Project three times, and concluded the R/D on July 2002, and started to implement the five-year technical cooperation project from August 2002.</p>							

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)	
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	4	Short-term	30	Counterparts
Equipment	10,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost (000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	11				Land and Facilities
Others					Others

Results of Terminal Evaluation (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:			

THA-07-005

Project Title	English	Project for Development of Environmental and Emission Standards of VOC's (Volatile Organic Compounds) in Kingdom of Thailand					
	Others						
	Japanese	環境基準・排出基準設定支援プロジェクト(揮発性有機化合物:VOCs)					
Country	Thailand	Project Number		Project ID		Total Cost	207,850 000 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	2006/03/05 - 2008/03/04	Period of Phase 2	-		Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-		Period of AC	-
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Pollution Control Department					
	Japan	Ministry of Environment, EX CORPORATION, SOWA Consultants Inc.					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Concrete measures for air pollution caused by VOCs are taken.						
Project Purpose	Capacity of MONRE for taking measures against air pollution caused by VOCs is strengthened. (including. development of environmental and emission standards).						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Current situation of air pollution caused by VOCs are understood. 2. Draft environmental and emission standard of VOCs in ambient air is prepared and submitted to Pollution Committee. 						
Project Overview	<p>VOCs (Volatile Organic Compounds: VOCs) are defined by WHO (World Health Organization) as organic compounds having boiling point below 240-260 degree Celsius; under this definition, numerous organic compounds fall into this category. VOCs are released easily from a source to the ambient air and cause air pollution. In recent years, Thailand has faced environmental problems suspected to be caused by VOCs. Hence, understanding the current situation and taking appropriate measures are crucial. Two distinctive characteristics of VOCs should be noted; one being the harmful nature of inhaling the substances (called HAP: Hazardous Air Pollutants) and another being property of being a precursor to particulates and photochemical oxidants from photochemical reaction. Hence, a comprehensive and multiple views supported by accumulation of scientific data gathered by monitoring is necessary to establish environmental and emission standards and develop measures against VOCs.</p> <p>Under these circumstances, Pollution Control Department (PCD) of Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE) requested Japan technical cooperation to develop environmental and emission standards for VOCs. In response, JICA dispatched preparatory mission in June 2005 and both parties signed Minutes of Meeting. Then Record of Discussion was signed in November 2005. Following the approval of the project, JICA implement the project named "The Project for Development of Environmental and Emission Standards of VOCs in Kingdom of Thailand" (hereinafter referred to as the Project) from March 2006 to March 2008.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	Short-term	18	Counterparts	23	
Equipment	6,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD = JPY		Purchased Equipment		
Local Cost	19,000 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency = JPY		Local Cost	(000USD)	(000JPY)
Trainees Received	5			Land and Facilities	For the project office space	
Others	Provision of equipment: Items for sampling and laboratory analysis (Approximately JPY 6 million)			Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>1. The following conditions, which were fortunately met in this Project, can be considered as keys to success;</p> <p>i. Mounting public concerns to the existing environmental issue generate motives and incentives internally and enable to allocate sufficient resources by the government as a whole.</p> <p>ii. Existence of commitment and leadership of the Director General as a head of the C/P organization; the great capability and dedication of staff as well; strong relationship and good cooperation with stakeholders and relevant agencies.</p> <p>2. A project that supports policy formulation requires not only to focus on policy instruments themselves, but to identify technical capacities needed in the related field and develop them to make policy instrument workable, in this case i.e. monitoring, modeling, risk assessment, emission countermeasures and the inventory study, and enhance such capacities.</p> <p>3. The technical cooperation by JICA for the last decade through environmental cooperation projects including ERTC successfully contributed to enhance the technical capacities of the Thai side as a whole, and, in fact, this greatly contributed to the smooth commencement 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:			
	Issues:			

THA-08-001

Project Title	English	The Agricultural Statistics and Economic Analysis Development Project					
	Others						
	Japanese	農業統計及び経済分析開発プロジェクト					
Country	Thailand	Project Number	601134	Project ID	0181397E0	Total Cost	160,000 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Governance			Statistics			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Thailand Office					
	At Present	Thailand Office					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2003/07/16 - 2008/07/15	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 Cooperatives (MOAC), Office of Agricultural Economics (OAE)					
	Japan	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	<p>Overall Goal 1: Statistical information and methodology of economic analysis developed by the AFSIT Center are utilized in ASEAN Member countries.</p> <p>Overall Goal 2: Policies and programs for the agricultural sector are formulated and implemented by the MOAC in a more effective and efficient manner through accurate statistical information and economic analysis provided by the OAE.</p>						
Project Purpose	The OAE is strengthened as a central institution for statistical information and economic analysis for agricultural policy in Thailand and for supporting human resource development in the AFSIS.						
Outputs	<p>Output 1: Human resources of the OAE are developed for data collection methodology, an information network system, and agricultural economic analysis including demand-supply forecasting for ASEAN member countries.</p> <p>Output 2: Data collection methodology (mainly for major food crops*) in the OAE and the 9 ROAEs is improved. *Major food crops: rice, cassava, sugarcane, maize, soybean</p> <p>Output 3: An information network system between the OAE and the 9 ROAEs is established and developed further.</p> <p>Output 4: Methodology of agricultural economic analysis is developed.</p> <p>Output 5: Training capacity of OAE staff members is developed.</p>						
Project Overview	<p>The Thai economy has developed along a rapid growth path. This has brought considerable changes in the agriculture and food sector. To respond to such changes, the concerned departments of the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives (MOAC) are responsible for formulating and implementing proper policies and programs based on the agricultural statistics and information, and economic analyses provided by the Office of Agricultural Economics (OAE). However, these agricultural statistics and economic analyses were not sufficient in terms of their accuracy and reliability since the OAE collected the necessary data and information mainly through interview surveys targeting farmers. Furthermore, the summarized data and results of analyses were often released more than one year after the end of the interview surveys. Thus, it is necessary for the OAE to release its public statistics and results of analyses in a timely manner. On the other hand, it was agreed at the Ministerial Meeting of Agriculture and Forestry from ASEAN plus Three Countries (AMAF+3) in 2002 that the ASEAN Food Security Information and Training (AFSIT) Center was to be established in the OAE, and the OAE was to be assigned to the project manager of the ASEAN Food Security Information System (AFSIS) Project. Since then, the OAE has been expected to contribute to human resource development for agricultural statistics and economic analysis, and improvement of the information network system regarding food security among the ASEAN member countries. It was urgent to improve the overall capacities of the OAE in terms of technical skills, knowledge and practical experiences in the field of agricultural statistics and economic analysis in order to transfer these technologies and know-how to other ASEAN member countries. Against such background, the Government of Thailand requested the Government of Japan for a technical assistance project to improve capacities for agricultural statistics and economic analysis.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	9	Short-term	10	Counterparts	73
Equipment	60,000 (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	Office Space	
Others	Technical Exchange Program: 19 people			Others	Operational Cost: 292.34 million yen including costs for surveys, OAE training, and cost sharing for training in Japan for 27 trainees Budget Allocated by the TICA: 10.35 million yen including costs for the secretary, drivers, gasoline, and vehicle maintenance	

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

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>The Evaluation Team identified the following lessons learned from the Project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strong leadership of the high-ranking officials contributes to smooth implementation of the Project. - Adequate budget allocation including cost sharing from the counterpart organization facilitates efficient implementation, and enhances the sustainability of the Project. - A number of training in Japan, technical exchange programs with neighboring countries, and international seminars significantly boost the morale of the counterparts to be actively involved in the project activities and enhance their capacities. - The coordination mechanism should have been in place to facilitate intra-division work more effectively and efficiently. - The adoption of survey methods nationwide is indispensable for improvement of statistics. - Close coordination with other projects of similar nature generates synergy effects.
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Study on Present Status of Implemented			Study Conducted (FY)	
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Centre for Agricultural Information	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	Current Situation: (FY2009 Survey) As the project is being continued, there is no problem in the operation.			
	Issues: (FY2009 Survey) No information.			

THA-08-002

Project Title	English	Project on Technical Strengthening of National Institute Metrology						
	Others							
	Japanese	国家計量標準機関プロジェクト						
Country	Thailand	Project Number	601096	Project ID	0180360E1	Total Cost	000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Private Sector Development			Industrial Development Institution				
Division in Charge	At that Time	Thailand Office						
	At Present	Thailand Office						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2004/10/16 - 2007/10/15		Period of Phase 2	-		Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	2007/10 - 2008/10		Period of Follow-up	-		Period of AC	-
Organization	Partner Country	National Institute of Metrology						
	Japan	METI, National Metrology Institute of Japan(NMIJ), Japan Quality Assurance Organization (JQA), Japan Electric Meters Inspection Corporation(JEMIC), National Institute of Technology and Evaluation (NITE), Chemicals Evaluation and Research Institute,						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal	[Phase 2] To strengthen the national measurement system in Thailand							
	[Phase 1] Strengthening the national measurement system in Thailand							
Project Purpose	[Phase 2] NIMT establishes and manages National Measurement Standards with Internationally recognized level of accuracy.							
	[Phase 1] NIMT is able to maintain and provide national standards with the level of accuracy that can achieve international recognition.							
Outputs	[Phase 2] 1) The operation and administration of the project are enhanced. 2) The equipment is operated and maintained properly. 3) The technical capability of C/P is upgraded. 4) Accuracy of national measurement standard is improved. 5) NIMT disseminates national measurement standard properly.							
	[Phase 1] 1. The operation and administration structure for the project is enhanced. 2. The equipment is operated and maintained properly. 3. The technical capability of C/P is upgraded. 4. Accuracy of national measurement standards is improved. 5. NIMT appropriately provides national measurement standard.							
Project Overview	<p>Thai industry has needed to produce goods of higher quality and improve their competitiveness for export promotion. In the 8th National Economic and Social Development Plan (1997-2001), the Government of Thailand expressed the necessity of development of the National Metrology System for enhancing the reliability of export goods of Thailand.</p> <p>In August 1997, the Government enacted the National Metrology System Development Act to strengthen the international competitiveness of domestic industries. In accordance with this Act, the National Institute of Metrology, Thailand (NIMT), was established in June 1998 to commence the development of the National Measurement Standards in Thailand. The Cabinet approved the Master Plan on the National Metrology System Development in May 1999.</p> <p>Responding to these efforts of the Thai Government, the Government of Japan decided to provide ODA Loans from 2000(24th and 25th ODA Loans by JBIC for the construction of the new NIMT building and the procurement of the necessary equipment.</p> <p>The Government of Thailand requested the Government of Japan in 1999 to implement the Project for technical transfer, which is designed to strengthen the capability of NIMT to maintain and supply National Measurement Standards using equipment produced by the Japanese ODA Loans mentioned above.</p>							

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	5	Short-term	30	Counterparts	37
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	Local Cost THB 7,036,898 *Inputs written above are the ones of the phase 2.				Others	Local Cost THB 4,009,413 *Inputs written above are the ones of the phase 2.

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

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>[Phase 2] Regarding the project collaborated with Japanese ODA loan, the possibility of the schedule delay (ex. The procurement of equipment is not proceed smoothly) shall be taken into the consideration in the planning stage 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:			
	Issues:			

Project Title	English	Project on Capacity Building of Local Authorities Through Local Cooperation and Local Public Standard						
	Others							
	Japanese	自治体間協力及び自治体行政サービス基準向上プロジェクト						
Country	Thailand	Project Number	601187	Project ID	0185104E0	Total Cost	104,783 000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Governance			-	Local Governance			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Thailand Office						
	At Present	Thailand Office						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2005/10/18 - 2008/10/17		Period of Phase 2	-		Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-		Period of AC	-
Organization	Partner Country	Department of Local Administration (Ministry of Interior)						
	Japan	Nagano Prefecture, Arakawa Ward of Tokyo						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal	Thai local authorities can establish local cooperation in a formal way, which would lead to sharing of resources and benefits, and better provision of public services to a large area.							
Project Purpose	Through implementing pilot projects of formal local cooperation, the detailed guidelines and procedures for cooperation among local authorities as well as the performance standards for local public services in the context of local cooperation are formulated so that DLA can distribute to local authorities.							
Outputs	<p>Output 1: Local authorities participating in the pilot projects acquire the necessary procedures for establishment and management of formal local cooperation, and the countermeasures against problems that might be incurred on procedures.</p> <p>Output 2: The details guidelines for establishment and management of formal local cooperation are formulated based on the lessons learnt from the pilot projects.</p> <p>Output3: The roles and functions of DLA in support of the establishment and management of formal local cooperation are identified based on the above two outputs.</p>							
Project Overview	<p>After the promulgation of the constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand 1997 and the Decentralization Act 1999, more powers and duties have been developed to local government organizations. One of the main objectives of such policy is to promote social and economic development in the country so as to improve the quality of people's life there through the promotion of an involvement of local authorities in their own administrative and development affairs.</p> <p>As a matter of face, the provision of some functions, particularly in small local authorities, such as garbage disposal requires cooperation of local authorities and public agencies. However most local authorities still prefer to perform these functions on their own instead of cooperating among themselves. Since the promulgation of Municipality Act 1953, it has been over 50 years that the concept of the so-called "Sahakarn" or a formal type of cooperation has been introduced, nevertheless, no "Sahakarn" has been officially established according to the concept stipulated in Municipality Act. Only informal cooperation among local authorities can be seen.</p> <p>During 2000-2002, the Department of Local Administration (DLA), JICA and academic members had a join research project on "Capacity Building of Thai Local Authorities". DLA and JICA selected 4 topics for the research. One of them was "local management Cooperation" which focused on cases such as solid waste management and waste water management. One of the findings is that cooperation among local authorities should be emphasized and reinforced. As a result, technical cooperation between DLA and JICA has developed and the Record Discussions for the project on Local Management Cooperation was signed on September 18, 2003 and it will last till September 17,2004. An expected final output of this cooperation is to create guidelines of local cooperation including local public services standards for local authorities. At present, DLA has set up working team to study and explore proper forms, procedures and activities of local cooperation. At the same time, Ministry of Interior is receiving and compiling all local laws, and local cooperation is one focal point in reviewing local laws which would provide an opportunity for all types of local government units to cooperate with to others. For this reason, it is rational to apply for Japan's technical cooperation to further study of local cooperation and standards for local public services that suits. Thai context, including to launch pilot project and to create and disseminate handbooks/guidelines of local cooperation so as to strengthening local capacity of local authorities in serving needs and solving problems of their own areas.</p>							

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	1	Short-term	8	Counterparts	63
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	none
Local Cost	32,482 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	27			Land and Facilities	office space	
Others				Others	local cost 1,443,853 Bahts	

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>1. Effectiveness of training in Japan Training in Japan highly contributed to enhancing the performances of the Project. Particularly for this kind of projects, whose purpose is to design administrative scheme/system, observing the schemes at locations actually where they are being implemented is very effective for stakeholders to learn. It is also important to provide training with not only one representative at each pilot site but several key persons. Existence of several key persons who shared the same experiences and knowledge can enhance introduction of the new administrative scheme.</p> <p>In addition, JICA experts and local consultant (in this case, academic consultant, Thammasat University) attended the training in Japan. Their participation contributes to helping trainees understand fully the contents of training courses.</p> <p>2. Effectiveness of manpower inputs(academic consultant) Academic consultant, Thammasat University in this case, is quite resourceful for the project implementation. The roles as technical advisor and buffer entity between local authorities and DLA enhance effectiveness of project activities.</p> <p>3. Effectiveness of multiple holdings of community meetings The Project places importance on local people's participation. Under the basic concept, the Project held community meetings three times in the case of Lampang. Such intensive efforts could enhance local people's understanding of the scheme and simultaneously receive their support and positive participation.</p> <p>4. Effectiveness of MOU To hold MOU among local authorities contributed to showing their commitment and responsibility. It also could ease their anxiety whether he series of their activities are observing legal regulations or not.</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:			

Project Title	English	Capacity Building of Drug Analysis for Improvement of Drug Law Enforcement					
	Others						
	Japanese	メコン地域薬物対策地域協力プロジェクト					
Country	Thailand	Project Number	601142	Project ID	0181411E0	Total Cost	000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Governance			Public Safety			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Public Policy Department					
	At Present	Public Policy Department					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2006/09/25 - 2009/03/31	Period of Phase 2	-		Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-		Period of AC	-
Organization	Partner Country	ONCB (Office of Narcotics Control Board)					
	Japan	National Police Agency					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	<p>[Phase 2] The drug control cooperation framework is strengthened, especially for drug investigation based on scientific evidence obtained from drug analysis in Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Vietnam, and Thailand.</p> <p>[Phase 1] The drug-related agencies in Thailand and CLMV countries will acquire higher level of law enforcement capabilities in drug analysis and intelligence gathering.</p>						
Project Purpose	<p>[Phase 2] ONCB develops stronger capacity on drug analysis and impurity profiling to offer further technical support to regional counterparts in the area of law enforcement and drug analysis / impurity profiling.</p> <p>[Phase 1] Accurate drug analysis (qualitative, quantitative, impurity profiling) will be used practically to strengthen law enforcement in Thailand and CLMV countries.</p>						
Outputs	<p>[Phase 2] (1) NATSI laboratory's capabilities to analyze drugs and related materials are upgraded. (2) The linkage between drug analysis and drug law enforcement work is strengthened. (3) Capabilities of ONCB instructors are strengthened in conducting training in the field of law enforcement and drug analysis/ impurity profiling.</p> <p>[Phase 1] (1) Drug analysis in CLMV countries will acquire the knowledge and technique on qualitative and quantitative analysis.. (2) Core staff of laboratory in each CLMV country will acquire the knowledge and technique on impurity profiling.. (3) Drug investigators in CLMV countries will acquire the knowledge on law enforcement related with drug analysis. (4) Adequate number of drug analysis in provincial and regional laboratories of the Royal Thai Police (RTP) and the Department of Medical Science (DMS) will acquire the knowledge and technique on quantitative analysis. (5) Core staff of drug analysis of the RTP as well as DMS will acquire the knowledge and technique on impurity profiling.. (6) Drug investigators in RTP will acquire the knowledge on law enforcement related with drug analysis. (7) Flow chart of analysis result from laboratory via system to law enforcement will be formulated.</p>						
Project Overview	<p>In Indochina, production, transaction and abuse of illegal drugs have been a long-term matter of concern for the governments of the region. In the past 40 to 50 years, the Kingdom of Thailand (hereinafter referred to as "Thailand") and other neighboring countries have made ceaseless and comprehensive efforts to combat this issue. However, to this date, every dimension of the society, culture, economy, security, etc. is suffering tremendous negative impacts from drugs. In addition to conventional drugs, such as opium and heroin, illegal production and transaction of amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS) has been prevailing, as well as issues of drug abuse by the younger generation. ATS and other illegal drugs are being produced in large amounts through an intermediary of international syndicates. This makes it difficult for individual governments to manage drug control as a domestic matter. Therefore, regional and international drug control has increasingly been recognized as an effective move.</p> <p>While regional drug control is an urgent issue, technical advancement of drug analysis is essential for improving the drug law enforcement that would depend on scientific evidence in conducting drug control and investigation.</p> <p>In this regard, the Thai Government requested the Japanese Government to implement the Regional Cooperation Project on Capacity Building of Drug Analysis for Improvement of Drug Law Enforcement in CLMV (Cambodia, Lao PRD, Myanmar, and Vietnam), which was executed by JICA from June 2002 to June 2005. Upon reaching the goal of improving technology and knowledge of the related Thai officials, the Thai Government requested the Phase 2 of the Project to enforce the system of effectively utilizing the results of impurity analysis for drug control and investigation. Accordingly, CLMV followed suit.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	6	Short-term	13	Counterparts	22
Equipment	112,084 (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	Provision of equipment -Computer software for ICE analysis -Large Size printer - Three Personal Computers for Database with accessories			Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>[Phase 2] (1) Project formulation of regional cooperation More deliberate timeframe and procedural sequencing should be considered for regional cooperation(in comparison with regular bilateral cooperation in terms of scoping and designing of the project as well as consensus building among participating countries, especially at the stage of project formulation. It is advisable to form regional consensus on the cooperation framework well in advance before signing formal agreement such as the R/D on a bilateral basis.</p> <p>(2) Self-reliant Maintenance of Equipment The unstable operation of GCs' provided in Phase I Project obstructed the project activities in the Phase II. In introducing new equipments in the technical cooperation project, it is indispensable for counterpart agencies to understand the necessary maintenance cost and preventive measures of the equipments. In addition, it is important to facilitate recipient countries' efforts in securing necessary budget from their own governments and ensuring stable operation by providing advices for building the capacity of self-reliant maintenance.</p> <p>[Phase 1] Regional cooperation project, a new challenge both for Thailand and Japan, is considered effective and efficient for tackling cross- border issues like drug problem by formulating an international network with a common goal and with a same standard level. On the other hand, it is also necessary to take into account of differences of situations and needs especially in terms of technical, financial and institutional capacity, as well as other international factors in the region. Therefore, for the future cooperation, it is expected to work out "Best Mix" of Thai initiatives in the region and Japanese contribution considering the above mentioned conditions, merits and limitation. At the same time, it is necessary to clarify and ensure the engagement of CLMV countries before starting a regional cooperation 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:			

THA-08-005

Project Title	English	Diploma Course in Dermatology					
	Others						
	Japanese	皮膚病学プロジェクト					
Country	Thailand	Project Number	601178	Project ID	0185089E0	Total Cost	160,940 000 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	2004/05/03 - 2009/03/31	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Institute of Dermatology(IOD), Ministry of Public Health					
	Japan	Juntendo University, Tokyo, etc					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	The Institute of Dermatology (IOD) will become a leading academic institution in the field of dermatology in Asia Region and a leader in Thailand.						
Project Purpose	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Techniques and knowledge in the field of dermatology among Course participants from Asia and the Pacific countries are upgraded. 2. The Institute of Dermatology enhances capacity to organize suitable and updated training. 						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Participants acquire advanced knowledge and skill to work in dermatology field. 2. Capacity of the IOD lecturers of the Course is improved. 3. Capacity of the Course management 4. IOD provides ex-participants with opportunities to exchange experiences and information. 						
Project Overview	<p>The Institute of Dermatology (hereinafter referred to as "IOD"), the implementing agency of the Project on Diploma Course in Dermatology (hereinafter referred to as "the Project") was established in 1972 with the support by WHO, aiming to be a center for research, education and treatment in dermatology in the Asia-pacific region.</p> <p>After the Royal Thai Government implemented three month training course from 1976 to 1983, the Royal Thai Government proposed to implement the Third Country Training Program (hereinafter referred to as "TCTP") to the Government of Japan, in order to develop the quality of the course and to invite more participants. The first Diploma Course in Dermatology (hereinafter referred to as "DCD") as the TCTP was started in March in 1984. Since then the DCD has been implemented for more than 20 years. The terminal evaluation studies for DCD were conducted every five years (in 1988, 1993, 1998, and 2003) and based on the latest terminal evaluation study in 2003, the DCD was reformed as a Technical Cooperation Project (hereinafter referred to as "TCP") and has been implemented for five years (JFY2004-2009).</p> <p>IOD has annually provided 10-month diploma course in dermatology from May, while Japanese side have annually dispatched eight to ten Japanese short-term experts (about two-week stay in Thailand), accepted two C/P (except in 2007) and provided 1 equipment, sharing the cost for the course implementation with Thai side.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	Short-term	37	Counterparts	7	
Equipment	22,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =	JPY	Purchased Equipment		
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =	JPY	Local Cost	(000USD)	(000JPY)
Trainees Received	6			Land and Facilities		
Others	Cost for DCD implementation: 11,482,393 Thai bhat Equipment for analysis and laser surgery			Others	Cost for DCD implementation (TICA's contribution 9,799,455 Thai bhat)	

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>1. It is recommended that IOD continue to conduct a quality Diploma Course in Dermatology as a leading academic institution in the Region. In order to realize it, it is recommended that efforts to secure a sufficient number of lecturers and to further upgrade their capacity be pursued, and that the financial condition of IOD be strengthened continuously.</p> <p>2. On the basis of the results of the Terminal Evaluation, it is recommended that a follow-up cooperation by way of dispatching Japanese experts be implemented for two years after the completion of the Project, especially in the field of basic science (i.e. 5-6 experts on technical areas including Biochemistry, Molecular-dermatology, Immuno-dermatology, and Special histological pathology), in order to support IOD's efforts described in 1 above.</p> <p>3. Accordingly, when a follow-up dispatch of Japanese experts is officially requested by IOD through TICA, the Japanese side is recommended to consider the request favourably.</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:			

THA-08-006

Project Title	English	The Project on Capacity Development in Disaster Management					
	Others						
	Japanese	防災能力向上プロジェクト					
Country	Thailand	Project Number		Project ID		Total Cost	260,000 000 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	2006/08/01 - 2006/08/31	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	DDPM (Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation), MOE (Ministry of Education)					
	Japan	Earth System Science Co., Ltd.					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	To enhance the capacity for disaster risk management against future disasters at central, provincial, district and community levels in Thailand.						
Project Purpose	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Capacity of DDPM is enhanced as a principal national government agency to carry out the tasks and responsibilities of disaster management 2. People's capacity for disaster management is improved through the enhancement of national and local educational services, as well as strengthening the regional organizations of DDPM and MOE 						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A system which enables the collection, accumulation, and utilization of information on disaster and disaster risk management is established in DDPM. 2. Relationship and communication between DDPM and other relevant organizations are strengthened through publishing of a White Paper and formulating a National Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Plan. 3. System for enhancing the capacity of DDPM staff on natural disaster management is strengthened. 4. Capacities of DDPM staff and village people are enhanced to promote disaster management activities at village level. 5. Capacities of MOE staff and teachers at model schools are enhanced to promote education for disaster preparedness at schools. 						
Project Overview	<p>The Indian Ocean tsunami in December 2004 caused serious damage to Thailand with about 8,500 people missing or killed. Under this circumstance, the Government of Thailand requested a technical cooperation project to Japanese government in 2006. It intended to strengthen the capacity of disaster management of the Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation (DDPM) of the central government by establishing a system to collect, accumulate and utilize information on disaster and disaster risk management, enhancing relationship and coordination with relevant organizations and improving capacity of DDPM staff, reviewing local disaster prevention and mitigation plans and implementing a disaster management program in the pilot project sites in order to improve the capacity of disaster management of the local government and communities.</p> <p>The Government of Thailand also focused its attention on the role of schools which can activate disaster preparedness programs at provincial and community levels and requested a technical cooperation project for school-based education for disaster preparedness. After discussions with the Government of Thailand in the preliminary survey in March 2006, cooperation between the Ministry of Education and the DDPM was considered to be essential to enhance the disaster prevention capacity of provincial and community levels. Thus the Japanese government decided to conduct technical cooperation project combining both request, aiming high efficiency and synergistic effect.</p> <p>The Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) signed the Record of Discussion (R/D) with the DDPM, Ministry of Interior, and Ministry of Education (MOE) of the Government of Thailand on July 17, 2006. The project was planned to be for two years and has been launched beginning in August 2006.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	Short-term	14	Counterparts	75	
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =	JPY	Purchased Equipment		
Local Cost	44,319 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =	JPY	Local Cost	(000USD)	3,983 (000JPY)
Trainees Received	12			Land and Facilities	experts office (for DDPM and MOE)	
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>Collaborative relationship upon trust between communities and local administrations is imperative in CBDRM activities. In selecting pilot sites and communities, various stakeholders in the community were well consulted and their ideas were taken into account. This process highly contributed to building trust between people and local administrations. A sense of ownership for CBDRM activities were also fostered among stakeholders along with the training of CBDRM activities such as evacuation drills and the formulation of a village-level disaster preparedness plan. Continuous practice of CBDRM activities are planned at the communities in cooperation with provincial DDPM offices after the termination of the Project. The Project developed a variety of visible products, which raised a sense of achievement of counterparts and other stakeholders. Subsequently, it enhanced their willingness to actively learn new knowledge and skills and participate in activities in disaster management and disaster preparedness education.</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:			

THA-97-001

Project Title	English	Dairy Farming Development Project In The Central Region					
	Others						
	Japanese	中部酪農開発計画					
Country	Thailand	Project Number		Project ID		Total Cost	000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Agricultural/Rural Development			Agricultural Development			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Agricultural Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present	Rural Development 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	Department of Livestock Development, Cooperative Promotion Department of Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives					
	Japan	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal							
Project Purpose	to improve conventional dairy farming technology in the central region of the Kingdom of Thailand. Thus, the Project will contribute to the increase in domestic milk production in order to meet growing demand of national consumption of milk and milk products in Thailand.						
Outputs							
Project Overview	<p>Thai Government intends to increase the self-sufficient rate of milk to 80 % until 1997, based on the 6th Five Years Plan (1987-1991) of the economic development, The government has been making efforts to develop the dairy industry in the country through several promotional measures, such as the proliferation and the genetic improvement of dairy cattle, the improvement of dairy technology and the expansion of the credit system to the farmers. This policy was succeeded also in the 7th Five Years Plan (1992-1996) having a similar basic direction. However, actually the productivity of the dairy industry was low still and the cost for producing milk was high, because of the technical problems concerning reproduction, animal health, feeding and management, and the delay of the technical instruction to farmers, cooperative staffs and governmental officers. Therefore, the development and the extension of adaptable techniques, the proliferation and the distribution of genetically superior animals, and the training for the technicians concerned were very necessary to be extended.</p> <p>Thai Government requested a project-type technical cooperation to the Japanese Government in November 1991 in order to implement the policy smoothly and to accomplish the target. Its objective was to improve conventional dairy farming technology and then to contribute to increasing domestic milk production in order to meet growing demands of national consumption of milk and milk products.</p> <p>Japanese side, reacting to the request, dispatched the preliminary survey team in February 1992 and the long-term survey team from October to December 1992, which conducted surveys to define the background and the contents of the request, and had discussions with the Thai side. The implementation study team, which was dispatched in March 1993, reached an agreement with the Thai side, and Record of Discussion (RID) and Tentative Schedule of Implementation (TSI) were signed. The technical cooperation started on August 1, 1993 and the activity of the Project is now in the fifth year.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	11	Short-term	29	Counterparts	
Equipment	243,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	29			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>1. Thai Government should give a special consideration about the financial measures for running both centers, in order to succeed and expand the Project's result.</p> <p>2. Also, enough consideration should be taken concerning the strengthening of the organization and the personnel transfers of the C/Ps, in order to settle and utilize the technology and the equipment transferred through the Project. The bull raising and semen production section of AI Division Pathumthani is planned to move to a new location at Lumpayaklang. Thai side should take appropriate arrangements in order to make the transferred technology and the provided equipment in the Project used effectively at the new location.</p> <p>3. The extension and the establishment of the transferred technology to farmers' level are extremely important for the future development of dairy industry in Thailand. It is desired that more organized and an effective technology extension system to farmers should be established. It is essential to train the personnel who can instruct the practical dairy farming technology to farmers. Both centers should continue to train such personnel and strengthen their functions as organizations for the training and the technological guidance.</p> <p>4. Especially, CPD and DLD should pay more attention to the training of the technicians of dairy cooperatives. For this purpose, it should secure its own technicians at Chaibadan daily demonstration center.</p>	

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

THA-97-002

Project Title	English	The Ceramic Development Center Project					
	Others						
	Japanese	北部セラミック開発センター					
Country	Thailand	Project Number		Project ID		Total Cost	830,000 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Private Sector Development			-	Industrial Technology		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Mining and Industrial Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present	Industrial Development 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	Department of Industrial Promotion, Ceramic Development Center					
	Japan						
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Quality of northern Thai ceramic ware is improved.						
Project Purpose	NCDC is able to provide information and technical guidance on material use and production technics to the northern Thai ceramic factories.						
Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0) Managerial and operational system of NCDC is established. 1) Equipment for research and development (R&D) on material use and production is installed and maintained properly. 2) C/P are trained in material use and production technics. 3) R & D on material use and production technics is conducted. 4) Result of R & D is disseminated through publications, training and seminars. 5) Technical guidance for ceramic factories is provided individually. 						
Project Overview	<p>Ceramic industry in Thailand includes traditional pottery making such as Celadon and mass-production by slip casting and its products are still less developed in quality and designing, compared with the products of industrialized countries. The Government of the Kingdom of Thailand formed a policy on promotion of local industries and listed the ceramic industry as one of the target industries to be developed. For that purpose, the Government established the Northern Ceramic Development Center (NCDC) at Lampang in northern Thailand, where ceramic industry has been in development, as a core of the promotion programme. In this context, the Government of Thailand formally requested to the Government of Japan for technical cooperation to upgrade technical level of the NCDC.</p> <p>In response to the request, the Government of Japan, through JICA, dispatched the Preliminary Survey Team followed by the Experts Survey Team and the Implementation Survey Team. The Record of Discussions (R/D) was signed in October 1992.</p> <p>In accordance with the R/D, five-year technical cooperation had started from 14 October 1992, with a purpose of establishing ceramic production technology in northern Thailand, which utilizes raw materials endowed in Thailand and latest technology, through developing human resources of the NCDC.</p> <p>The NCDC has been altered to the Ceramic Development Center (CDC) to cover the whole country under the restructuring of DIP, effective from January 1997. The name of the institution, at which the Project has been implemented, is referred to as "the Center" hereinafter.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	8	Short-term	30	Counterparts	49
Equipment	310,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	16			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>Linkages and coordination between sections should be enhanced in order to increase efficiency of the activities of the Center. Formal consultations such as inter-section meetings and informal information exchange in the course of daily activities are recommended.</p> <p>All the data obtained from testing and analysis, and all the cases of problems and solutions requested from the factories should be collected and processed to form a data-base, which will be of great help to both the Center staff and the factories.</p> <p>To facilitate upgrade technical knowledge of the Center staff by their own efforts, reference books and related materials should be procured and arranged in a library for effective utilization. Such library should also be utilized by the ceramic factories.</p> <p>Co-researches with private sectors and other government institutions are encouraged.</p> <p>To supplement practical experience of the staff in ceramic production, on site training may be effective. The Center should consider sending its staff to ceramic factories for acquiring practical knowledge and experience.</p>	

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

THA-97-003

Project Title	English	The Project For The Expansion And Modernization Of The Merchant Marine Training Center						
	Others							
	Japanese	船員教育訓練センター						
Country	Thailand	Project Number		Project ID		Total Cost	000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Education			-	Technical 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	1993/3/3	-	1998/3/2	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Harbour Department of Ministry of Transport and Communications, Merchant Marine Training Center						
	Japan	Ministry of Transport						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal	By supplying high quality marine personnel who are qualified based on the ratification of STCW Thailand and related laws, Thailand's merchant marine business will develop and the employment of Thai marine personnel within as well as outside the country will be increased.							
Project Purpose	To raise the quality of the contents of training programs provided in the Merchant Marine Training Center (MMTC) to the level appropriate for the international standard.							
Outputs								
Project Overview	<p>Due to rapid growth of marine transportation and increase in shipping tonnage in Thailand, demand on marine personnel had surged, and Thai marine industry faced serious labor shortage. Moreover, the Government of Thailand did not ratify the 1978 STCW Convention. Under these circumstances, the Government of Thailand submitted a request to the Government of Japan for the project-type technical cooperation. The aim of the cooperation was to ratify the STCW Convention and the develop merchant marine industry through raising the quality of the contents of training programs provided in the MMTC to the level appropriate for the international standard.</p>							

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	5	Short-term	15	Counterparts	5
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	16			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation (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:			

THA-98-001

Project Title	English	The National Institute of Animal Health Project in the Kingdom of Thailand					
	Others						
	Japanese	タイ国立家畜衛生研究所計画					
Country	Thailand	Project Number		Project ID	0181188P1	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	1986/12/9 - 1991/12/8	Period of Phase 2	1993/12/9 - 1998/12/8	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	1991/12 - 1993/12	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	The National Institute of Animal Health					
	Japan	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and FisheriesÅNational Institute of Animal Health (NIAH)					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	(phase1)Contribution to promotion of livestock industry in the Kingdom of Thailand (phase2)To prepare a communicable disease control programs for the important animal diseases in the Kingdom of Thailand						
Project Purpose	(phase1) 1.(At the National Institute of Animal Health) Establishment and promotion of an experimental research system focusing on animal hygiene with a view to meeting international standard 2.(At the Foot-and-Mouth Disease Vaccine Production Center) Promotion of experimental research of foot-and-mouth disease (phase2)To realize the standardization and the beneficial usage of diagnostic technology for the principal animal diseases in the Kingdom of Thailand						
Outputs	(phase1) (Mainly at the National Institute of Animal Health) 1.Promotion of research on cause investigation of low-productivity and deterioration. 2.Promotion of research on the development of measures regarding the above item 1. 3.Various operations to support above activities (Mainly at the Foot-and-Mouth Disease Vaccine Production Center) 4.Promotion of research on methods of diagnosing foot-and-mouth disease and development of improved vaccines (phase2) (1) Epidemiological survey and research activities for five major diseases, such as Swine Fever, Brucellosis, Tuberculosis, Para tuberculosis and Arthropod-borne Diseases will be implemented and effective control measure will become apparent from a scientific point of view. (2) Diagnostic techniques for major animal diseases will be introduced and established in the NIAH (National Institute of Animal Health), and technology transfer will implemented to the three (Northeastern, Northern and Southern) RVRDCs (Regional Veterinary Research and Diagnostic Centers). (3) Understanding for the accurate diagnostic techniques will be shared within the veterinary surgeons, staffs of the NIAH, and the staffs of the RVRDCs.						
Project Overview	In the Kingdom of Thailand, animal disease is the obstructive factor for the improvement of the livestock productivity. To combat with the situation, in August of the 1986 NIAH was constructed by the Grant Aid, and the project-typed technical cooperation was started in December of the same year. After the seven-year project by the year of 1993, enhancement of the basic diagnostic technology, development of the biologics, and improvement of the diagnostic measures or vaccines for hoof and mouth diseases have been achieved through the field survey and the research of the major disease. However, because of the insufficient diagnostic technology, constant epidemiological survey and research for the important animal diseases have not implemented by the community agencies. In such a context, the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand requested to the Government of Japan for the project-typed technical cooperation (Phase・) aiming at standardizing diagnostic techniques for major and important diseases, promoting systematic and effective disease control for protecting livestock from disease, and thereby improving livestock productivities in Thailand.						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	36	Short-term	62	Counterparts	121
Equipment	437,309 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	70,000 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	66			Land and Facilities	NIAH, RVRDCs	
Others				Others	Local cost 86,000,000Baht(phase2) Local cost 54,767,400Baht(phase1)	

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

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) Thai government should give a special consideration on the budget allocation, the organizational structure and the personnel transfers of NIAH and RVRDCs for the technology and facilities to be fully effective.</p> <p>(2) Scientific findings obtained from the research and survey activities of this project should be utilized to develop control policy and programs for important animal diseases. Standardized diagnostic systems as in the "Standard Diagnostic Manual for Livestock Disease in Thailand" should be fully employed at NIAH and all RVRDCs.</p> <p>(3) It is encouraged that staff of NIAH and RVRDCs would make additional efforts to exchange and apply their ideas and techniques for better research and diagnosis. NIAH should continue taking an initiative to transfer technology and supply diagnosis reagents to RVRDCs.</p> <p>(4) DLD should continue and strengthen the animal health extension program to provincial and district livestock officers as well as farmers through seminars and practical training programs.</p> <p>(5) It is expected for NIAH to serve internationally as a regional reference and diagnostic center which will contribute to neighboring countries through activities such as the third country training program.</p>
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Study on Present Status of Implemented			Study Conducted (FY)	
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	National Institute of Animal Health	Umbrella Organization	Department of Livestock Development	
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	Current Situation: (FY2009 Survey) The continuous effort has being bringing success as it is recognized as the best laboratory in the country and it gets involved in assisting neighboring countries. In the currently-implemented wide-area project, "Animal Disease Control Phase 2", assistance toward the counter-partner, the Department of Livestock Development is provided and technically-entrenched output as a central laboratory has been utilized.			
	Issues: (FY2009 Survey) No information.			

THA-98-002

Project Title	English	The Research Project on the Quality Development of Fishery Products					
	Others						
	Japanese	タイ水産物品質管理研究計画					
Country	Thailand	Project Number		Project ID	0181285P0	Total Cost	000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Fisheries			-	Fisheries		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Forestry and Fisheries Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present	Rural Development Department					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	1994/4/1 - 1999/3/31	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Fishery Technological Development Institute (FTDI), Fish Inspection and Quality Control Division (FIQD)					
	Japan	Tokyo University of Fisheries					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	To assure consumers including importers that fishery products of Thailand have been processed in an appropriate and wholesome manner.						
Project Purpose	To improve the technique concerned with the quality control of fishery products, before, during, and after processing.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Some techniques of FIQD in analyzing contaminants/additives in fishery products are strengthened. 2. The research activities of FTDI in analyzing contaminants/additive in fishery products are strengthened. 3. The factory inspection system for quality control of fishery products is improved. 						
Project Overview	<p>In the Kingdom of Thailand, the fishery products are not only the important food source but they grow rapidly as exportations in recent years. However, from the positions of export and the health of consumers, the additives and the chemicals which remain on the fishery products or on the fishery processing products are becoming a problem. Consequently the improvement of the technology of the fishery products and fishery processing products, such as quality control technique and hazardous residue testing technique, is in need of some assistance. In such a context, the Department of Fisheries (DOF) of the Kingdom of Thailand requested to the Government of Japan for the project-typed technical assistance in order to improve the quality of the domestic fishery products and fisheries processing products by upgrading the technique of quality management and the management system.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	6	Short-term	15	Counterparts	
Equipment	174,000 (000 JPY)	Rate:1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	28,000 (000JPY)	Rate:1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	15			Land and Facilities	Spaces for laboratories and office	
Others				Others	Local Cost 355million Bahts	

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>Fisheries in Thailand have been playing an important role not only as a source of animal proteins for Thai people but also as a source of foreign currency earning. In the early 1990s, however it was found that food preservatives were added more than the acceptable level in processed fishery products and antibiotics were extensively used in shrimp culture. The residue of these chemicals became a serious problem pertaining to food safety. The exported fishery products were often rejected due to the safety standards of importing countries. Under these circumstances the Project on the Quality Development of Fishery Products started in April, 1994 with the project period of 5 years.</p> <p>(EX-POST EVALUATION) Conclusion The up-graded quality control capacity by this project has been maintained and developed. In terms of FIQD, its inspection capacity have been highly appreciated by the importing countries, so that FIQD have been contributed to improve the level of food hygiene and the quality control by establishing the standard of the certification of the factories and conducting technical guidance. In addition, FTDD has started to support the small and medium sized companies by using the efforts of the project. However, the improvement of the accuracy of assay is the most important issue for both of the organizations, so that installation of the GLP and method of the cross check are needed in order to improve the accuracy.</p> <p>Recommendations (1) About the rejected samples of the fishery products, with the cooperating of the other administrative agencies the actions for the recurrence preventive measures are needed. (2) It is needed to respond to the factories' request to speed up the time from shipping of the sample to receiving of the results. (3) In order to improve the inspection service ability of FIQD, the reinforcement of the equipments and the human resources are needed.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY)	
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Fish Inspection and Quality Control Division (FIQD)	Umbrella Organization	Department of Fisheries
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) It can be said that the situation is in good condition as the activities have been expanding after the project ended. Although materials and equipments have no more remaining depreciable life, we are aware that they have been used quite enough and that they can be still put into practical use.		
	Issues: (FY2009 Survey) No information.		

THA-98-003

Project Title	English	Chiang Mai University Plant Biotechnology Research Project in Thailand					
	Others						
	Japanese	チェンマイ大学植物バイオテクノロジー研究計画					
Country	Thailand	Project Number		Project ID	0181247P0	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	1993/8/1 - 1998/7/31	Period of Phase 2	-		Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-		Period of AC	-
Organization	Partner Country	Chiang Mai University					
	Japan	MIE University, KAGAWA University, Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Agricultural productivity in the northern part of Thailand is improved.						
Project Purpose	Research capability of academic staffs of CMU in the field of biotechnology is improved.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Academic staffs have proper knowledge 2. Academic staffs have gained more basic and advanced techniques 						
Project Overview	<p>The Government of Thailand has aimed at strengthening the biotechnology for the quality improvement of agricultural production and development of export production, according to the gap of income and living standards between urban and farming areas, which is one of the political strategies on the 6th economical and social development plan which commensurated in 1986.</p> <p>In light of this, the National Center for Genetics Engineering and Biotechnology supervised by Ministry of Science Technology and Energy has requested to Japanese Government “the project of the Biotechnology Center for Agricultural Industry in Thailand” under the condition that common center would be established by the grant aid cooperation.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	8	Short-term	31	Counterparts	17
Equipment	243,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	46,000 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	18			Land and Facilities	Land as well as buildings and facilities related to Faculty of Agriculture, CMU	
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) In the succeeding phases following the termination of the Project, the Thai side is requested to make efforts to the issues described below, productivity by promoting biotechnology techniques.</p> <p>(2) The following areas of activities which have proven to be beneficial through the implementation process of the Project should be given proper attention to realize further development.</p> <p>(3) As an extrapolation of the Project achievements in the near future, Thai side in CMU is expected to play an important role in the northern parts of Thailand for disseminating technologies in the field of biotechnology. To fulfill this role, continuous efforts are required to following aspects.</p> <p>(4) For maximizing the results of the Project to the neighboring countries, Thai side may apply for the international training course from Japanese Government (the third country training course) or other agencies.</p> <p>(EX-POST EVALUATION)</p> <p>Conclusion This project gave the direct influence to the improvement of the productivities of strawberries and potatoes for the farmers of North Thailand. Even now, this effect has been continued. In addition, the establishment of the plant biotechnology was implemented and the cultivation of the human resources in this field has been progressed. The domestic and international supports enable Chaing Mai University to develop the technologies of this field and to popularize them.</p> <p>Lessons Learned In order to continue the activities of the academic research field, arrangement of the research budget after the project is important. Therefore in the end of the project, the prospect for the budget of the implementing body has to be considered.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented			Study Conducted (FY)	
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Plant Biotechnology Research Centre	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	
	Achieved	No Issue	Very Good	
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation: (FY2009 Survey) Since this project took place in the form of university, programs have been continuing actively despite the fact that it has to apply for the competitive funds which could make it unstable financially. There are regular exchanges with universities that then exporters graduated.			
	Issues: (FY2009 Survey) No information.			

THA-98-004

Project Title	English	The Dairy Farming Development Project in the Central Region of Kingdom of Thailand					
	Others						
	Japanese	タイ中部酪農開発計画					
Country	Thailand	Project Number		Project ID	0181272P0	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	1993/8/1 - 1998/7/31	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Department of Livestock Development (DLD) Cooperative Promotion Department (CPD)					
	Japan	National Livestock Breeding Center, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF)					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal							
Project Purpose	The increase in milk production through the improvement of the traditional dairy technique and the training of the improved technique to governmental officers, technical staffs of dairy cooperatives and key farmers,						
Outputs							
Project Overview	<p>Thai Government intends to increase the self-sufficient rate of milk to 80% until 1997, based on the 6th Five Years Plan (1987-1991) of the economic development. The government has been making efforts to develop the dairy industry in the country through several promotional measures, such as the proliferation and genetic improvement of dairy cattle, the improvement of dairy technology and the expansion of the credit system to the farmers. This policy was succeeded also in the 7th Five Year Plan (1992-1996) having a similar basic direction. However, actually the productivity of the dairy industry was low still and the cost for producing milk was high, because of the technical problems concerning reproduction, animal health, feeding and management, and the delay of the technical instruction to farmers, cooperative staffs and governmental officers. Therefore, the development and the extension of adaptable techniques, the proliferation and the distribution of genetically superior animals, and the training for the technicians concerned were very necessary to be extended.</p> <p>Thai Government requested a project-type technical cooperation to the Japanese Government in November 1991 in order to implement the policy smoothly and to accomplish the target. Its objective was to improve conventional dairy farming technology and then to contribute to increasing domestic milk production in order to meet growing demands of national consumption of milk and milk products.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	11	Short-term	29	Counterparts	
Equipment	243,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	29			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others	Milking shed, raising shed, hay storage, training facility and so on at AI Division Pathumthani Dairy demonstration center including milking shed, hay storage, dormitory, training room, office and so on. Budget for implementing the Project	

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

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) Thai Government should give a special consideration about the financial measures for running both centers, in order to succeed and expand the Project's result.</p> <p>(2) Also, enough consideration should be taken concerning the strengthening of the organization and the personal transfers of the C/Ps, in order to settle and utilize the technology and the equipment transferred through the Project. The bull training and semen production section of AI Division Pathumthani is planned to move a new location at Lumpayaklang. Thai side should take appropriate arrangements in order to make the transferred technology and the provided equipment in the Project used effectively at the new location.</p> <p>(3) The Extension and the establishment of the transferred technology to farmer's level are extremely important for the future development of dairy industry in Thailand. It is desired that more organized and an effective technology extension system to farmers should be established. It is essential to train the personal who can instruct the practical dairy farming technology to farmers. Both centers should continue to train such personal and strengthen their functions as organizations for the training and the technological guidance.</p> <p>(4) Especially, CPD and DLD should pay more attention to the training of the technicians of dairy cooperatives. For this purpose, it should secure its own technicians at Chaibadan dairy demonstration center.</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:			

THA-99-001

Project Title	English	National Waterworks Technology Training Institute Project					
	Others						
	Japanese	水道技術訓練センタープロジェクト(フェーズ II)					
Country	Thailand	Project Number		Project ID	0181307P0	Total Cost	000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Water Resources / Disaster Management			Rural Water Supply			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Social Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present	Economic Infrastructure Department					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	1985/12/1 - 1990/11/30	Period of Phase 2	1994/9/1 - 1999/8/31	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	1990/12 - 1991/11	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	The Metropolitan Waterworks Authority The Provincial Waterworks Authority					
	Japan						
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	To produce technical and managerial staff who have sufficient knowledge for applying advanced and appropriate technology to Thai waterworks						
Project Purpose	To strengthen the capabilities of the National Waterworks Technology Training Institute (NWTTI) in the areas of training and education, research and development and information exchange						
Outputs	<p>1.1 Personnel of CTC and RTCs are capable of conducting training courses on more advanced waterworks technology in which they will deal with the newly emerging subjects in Thai waterworks.</p> <p>1.2 Personnel of Songkhla RTC are capable of conducting training courses on the technology appropriate for dealing with the characteristics of the southern part of Thailand.</p> <p>2 Personnel of CTC and RTCs are capable of carrying out research and development through which the specific problems of Thai waterworks can be solved.</p> <p>3 Personnel of CTC and RTCs are capable of exchanging waterworks information with foreign and domestic waterworks training institutes as well as to diffuse waterworks information in Thailand.</p> <p>4 The necessary machinery and equipment will be secured.</p>						
Project Overview	<p>The Thai economy achieved remarkable high growth under the national development program started in the 1960s, and social infrastructures were also developed accordingly. As part of such infrastructure development, the establishment of the National Waterworks Technology Training Institute (NWTTI) was planned in 1984 for stable drinking water supply. At the request of the Thai government, the Japanese government provided grant aids to construct the Central Training Center (CTC) in Bangkok and Regional Training Centers (RTC) in Chiang Mai and Khon Kaen from 1987 to 1989, and also carried out the National Waterworks Technology Training Institute Project (Phase 1) from December 1985 to November 1991.</p> <p>However, after that, water consumption remarkably increased due to the rapid economic development and the traditional water processing method was not efficient anymore to cope with the river pollution worsened by domestic and industrial wastewater. Moreover, although the Thai government had decided to establish RTC in the southern part (Songkhla), which was not covered by Phase 1, it turned out that the technologies transferred in Phase 1 were not enough for this plan as the southern part had different geographic and social conditions from other parts of the country.</p> <p>Against this background, in 1993 the Thai government requested the Japanese government to provide project-type technical cooperation (phase 2) with the purposes of 1) further enhancing functions of NWTTI, 2) nurturing domestic water works engineers with higher-level skills, 3) nurturing domestic water works engineers who can deal with the particularity of the southern region, and 4) improving the research and development capabilities of domestic water works engineers.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	25	Short-term	53	Counterparts	37
Equipment	400,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	42			Land and Facilities		
Others	Local Cost 5.67million B			Others	Training Center construction cost: approx. 46 million baht Training cost	

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

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) Clarification of project goals As clarification of goals increases the efficiency of operational management of a project in many ways and therefore brings significant results, in the future project goals should be clarified in an early stage (specifically within 6 months after project initiation) like this project.</p> <p>(2) Improvement of monitoring Periodic and accurate monitoring in addition to detailed planning can improve the final results. As the traditional project management method focusing on quarterly reports is not seem to be necessarily sufficient, careful progress management linked with PDM and PO in addition to the adoption of a documentary form appropriate for monitoring (Monitoring Record) is more desirable.</p> <p>(3) Creation of a framework to allow the full participation of counterparts One of the regrets about this project is that not many counterparts were able to participate in the first half of the project. In the future, assuming there may be similar cases in other countries, we need to create a framework to allow counterparts to participate fully from the beginning.</p> <p>(4) Project operation Research on appropriate quality management of raw water, development of practical strategies for leakage prevention or such other themes should be dealt with as a project with an adequate budget allocation. Project-related decision-making should be conducted in a form of a seminar or joint activities instead of training to formulate policies.</p> <p>(5) Circumstances surrounding water projects The environment surrounding water projects is changing rapidly and it is required to take actions that meet the needs of the times. Potential applications for membrane treatment and other new technologies are also expanding. Privatization is an important issue that directly affects the basis of water projects and Japan needs to pay close attention to it. Water issues are recognized as serious and urgent issues throughout the world. Technical cooperation should be provided in order after consideration from a broad perspective. Especially in countries like Thailand where local people have capabilities to conduct a substantial portion of a project, it is desirable to deepen exchanges and cooperation in individual areas based on a comprehensive plan that covers exchanges, joint research and such other areas.</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:			

THA-99-002

Project Title	English	The Development of Mechatronics Engineering Course at Bachelor Degree in Pathumwan Technical College						
	Others							
	Japanese	バトムワン工業高等専門学校拡充計画プロジェクト						
Country	Thailand	Project Number		Project ID	0181256P1	Total Cost	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	1993/4/1	-	1998/3/31	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	1998/04	-	2000/03	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-
Organization	Partner Country	Pathumwan Institute of Technology: PIT Department of Vocational Education: DOVE						
	Japan	Ministry of Education, Science and Culture						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations	grant aid project "The Development of Courses in Higher Production and Industrial Technology"							
Overall Goal	Thailand will be more industrialized							
Project Purpose	To strengthen the capabilities of mechatronics engineering course in the areas of research and education in order to produce practical and qualified engineers in mechatronics at bachelor degree level for Thai industry							
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sufficient number of teaching staff with qualified teaching and research capabilities in mechatronics at bachelor level is ensured. 2 Curriculum and syllabuses for bachelor degree level education in mechatronics are prepared and eligibly used, and teaching materials for bachelor degree level education in mechatronics are prepared and used in the classes. 3. Information on mechatronics education and/or mechatronics engineering is disseminated, and updated academic and technical information on mechatronics is available for teaching staff and students. 4. Sustainable system of industry-university cooperation is established. 5. Appropriate facilities and equipment are operational and utilized effectively and efficiently for education and research activities in mechatronics, and management and administration system appropriate for university is effectively functional. 							
Project Overview	<p>The Seventh National Economic and Social Development Plan (1992-1996) had an objective to industrialize the Kingdom of Thailand in order to promote the development of human quality of life. Therefore, Pathumwan Technical College (hereinafter referred to as "PTC"), under jurisdiction of the Department of Vocational Education, the Ministry of Education (hereinafter referred to as "DOVE"), had tried to upgrade its graduates and personnel's qualities in order to keep up with the recent technology.</p> <p>However, basic educational and training equipment equivalent to the high technological level of the industrial sector is deficient, and the budget is limited. These constraints made PTC unable to provide the students with qualifications as the market's need.</p> <p>In 1991, the proposal of the technical cooperation which aimed to develop and establish mechatronics engineering course at bachelor degree level in PTC in order to supply Thailand's modern industrial sectors with capable and practical mechatronics engineers was presented to the Government of Japan.</p>							

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	15	Short-term	40	Counterparts	20
Equipment	22,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) 59,000 (000JPY)
Trainees Received	17			Land and Facilities	The necessary spaces for laboratories and office of the Project	
Others	In addition to the abovementioned inputs, the followings were given through the Follow-up study (FU). Dispatch of Experts : Long-term 3, Short-term 33 Trainees Received 7 Equipment 22000000yen			Others	Local Cost 24882000Baht In addition to the abovementioned inputs, the followings were given through the Follow-up study (FU). Counterparts 20 Local Cost 67000000yen	

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

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>Although this project was carried out on the assumption that Pathumwan Technical College (PTC) would be accredited as a college, the school obtained the accreditation only after the project closure and it caused some difficulties in budget allocation. Status of readiness and acceptance capacity of the target organization needs to be fully investigated.</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:			

THA-99-003

Project Title	English	The Project for Strengthening of Food Sanitation Activities						
	Others							
	Japanese	食品衛生強化プロジェクト						
Country	Thailand	Project Number		Project ID	0181294P1	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	1996/4/1	-	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	Ministry of Public Health						
	Japan	Ministry of Welfare						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal	Health protection programs related to food sanitation for the people of Thailand are promoted.							
Project Purpose	Safety and sanitation of food produced and distributed in Thailand are assured.							
Outputs	<p>1 Quality assurance of food is strengthened by the improvement of laboratory technology with GLP for the services of the Department of Medical Sciences.</p> <p>2 Food sanitation and safety control programs are strengthened for the services of the Food and Drug Administration.</p>							
Project Overview	<p>Consumer protection is a priority policy of the Thai government, and the Ministry of Public Health gives priority especially on food sanitation. This is a 5-year technical cooperation project to promote health of the people in Thailand by improving and ensuring food safety and quality. The project was successfully carried out, and in August 1998 the terminal evaluation concluded that the original project purposes were mostly achieved. On this occasion, the Thai side expressed their wish to further enhance their level that had been improved through the project to the level where they could transfer their technologies to neighboring countries.</p> <p>In response, the Japanese side decided that it would be helpful to continue necessary cooperation for third-country trainings of food sanitation in Thailand in the near future and that further development and improvement of GLP would be required so that the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and the Department of Medical Services (DMSc) would be able to conduct third-country trainings.</p>							

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	3	Short-term	10	Counterparts	83
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	Project office
Others	Equipment 369220baht+934190yen Local Cost (1999.4-2000.3)23394000yen				Others	Local Cost 5400000baht

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) Provision of equipments and acceptance of trainees at an appropriate time for the project period Requests should be made for provision of equipments and training at an appropriate time for the project period and speeding-up of procedures in Thailand for these purposes, and both sides should contribute to the rapid creation of an environment where those activities can be quickly carried out.</p> <p>(2) Planned dispatch of short-term experts In this project it was planned to dispatch 10 short-term experts, but some were not dispatched at the planned timing. Although there were various reasons for this including the experts' duties in Japan and convenience of the counterparts, the Japanese side should make maximum efforts to make arrangements for expert dispatch in well advance to ensure that the equipments the experts have to carry with them for their activities will be prepared in time. On the Thai side, adequate discussion about T/R of each expert should be conducted with the counterparts in an early stage.</p> <p>(3) Evaluation activities In this project PDM about the extension period was not created. Therefore, the evaluation report prepared by the Thai counterparts before the final evaluation was based on PDM for 5-year cooperation. In the future, project operation and evaluation can be conducted more properly by adopting the PCM method at the start of a project and in the preparatory stage for project extension.</p> <p>(4) Pending issues at the end of the project — implementation of third-country training FDA and DMSc plan to provide third-country training to neighboring countries. The results of research carried out by multiple countries with the funds to promote wide-area technical cooperation imply that both Laos and Cambodia are aware of their necessity and the importance of improving food sanitation and are highly motivated although they have just made the first step. Therefore, it was the ideal for south-to-south cooperation that Thailand reached the level where they can transfer their technologies to third countries when the neighboring countries are under such circumstances. The Japanese side should positively consider and conduct the third-country training in Thailand, and also provide indirect support in the early stage through the dispatch of experts for third-country training and such other actions in addition to the technical guidance by Mr. Kitamura, Expert, who will be continuously dispatched.</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:			

THA-99-004

Project Title	English	Automotive Fuel Research Project for Environmental Improvement in the Kingdom of Thailand						
	Others							
	Japanese	環境改善自動車燃料研究協力事業						
Country	Thailand	Project Number		Project ID	0181317P0	Total Cost	750,000 000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Environmental Management			-	Air Pollution/Acid Rain			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Mining and Industrial Development Cooperation Department						
	At Present	Industrial Development Department						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	1996/3/1	-	2000/2/29	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	PTT, Ministry of Industry						
	Japan	Agency for Natural Resources and Energy						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal	The Government of the Kingdom of Thailand formulates specification of the environmentally-friendly automotive gasoline on the basis of the technical advice and proposal by the R&T Institute of the PTT.							
Project Purpose	R&T Institute of the PTT has the ability to give technical advice and offer proposals on the properties and composition of environmentally-friendly and technologically-feasible automotive gasoline.							
Outputs	<p>0. The management and operation system of the Project will be established.</p> <p>1. Various measurement and analysis equipment for automotive gasoline and lubricant oil will be installed.</p> <p>2. Preventive maintenance system for machinery and equipment will be established and effectively utilized.</p> <p>3. Various technologies concerning measurement, analysis, evaluation and designing of product properties will be acquired by Thai counterparts.</p> <p>4. Various data on analysis, evaluation and formulation concerning automotive gasoline will be accumulated and effectively utilized.</p>							
Project Overview	<p>The automobile market in Thailand has expanded rapidly since the late 1980's following rapid economic development. A quarter of the total number of automobiles is concentrated in Bangkok and the traffic congestion in Bangkok is well known all over the world. In addition, air pollution caused by exhaust emissions from vehicles has worsened remarkable. This air pollution has a bad influence not only the health of residents but also on social and economic development in Thailand. Therefore, it is necessary to reduce air pollution by introducing prompt countermeasures such as improvement of automotive fuel.</p> <p>On the other hand, the Government of Japan informed the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand of a new scheme of cooperation aimed at contributing to global environment protection, namely "the offer-based project-type technical cooperation scheme for environmental pollution protection" as a means for taking prompt countermeasures against the above situation. In June 1994, a Project Formulation Team was dispatched by the Government of Japan which discussed with the Thai side this Japanese cooperative plan. In response to this proposal, the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand submitted an official application form for Japanese technical cooperation in October 1994.</p>							

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	8	Short-term	16	Counterparts	15
Equipment	370,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	2,500 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	9			Land and Facilities	Building \$ Facilities	
Others	Operating Cost 12000000yen			Others		

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

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>- In case the implementing organization is a government corporation or such other type of public corporation, the implementation procedures for environmental policies of the partner country and the relevant organizations need to be fully checked in advance in order to determine how the project purposes and overall goal will contribute to the partner country's environmental policies.</p> <p>- For the provision of equipments that need high-level maintenance, manufacturers' past delivery performance and the support system through local agencies should be considered in some way when selecting equipments.</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:			

THA-99-005

Project Title	English	The Land and Water Conservation Center Project in the East of Thailand					
	Others						
	Japanese	東部タイ農地保全計画					
Country	Thailand	Project Number		Project ID	0181254P0	Total Cost	000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Agricultural/Rural Development			Rural Development			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Agricultural Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present	Rural Development Department					
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	1998/06 - 1999/06	Period of AC		-
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives					
	Japan	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Japan Agricultural Land Development Agency					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations	Grant Aid Development Study						
Overall Goal							
Project Purpose	To establish sustainable agricultural production system by establishing agricultural land and water conservation technologies and preventing large-scale soil flowage in the eastern region of Thailand.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) To formulate technical standard for agricultural land and water conservation technologies. 2) To improve agricultural and engineering techniques in the construction management of the project. 3) To create management manual for cultivation of farmland water conservation soil 4) To improve training contents 						
Project Overview	<p>In the Eastern Region of the Kingdom of Thailand the problem of soil erosion, which is caused by deterioration of the natural environment and the extensive cultivation widely seen in this area, is remarkably severe in comparison with other regions. The Project has been implemented since June 10, 1993, with the aim of contributing to the establishment of a sustainable agricultural production system through the prevention of soil erosion occurred in the vast area through the development of techniques of land and water conservation in the East of Thailand. At present, “environmental conservation” and “establishment of sustainable agricultural production system”, which the Project deals with, are regarded as global issue. Therefore, the implementation of the Project is very significant for both the Thai and Japanese sides.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	11	Short-term	19	Counterparts	32
Equipment	170,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received					Land and Facilities	
Others				Others	Local cost 120,000,000baht	

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) Background of the counterparts of the project implementing organization Although the names of the related businesses are the same, the staff of the project implementing organization did not have the same technical background as in Japan. The local implementing organization, Department for Land Development (DLD), consists mainly of soil and land researchers, and its technical staff is not the mainstream. Insufficient consideration for this matter seems to be one of the factors that delayed project activities. This matter should have been paid more attention to when the project was planned.</p> <p>(2) Project planning In this project-type technical cooperation, it took considerable time to foster understanding of detailed activities among concerned parties. It would have been better if it had been understood before the start of the project. It is important to pay attention to and have discussion about possible influence of project-type technical cooperation when planning project activities.</p> <p>(3) Utilization of short-term experts Although long-term experts were dispatched according to the fields of expertise defined in the R/D (Record of Discussion), some of them had to cover fields outside their expertise. Looking closely, inefficient use of short-term experts in such fields seems to have been one of the factors that delayed long-term experts' activities outside their expertise. Attention should have been paid to the confirmation and guidance on the activities conducted by the Japanese side as well as the project side.</p> <p>THA99-006</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:			

THA-99-006

Project Title	English	The Agricultural Development Research Project in Northeast Thailand					
	Others						
	Japanese	タイ東北タイ農業開発研究計画					
Country	Thailand	Project Number		Project ID	0181205E0	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	1983/12/20 - 1988/12/19	Period of Phase 2	1988/12/1 - 1993/12/1	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	1994/01 - 1994/12	Period of AC	1999/4/1 - 2000/3/31	
Organization	Partner Country	Department of Agriculture: DOA International Training Center for Agricultural Development: ITCAD					
	Japan	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal							
Project Purpose							
Outputs							
Project Overview	<p>In the beginning of 1980s, the agricultural productivity in Northeast Thailand was lower than in other areas due to environmental conditions such as unstable weathers, unfertile land and lack of irrigation facilities. In the 5th 5-year national plan of Thailand (1982-1986), the Northeast Thailand was one of the development areas with top priority as it had the largest number of designated poverty areas.</p> <p>At the request of the government of the Kingdom of Thailand, the Japan International Cooperation Agency carried out the "Agricultural Development Research Project Phase 1, Phase 2 and Follow-up Assistance in Northeast Thailand" for 11 years from December 1983 to December 1994 with the purpose of improving research activities that would contribute agricultural development in Northeast Thailand. A little over 4 years after the end of the cooperation, the Thai government recently requested Aftercare Cooperation from the Japanese government.</p>						

THA-99-006

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	12	Short-term	36	Counterparts	123
Equipment	310,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	20,300 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	20			Land and Facilities	The research center for agricultural development / satellite test station for agriculture in North-east Thai	
Others				Others	Local Cost 41490thou.B	

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:			

TON-98-001

Project Title	English	The Aquaculture Research and Development Project in the Kingdom of Tonga						
	Others							
	Japanese	トンガ水産増養殖研究開発計画プロジェクト						
Country	Tonga	Project Number		Project ID	1301014P0	Total Cost	000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Fisheries		-	Stock Enhancement and Aquaculture				
Division in Charge	At that Time	Forestry and Fisheries Development Cooperation Department						
	At Present	Rural Development Department						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	1991/10/2	-	1996/10/1	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	1996/10	-	1998/10	Period of AC
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Fisheries						
	Japan	Fisheries Agency						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal	To improve capabilities of Ministry of Fisheries(MOF) for the sustainable development of fisheries with well managed resources.							
Project Purpose	To strengthen capabilities for the aquaculture and resource assessment of MOF.							
Outputs	<p>1) Hatching facility management: Various conditions for seedling production are clarified and a production plan is developed. A system for smooth crisis management is established.</p> <p>2) Propagation of Tridacna Clams: Application of breeds and stable seedling production become possible. Fry release projects are more widespread and diversified.</p> <p>3) Release and management of spawns of great green turban and commercial trochus: Seedling production technologies suitable for Tonga are developed and stable production becomes possible. Technologies for large-scale seedling production and release are developed for early formation of a staff organization. Post-release tracking and reproduction check also become possible.</p>							
Project Overview	<p>The Kingdom of Tonga traditionally depends heavily on the marine fisheries resources for the food supply to the people. Fisheries of the Kingdom can be classified into three categories, namely small-scale inshore fisheries conducted in and around the coral reefs, subsistence fisheries conducted on the reef flats and export-oriented modern fisheries operated in the Exclusive Economic Zone(EEZ) as wide as 700,000 . The small-scale inshore fisheries which include diving fishery, net fishery, fish fence fishery and hook and line fishery are most important in connection with the food supply to the people. The pressure on marine resources by the inshore fisheries has been increased by the recent advance of market economy and improvements in fishing gear. As a result, resources such as mullet, giant clam and sea cucumber have shown signs of decline and lobster has shown reductions in average size. As fish resources around coral reefs and shellfish resources on the reef flats are vulnerable to the intensification of fishing pressure, proper fisheries management measures including aquaculture should be taken for the sustainable development of the Tongan fisheries.</p> <p>In 1978, the Mariculture Center was established by Japan's grant aid to promote the research and development of aquaculture in Tonga. The Center was severely damaged, however, by a cyclone in 1982 and its research activities were hindered. The Sixth Five-Year Development Plan 1991-1996 stressed the importance of aquaculture development and strengthening of scientific and technical support of Ministry of Fisheries(MOF) for the fisheries development. The Tongan government requested the Japanese government to implement a technical cooperation project in the fields of aquaculture and fisheries management. The request included three fields, namely 1) Finfish Culture(pen culture of finfish), 2) Shellfish Culture(seed production and stock enhancement of shellfishes), and 3) Resource Survey and Management(survey and management of inshore fisheries resources).</p>							

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	10	Short-term	12	Counterparts	14
Equipment	103,222 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	55,814 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received					Land and Facilities	
Others					Others	Local Cost 302,383T\$

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>1) Mullet culture technologies are expected to be mostly established before the end of the cooperation. Activities to establish and transfer culture technologies were carried out for large-scale mullet, which is relatively abundant, instead of mullet, whose spawning period is short. However, for the following reasons, switch to simple pen culture should be promoted to reduce culture cost and economic evaluation should be conducted during the remaining cooperation period so that the Tongan parties can spread the technologies among local fishermen.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It takes almost 2 years for large-scale mullet to grow to the marketable size. 2. The domestic market price of large-scale mullet may not be high enough to cover the costs for feeds and facility construction. <p>Moreover, it seems necessary to ask the MOF of Tonga for further understanding about the followings as well as the project activities.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. As large-scale mullet cultivation will contribute to the recovery of decreasing marine resources, the government should show that it promotes large-scale mullet culture as part of its resource management by creating a subsidy system for purchase of feeds and facility construction by large-scale mullet producers. 2. Season and areas closed to fishing should be set during the spawning period as a measure to recover the mullet stock so that mullet culture can be implemented in the future. 3. Fishing control during the spawning period should be enforced more appropriately. <p>2) As most of the South Pacific island countries are small countries where financial bureaus and economic foundation are not well developed, it is not always appropriate to conduct a similar project in each country in terms of effectiveness of cooperation. It is more desirable to create a wide-area cooperation project in the future through third-country training or in cooperation with international organizations of the region that are jointly run by multiple countries of the region, such as the University of the South Pacific (USP) and the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC).</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Fisheries Division, Ministry of Agriculture & Food, Forests and Fisheries.	Umbrella Organization	Ministry of Agriculture & Food, Forests and Fisheries.	
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Current Situation:			
	Issues:			

TTO-06-001

Project Title	English	The Project For Promotion Of Sustainable Marine Fisheries Resource Utilisation In The Republic Of Trinidad And Tobago						
	Others							
	Japanese	持続的水産資源利用促進計画プロジェクト						
Country	Trinidad and Tobago	Project Number		Project ID	26310030	Total Cost	716,000 000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Fisheries			-	Fisheries			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Rural Development Department						
	At Present	Rural Development Department						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2001/9/1	-	2006/9/1	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Marine Resources, Fisheries Division of Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Marine Resources, Carribean Fisheries Training and Development Institute						
	Japan	Fisheries Agency, Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, Kagoshima University, Hokkaido University						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations	The Regional Fisheries Training Project							
Overall Goal	Fishing activities for sustainable utilisation of fisheries resources practiced by fisher folks in Trinidad and Tobago							
Project Purpose	Fisheries extension and training activities for sustainable utilization of fisheries resources are to be practiced by the mutual cooperation among Fisheries Division, CFTDI and Department of Marine Resource and Fisheries, THA.							
Outputs	<p>(1) Resources management capabilities of Fisheries Division and Department of Marine Resources and Fisheries, THA are enhanced</p> <p>(2) Technical capabilities of CFTDI in capture fishery technology and fishing gear development, seafood technology and marketing and marine engineering are enhanced.</p> <p>(3) Fisheries extension capabilities within the Fisheries Division and Department of Marine Resource and Fisheries, THA are enhanced.</p>							
Project Overview	<p>The economy of Trinidad and Tobago is dominated mainly the oil and petrochemical industries. The GORTT is continuing to pursue a policy of diversification of the economy with a view to mitigate the adverse impact of possible deterioration in oil and natural gas prices as well as the creation of enhanced sustainable employment outside of the energy sector. The policy objectives include strengthening measures to lower unemployment and to reduce the poverty level throughout the nation</p>							

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	6	Short-term	16	Counterparts	23
Equipment	94,800 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	171,500 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	69,300 (000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	13			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) Capture Fishery Technology and Fishing Gear Development The Fisheries Legislation and Regulations are currently being revised. Consequent upon this revision, it is recommended that the Fisheries Division may wish to consider the development of a research plan for a year-round fishery trial for set net. It is necessary to further investigate the appropriateness of the designed size of set nets considering the material cost and operational ease for the fisher folk.</p> <p>(2) It is necessary to further investigate the appropriateness of the design and size of set nets considering the material cost and operational ease for the fisher folk. It is also recommended that extension activities for fish processors and fisher folks in Trinidad and Tobago is continued.</p> <p>(3) Fisheries Extension The Local Fisheries Extension Work Garden ciliated effective communication between fisher folks and DMRP, THA, It is recommended that the Belle Garden case be used as a model for other communities towards strengthening fisheries extension activities.</p> <p>(4) Marine Fisheries Resource Management Technology transfer to the C/Ps has been undertaken satisfactorily. It is important for them to apply every developing new resource analysis methodologies to assess the fisheries resources. It is suggested that the document entitled "Recommendations on Fisheries Resources Management" produced during the Project be considered when the GORTT is preparing a fisheries resource amend legislation.</p> <p>(5) Collaboration Among three Organizations Collaboration among the Fisheries Division, the DMRF, (THA) and the CFTDI was strengthened through the Project activities. Continued collaboration among these organizations is important To efficiently realize the Overall Goal. Such collaboration should include scheduling and Budgeting for sharing of local expertise among the organizations.</p> <p>(6) Utilization of the Counterparts Through the Project activities the Counterparts have attained a high level of technical expertise. It is recommended that such expertise may be used to achieve the sustainable management and utilization of fisheries resources in any region cooperation initiative.</p>	

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

TUN-03-001

Project Title	English	The Project For Strengthening Of Reproductive Health Education						
	Others							
	Japanese	リプロダクティブヘルス教育強化						
Country	Tunisia	Project Number		Project ID	47510140	Total Cost	165,000 000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Health			- Other Health Issues				
Division in Charge	At that Time	Social Development Cooperation Department						
	At Present	Economic Infrastructure Department						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	1999/9/1	-	2004/9/1	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Office National de la Famille et de la Population						
	Japan	Osaka University, Japanese Organization for International Cooperation in Family Planning, Tokyo Metropolitan Government, Audio Visual Activities Commission						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations	Training Program in Third Countries Grant Aid for Grass-Roots Groups Senior Volunteers							
Overall Goal	The status in sexual and reproductive health of youth and adolescents is improved.							
Project Purpose	The institutional capacity of ONFP in IEC in the area of sexual and reproductive health of youth and the adolescents is strengthened.							
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ability of analysis is improved. 2. Function of Bardo printing center and the Audio Visual Center is improved. 3. Appropriately developed materials are produced and delivered. 4. Availability of qualified staff is assured. 5. Activities of the YRH promotion are implemented through collaboration between ONFP regional centers and NGO's 6. A system of monitoring and evaluation on IEC activities established. 							
Project Overview	<p>The Republic of Tunisia (hereinafter referred to as Tunisia) has carried out family planning since 1966, and initially its purpose was to control the population growth. Afterward, the main stream of family planning shifted from the population policy to the maternal and child health, and the family health. Through the adoption of "Cairo International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD)" in 1994, Youth's Reproductive Health was advocated as an important issue in "the Ninth Socio-economic Development Plan for Five Years (1997-2001)". On the other hand, Japanese International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as JICA) implemented a technical co-operation named "the Project for the Promotion of Family Planning Education" during 1993-1999. The Project outputs included production of teaching material (video and printing equipment) in the Audio Visual Center at "Office national de la Famille et de la Population" (hereinafter referred to as ONFP) headquarters, the baseline survey and the IEC promotion activities. After this first project, for the purpose of support to youth's reproductive health (hereinafter referred to as YRH), a new project "the Project for Strengthening of Education in the Field of Reproductive Health," which aimed strengthening reproductive health education through improvement of comprehensive capacities in planning, producing and providing educational teaching materials, was requested to the Government of Japan.</p>							

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	8	Short-term	20	Counterparts	33
Equipment	125,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	40,000 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	12			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) Monitoring System It is important to establish the monitoring system in order to improve the quality of IEC services. The monitoring system on qualitative effects by EC activities has been established since spring of 2004. The efforts of improving the system have to be continued and results of monitoring should be utilized to appeal them internationally.</p> <p>(2) South-South Cooperation In order to utilize the fruits of the Project, both sides agreed. as the next step, to recommend the promotion of South-South cooperation as follows: -To conduct a Third Country Training course on YRH for the Francophone African countries -To dispatch Tunisian expert (s) to Niger The modalities for implementing both activities will be further discussed between officials from ONFP and JICA Tunisia Office.</p> <p>(3) Information and advocacy conference The ONFP will organize in collaboration with JICA Office in Tunis, an information and advocacy conference before the end of die project in order to present the experience and the results of the cooperation Project between ONFP and JICA (Youth and SRH Representatives from GOs, NGOs donors agencies and African and Arab countries will be invited to participate.</p> <p>(4) Production and diffusion of a document The ONFP will produce and disseminate during the above mentioned conference a detailed document on the successful cooperation with JICA aiming at its extension for the benefit of southern countries.</p>	

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

TUN-04-001

Project Title	English	The Project for Strengthening Reproductive Health Education					
	Others						
	Japanese	チュニジア共和国リプロダクティブ・ヘルス教育強化プロジェクト					
Country	Tunisia	Project Number		Project ID	4751014E1	Total Cost	165,000 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Health			-	Health/Medicine unspecified		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Human Development Department					
	At Present	Human Development Department					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	1999/9/15 - 2004/9/14	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Office National de la Famille et de la Population (ONFP)					
	Japan	Tokyo Metropolitan Government, Osaka University, Japanese Organization for International Cooperation in Family Planning , Audio Visual Activities Commission(AVACO)					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Status of YRH is improved.						
Project Purpose	The institutional capacity of ONFP in IEC in the area of sexual and reproductive health of the youth and the adolescents is strengthened.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Ability of analysis is improved 2) Appropriately developed materials are produced and delivered. 3) Activities of the YRH promotion are implementing though collaboration between ONFP branches and NGOs. 4) A system of monitoring and evaluation on IEC activities established. 						
Project Overview	<p>The Republic of Tunisia has carried out family planning since 1966, and initially its purpose was to control the population growth. Afterward, the main stream of family planning shifted from the population policy to the maternal and child health, and the family health. Through the adoption of "Cairo International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD)" in 1994, Youth's Reproductive Health was advocated as an important issue in "the Ninth Socio-economic Development Plan for Five Years (1997-2001)".</p> <p>On the other hand, Japanese International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as JICA) implemented a technical co-operation named "the Project for the Promotion of Family Planning Education" during 1993-1999. The Project outputs included production of teaching material (video and printing equipment) in the Audio Visual Center at " Office national de la Famille et de la Population" (hereinafter referred to as ONFP) headquarters, the baseline survey and the IEC promotion activities. After this first project, for the purpose of support to youth's reproductive health (hereinafter referred to as YRH), a new project "the Project for Strengthening of education in the Field of Reproductive Health" which aimed strengthening reproductive health education through improvement of comprehensive capacities in planning, producing, and providing educational teaching materials, was requested to the Government of Japan.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	8	Short-term	20	Counterparts	33
Equipment	125,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	40,000 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	12			Land and Facilities	Project Offices	
Others				Others	Local Cost: Equipment and maintenance cost for a print shop	

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

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>1) The SRH/YRH Tree Illustration of “The RH/YRH Tree” contributed to sharing concept of RH/YRH, which was essential both in formulating YRH strategy and in implementing the Project. Since “The RH/YRH Tree” can be universal model as showing clear image of RH/YRH, it is also effectively applicable for other similar project on RH or YRH in developing countries.</p> <p>2) Enter-Educate Program Combination package of training materials and training strategy, oriented for Enter-Educate Program, is effective methodology to lead behavior change.</p> <p>(Ex-post Evaluation) - The Japanese model is a lessons-generator in a number of issues. Through the project, the following lessons were learnt: - Ability of analysis is improved: Aiming at the identification of youth needs, collecting and analyzing data on SRH centers as well as using available sociobehavioral studies are focused on. - Production of appropriate assistance: the setting up of a special committee and the technical training for the elaboration and the production of these educational tools are an achievement in the strategy of ONFP. - Combination package of training materials and training strategy, oriented for Inter-Education Program, is an effective methodology to induce a behavior change.</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:			

TUN-05-001

Project Title	English	Project For The Establishment Of The Vocational Training Center For The Electric And Electronics Industry					
	Others						
	Japanese	電気電子技術者養成計画					
Country	Tunisia	Project Number		Project ID	4751029	Total Cost	723,924 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Education		-	Technical 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	2001/2/1 - 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 Vocational Training and Employment, Tunisian Vocational Training Agency					
	Japan	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, Employment and Human Resource Development Organization of Japan					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	The quality of technicians in electric and electronics sectors is improved.						
Project Purpose	The newly established CSFIEE is developed to turn out competent technicians in the industry.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Relevant training courses in electric and electronics sector is established. 2. Instructors will be able to implement the training courses effectively. 3. The administration and management system of CSFIEE is established for the sustainable implementation of the training courses. 4. Equipment is used and maintained effectively. 						
Project Overview	<p>Having signed the Partnership Agreement with European Union (EU) in 1995, the Government of Tunisia has committed to liberalize its trade with EU in 12 years starting from 1996 that necessitates Tunisia to enhance its international competitiveness in increasing competent human resources engaged in the competitive industry. The 10th National Development Plan (2002-2006) addresses the increase in job opportunities and enterprise competitiveness as the first issue to challenge and places a priority in vocational training. Meanwhile, the JICA's Country-specific Program for Tunisia lists up the assistance for enhancement of the international competitiveness as one of the priority issues.</p> <p>The Japanese Government dispatched the following study teams to investigate the feasibility of project proposal to determine the focus areas. A series of studies were conducted for the Project as follows;</p> <p>Project Formulation Study: February 23 - March 7, 1998 Preliminary Study: October 31 - November 13, 1999 Short-term Study: February 19 - March 12, 2000 Implementation Study: November 22 - December 31, 2000</p> <p>As a result of the above studies, both Tunisian and Japanese sides agreed to implement the Project of vocational training at CSFIEE in the field of electric and electronics, signing the RTD on December 1, 2000 during the Implementation Study. The 5-year cooperation of the Project started on February 1 2001. During the course of implementation of the Project, Project Consultation Study was conducted from February 18 to 28, 2003. The study monitored the progress of the Project and made recommendations for facilitating the progress of the Project. The Mid-term Evaluation was conducted for reviewing the progress of the Project from January 12 to January 23, 2004. Both sides agreed on revising PDM so that it could reflect the then prevailing conditions in Tunisia and the actual activities of the Project at that time.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	10	Short-term	17	Counterparts	41
Equipment	294,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received					Land and Facilities	
Others					Others	

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

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1)Promotion of the ratio of graduation The first generation satisfies the target with the graduation rate of 8.5 %, while the 2nd and 3rd generations need stronger support by CSFIEE for satisfying the target.</p> <p>(2)Assignment of necessary staff Assignment of 4 instructors as well as 1 administrative staff has been in delay for most of the Project period. The lack of these personnel causes delays in implementation of the technical transfer and negative impact on keeping the level of training quality. It is necessary that these personnel should be appointed by the end of this year.</p> <p>(3)Preparation for the Introduction of the Expansion Plan and the Alternated Training System For the two Plans, it is recommended that the Tunisian side undertakes what was agreed by both Japanese and Tunisian sides in the Joint Coordinating Committee held in November 2004 assuring the sustainability 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:			

TUN-97-001

Project Title	English	Project For The Promotion Of Family Planning Education						
	Others							
	Japanese	人口教育促進						
Country	Tunisia	Project Number		Project ID		Total Cost	000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Health			-	Other Health Issues			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Medical Cooperation Department						
	At Present	Human Development Department						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	1993/8/1	-	1993/7/1	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country							
	Japan	Tokyo International University, Institute for International Cooperation, Okinawa International Center						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal								
Project Purpose	To strengthen the IEC (Information, Education Communication) activities on the family planning and also to improve the communication skills of people who have involved in the activities.							
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Printed materials on reproductive health for the IEC activities will be developed. 2. The printed materials will be distributed and utilized in the model areas. 3. Monitoring system for IEC activities in the model area will be strengthened. 4. The idea of reproductive health in disseminating 							
Project Overview	<p>In Tunisia, the population growth rate reduced to 2 percent in 1989, however, population issues of family planning is still serious including the large gap between urban and rural areas. The Government of Tunisia placed this task as a priority issue to promote national development in the Eight plan (1992-1996). Hence, the Government of Tunisia requested the Government of Japan for a project-type technical cooperation mainly in the fields of IEC (Information, Education, Communication) activities.</p>							

TUN-97-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts		Long-term	Short-term	Counterparts	19	
Equipment	170,000	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =	JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost		(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =	JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received				Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation (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:			

TUR-02-001

Project Title	English	The Infectious Diseases Control Project In The Republic Of Turkey					
	Others						
	Japanese	感染症対策					
Country	Turkey	Project Number		Project ID	445102700	Total Cost	000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Health			- Other Health Issues			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Medical Cooperation Department					
	At Present	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	Refik Saydam Hygiene Center, Ministry of Health					
	Japan	Biomedical Science Association, National Institute of Infectious Diseases, and more					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	EPI related infectious diseases are controlled						
Project Purpose	A laboratory supported epidemiological surveillance system is established						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Laboratory techniques on EPI related infectious diseases are strengthened. 2) Management and technical skill for epidemiological surveillance on DPT, polio, measles, and hepatitis B are acquired. 3) Technical collaboration between RSHCP and Primary Health Care General Directorate is established 4) A serum-bank is established 						
Project Overview	<p>The government of the Republic of Turkey recognized the Expanded Programme on Immunization (hereinafter referred to as "EPI") as the most efficient means to promote its Primary Health Care activities and implemented various EPI related projects under the technical guidance of the World Health Organization (hereinafter referred to as "WHO").</p> <p>JICA assisted the implementation of Turkey's EPI policy by supporting the Biological Control and Research Laboratories of the Refik Saydam Hygiene Center Presidency (hereinafter referred to as "RSHCP") from 1993 to 1996 with the project-type technical cooperation scheme.</p> <p>With a success of this cooperation, the government of the Republic of Turkey requested JICA's further cooperation for the purpose of improving epidemiological surveillance and other EPI-related laboratory techniques. With this request, JICA agreed to start a different project-type technical cooperation "Infectious Diseases Control Project" from October 1997.</p>						

TUR-02-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	9	Short-term	26	Counterparts	63
Equipment	268,591 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	22,678 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	20			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted	FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>1) In order to complete the computer system for the infectious agent surveillance further technical guidance should be provided.</p> <p>2) In addition, ELISA methods for serological diagnosis of diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus should also be improved. In order to adequate assistance, it may be necessary to extend the stay of the long-term expert in the field of “epidemiological surveillance on bacteriological infectious diseases until the end of the Project.</p> <p>3) Although the laboratory-based epidemiological surveillance is successfully established during the project period, the system should be maintained by the Turkish side after the Project. In order to do so, this system should be integrated into the National Epidemiological Surveillance System of Infectious Diseases.</p> <p>4) The achievements of this Project should be publicized and reported internationally. This will assure the sustainability of the management of the laboratory-based epidemiological surveillance after the termination of the Project.</p> <p>5) It is necessary to assure the budget to maintain and further develop the laboratory-based epidemiological surveillance system.</p> <p>6) The results of the surveillance should be utilized to improve national immunization program in Turkey.</p>		

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

TUR-04-001

Project Title	English	The Project on Improvement of Maritime Education						
	Others							
	Japanese	トルコ共和国海事教育向上計画						
Country	Turkey	Project Number		Project ID	4451055E0	Total Cost	000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Transportation			-	Water Transport			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Social Development Department						
	At Present	Economic Infrastructure 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	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	ISTANBUL TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY						
	Japan	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, Faculty of Maritime Science, Kobe University						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal	Safe operation of Turkish merchant vessels in world-wide basis is enhanced.							
Project Purpose	ITUMF established educational system to produce educated seafarers and MSTC produces refresher and up-dated seafarers that meet international standards.							
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Education and training in Deck Department of ITUMF is improved in accordance with international standards. 2) Education and training in Engine Department of ITUMF is improved with international standards. 3) Research capacity concerning maritime safety management in ITUMF is enhanced. 4) Refresher and up-dated courses for existing seafarers in MSTC is improved and expanded in accordance with international standards. 							
Project Overview	<p>In Turkey, facing the Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea, maritime trade is a major industry and the total tonnage of Turkish ships has been increasing year by year. On the other hand, in the Canakkale Strait (formerly known as Bosphorus), which is very narrow and considered as one of the world's most dangerous spots for shipping traffic, the number of watercraft accidents is growing as the traffic volume and the average size of ships are increasing. Under these circumstances, as the "Standards of Training, Certification & Watchkeeping for Seafarers" (STCW Convention) was amended in 1995, the training requirements stipulated in the convention have to be met by 2002. The countries that have ratified the convention are required to have modern ship equipments and technologies and a framework for maritime training to ensure safety. Under these circumstances, the Turkish government requested the Japanese government to provide project-type technical cooperation to the Istanbul Technical University, Maritime Faculty (ITUMF), which nurtures officer-class seafarers, and the Maritime Safety Training Center (CTC (MSTC), located at the ITUMF), which provides reeducation to experienced seafarers. In 1998 the Japanese government sent a preparatory survey team in April and short-term experts in October and December. In December 1999 an implementation study team was sent, and on April 1, 2000 technical cooperation was started.</p>							

TUR-04-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	11	Short-term	19	Counterparts	33
Equipment	470,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) 630,000 (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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TUR-04-001

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:			

TUR-04-002

Project Title	English	Fish Culture Development in the Black Sea of the Republic of Turkey					
	Others						
	Japanese	トルコ黒海水域増養殖開発計画					
Country	Turkey	Project Number	0604263	Project ID	4451048E0	Total Cost	000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Fisheries			Stock Enhancement and Aquaculture			
Division in Charge	At that Time						
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	-	Period of Phase 2	-		Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	2002/04	-	2004/10	Period of AC
Organization	Partner Country	General Directorate of Agriculture Production and Development Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs Republic of Turkey					
	Japan	JICA					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	(FU) Fish culture technology developed through the Project Activities is put to practice and its effectiveness is verified.						
Project Purpose	(FU) Seed production and rearing techniques of flatfish species are developed.						
Outputs	(FU) 1) Spawning techniques of hatchery-bred broodstock are developed. 2) Rearing techniques of larvae/juveniles are developed.						
Project Overview	As a result of the terminal evaluation (of January 2002) of the Fish Culture Development in the Black Sea of the Republic of Turkey, which was carried out from 1997 to 2002, “establishment of egg collection from parent fishes” and “stabilization of the survival rate of larvae and juveniles” were identified as pending issues. For these issues, it was decided that follow-up cooperation would be provided for 2.5 years from April 2002.						

TUR-04-002

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

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

<p>Recommendation and Lessons Learned</p>	<p>(Follow-up) (1) Keeping consistency with the recipient country's policy is important to acquire enough budgets and human resources from the implementing organizations of the country. It is also very important to build mutual trust and understanding through training in Japan for the staff of the implementing organizations. (2) For the smooth operation of a project, it is important to appoint a full-time engineer who will manage facilities and equipments for the project. (3) Especially when carrying out a culture project where living things are put under control in an artificial environment, it is important to be aware that fish disease is unavoidable and to provide reasonable input into this field by setting a component of cooperation in the initial stage.</p>
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Study on Present Status of Implemented			Study Conducted (FY)	
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Central Fisheries Research Institute	Umbrella Organization	DG Agricultural Research	
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Expanded / Active	Active / Good		Used for Intended Purpose
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Not Much Achieved	No Issue		Good
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation: (FY2009 Survey) Seeding production technology has been fully established through the project and the counter-partner is working actively. As an output of the project, the self-sustaining development level seems high. The counter-partner agency has great potential to achieve the overall goal considering its system and technology building.</p>			
	<p>Issues: (FY2009 Survey) On the other hand, the overall goal aims to diffuse and utilize the technology, including private markets, by utilizing seeding production technology and achieving market circulation of Tarbot. Although there were private investors who were interested in the seeding production technology, a lot of them had concerns about the high risk of getting involved in the expensive fish while the price of seafood was falling due to the global economic crisis. Therefore, enough investors have not been found. Being affected by external conditions, the level of achievement is unsatisfied simply compared to the overall goal.</p>			

TUR-05-001

Project Title	English	The Project On Establishment Of Industrial Automation Technologies Departments In Anatolian Technical High Schools					
	Others						
	Japanese	自動制御技術教育改善計画					
Country	Turkey	Project Number	604269	Project ID	4451061	Total Cost	956,460 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Education			-	Technical 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	2001/4/1 - 2006/4/1	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Technical and Vocational Education General Directorate, Ministry of National Education					
	Japan	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, National Association of Principals of Technical Senior High Schools, Gunma Prefecture, Shizuoka Prefecture, Chiba Prefecture, Miyazaki Prefecture					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations	THE Istanbul-Tuzla Vocational and Technical High School Project						
Overall Goal	To introduce a new educational system for industrial automation technology for other Anatolian Technical High Schools.						
Project Purpose	To establish a new educational system as an extension model in the Izmir and Konya Anatolian Technical High Schools in order to train mid-level technicians that will meet the requirements of industries utilizing automation technology.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Development of an innovative curriculum. 2. Development of suitable learning materials 3. Development of suitable teaching materials. 4. Establishment of a training system for teachers (including teaching methods) and improvement of teachers' capabilities. 5. Introduction of suitable equipment to meet the requirements of industry. 6. Proper operation and maintenance of the equipment mentioned above. 7. Outputs 1.- 6. above are disseminated to the public, other schools and industries via the Internet. 8. Establishment of a system for finding the needs of industry, and dissemination of the new educational system. 						
Project Overview	<p>In the Republic of Turkey, recent rapid expansion of the industries has resulted in the lack of good skilled mid-level engineers especially in the field of Industrial Automation Technologies. In response to this situation, the Government of Turkey decided to establish departments of Industrial Automation Technologies in Anatolian Technical High Schools and requested the Government of Japan for technical cooperation.</p> <p>As a result of the series of discussions, the Project on Establishment of Industrial Automation Technologies Departments in Anatolian Technical High School in Turkey (hereinafter referred to as 'the Project') was initiated in April 2001 in Izmir Mazhar Zorlu Anatolian Technical High School (hereinafter referred to as 'Izmir ATH') and Konya Adil Karaagac Anatolian Technical High School (hereinafter referred to as 'Konya ATH') as duration of 5 years based on the Record of Discussion signed on October 12, 2000. In the Project, Japanese Experts and Turkish Counterparts developed together the new educational system which aims integration of theory and practice.</p>						

TUR-05-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	10	Short-term	15	Counterparts	22
Equipment	302,945 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	283 (000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	36			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>1) Revision of curriculum and textbook Both sides agreed to maintain existing curriculum for the time being. With technical innovation of the industries, textbook should be revised whenever necessary.</p> <p>2) Japanese short-term expert for follow-up In order to improve some parts of developed textbook and to make necessary technical transfer, MONE requested the continuous cooperation for the existing Project. The Evaluation team suggested dispatch of short-term experts to follow up in appropriate timing when the Turkish educational term of 2005/2006 is over.</p> <p>3) Information sharing To ensure the future dissemination, all the information on teaching skills, know-how, teaching materials, and technical transfer from Japanese experts at Izmir ATH should be shared with the other 20 schools.</p> <p>4) Maintenance of the equipment MONE will allocate necessary maintenance cost for the provided equipment. Both schools will take necessary measures for proper management of the equipment.</p> <p>5) On-the-job training of trainees In order not to cause negative influence on the activities of current project, Turkish side will make necessary measures during on-the-job training of instructors of 10 schools for the expansion plan.</p> <p>6) Strengthening relation with the industries In order to strengthen relation with the industries, both schools should take necessary measures to support job placement such as extension seminars, needs assessment, career guidance seminar or necessary consultation for the new graduates which are expected in coming June.</p> <p>7) Personnel assignment MONE should retain existing counterparts of the Projects for both schools so that the impact and sustainability of the project will remain.</p>	

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

TUR-05-002

Project Title	English	Project On Energy Conservation In The Republic Of Turkey					
	Others						
	Japanese	省エネルギープロジェクト					
Country	Turkey	Project Number		Project ID	4451059	Total Cost	670,000 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Natural 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	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	Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources, General Directorate of Electrical Power Resources Survey & Development Administration, National Energy Conservation Center					
	Japan	Policy Planning Division, Energy Conservation and Renewable Energy Department, Agency for Natural Resources and Energy, Energy Conservation Center, Japan					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	By implementing a promotion for the rational use of energy, energy efficiency in the whole country is increased						
Project Purpose	The function of EIE/NECC is strengthened in the training, audit, policy-making an promotion activities.						
Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0) EIE/NECC's administration and management structure are developed for implementing energy conservation activities, 1) C/Ps are able to operate and maintain the training facilities and measuring equipment 2) C/Ps acquire the knowledge and skills necessary for developing energy manager training. 3) Contents of energy manager training course is developed in both theoretical and practical parts. 4) C/Ps develop energy audit and consultation in industrial factories. 5) Information supply, publicity and policy recommendation. 						
Project Overview	<p>The Government of the Republic of Turkey heavily depends upon imports for its energy. Hence, it has been eagerly promoting energy conservation since the oil crisis. However, the self-supply rate of energy was less than 50% in 1997. The rate has been yearly "declining along with a rapid increase in energy consumption (20% in the last five years).</p> <p>The National Energy Conservation Center (EIE/NECC) has been promoting energy conservation primarily for more than 600 companies with large-scale plants by offering training courses for energy manager. However, there was not enough training facilities to achieve significant outcomes.</p> <p>The Turkish Government stipulated the "Energy Efficiency Regulation for Industrial Establishments" in 1995. It legally mandates major plant enterprises to join management courses for energy conservation. Thus, it is an urgent issue for EIE/NECC to train personnel as energy manager. Under such circumstances, the Turkish Government requested the Japanese Government to provide project-type technical cooperation for organizing a training course for practical energy managers to improve the current conditions as quickly as possible.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	5	Short-term	25	Counterparts	31
Equipment	207,598 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	32,287 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) 2,175 (000JPY)
Trainees Received	19			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>The Team recommends- EIE/NECC to define the future policy directions for energy conservation in Turkey. EIE/NECC should play a role of facilitator for promoting energy conservation by providing support to the private sector initiatives through disseminating technology and providing incentives. Specific issues are described in the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of Energy Conservation Measures Through Investments and Renewals of Production Lines The current technology transfer has promoted mainly "no cost and low cost" options of energy conservation technologies. The next step of promoting energy conservation is to introduce process and equipment of more energy efficiency, which may require further investment. Provision of Incentives for Energy Conservation A set of policy measures to provide incentives for promoting energy conservation is necessary. The Energy Efficiency Law is under preparation for enactment in 2005 to promote rational use of energy in Turkey. In order to step forwards the quick and efficient promotion of energy conservation, it is recommended to prepare regulations and incentives by the clear policy, such as taxation system and financial assistance system. Maintaining the Acquired Capacity of EIE/NECC The acquired capacity of EIE/NECC, such as energy audit, training and promotion of energy conservation, is an important asset to promote further the energy conservation. It is necessary to maintain the capacity through continuing the activities. Also, the capacity to conduct energy audit should be enhanced until the private sectors become main actors of implementing the energy audit as a business: EIE/NECC needs to recruit personnel and maintain the capacity acquired through the Project, because the proposed law will require increasing the number of industry establishments with Energy Managers. At the same time, the capacity development should be continued inside the EIE/NECC through information sharing among C/Ps and in-house trainings. Maintaining the Training Units It is the minimum requirement to maintain the training unit in a good' condition, with proper management practices, such as securing the budget for spare parts, consumables and repairs. Energy Conservation Promotion to Small and Medium Sized Enterprises (SMEs). In order to promote energy conservation to SMEs, it is recommended that the on-going move for seeking possible collaborations with KOSGEB be continued. According to the experience of Japan, energy conservation at SMEs needs supports on providing technical capacities and access to financial resources to implement the measures. Another long-term strategy for promoting energy conservation down to SMEs may be pursued by lowering incrementally the current requirements of TOE. Diversification of Training Programs EIE/NECC needs to establish more diverse training courses to promote energy conservation. The Project has found that EIE/NECC should establish some single subject training courses, such as furnaces, refrigerating systems, rotating machines and other special courses according to the training needs of industries. International Training It is recommended to continue international trainings on energy conservation, because these trainings provide EIE/NECC leadership and credentials to neighboring countries in the region in terms of energy conservation and global environmental issues. Energy Efficiency Modeling Study It is recommended to further develop the capacity of energy efficiency modeling including economic analysis to forecast national energy efficiency projections and to strategize investment policies. The new law will assign such tasks to EIE/NECC. 	

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

TUR-05-003

Project Title	English	Geologic Remote Sensing Project						
	Others							
	Japanese	地質リモートセンシングセンタープロジェクト						
Country	Turkey	Project Number	604271	Project ID	4451062	Total Cost	430,000 000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Natural Resources and Energy			Mining				
Division in Charge	At that Time	Economic Development Department						
	At Present	Industrial Development Department						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2002/8/1	-	2006/8/1	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	2006/08	-	2007/03	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-
Organization	Partner Country	Geological Research Department, General Directorate of Mineral Research and Exploration						
	Japan	Mineral and Natural Resources Division, Natural Resources and Fuel Department, Agency for Natural Resources and Energy						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal	MTA/Remote Sensing Center (RSC) plays the central roles in providing advanced remote sensing services in Turkey and neighboring countries							
Project Purpose	MTA/RSC is able to utilize the advanced remotely sensed data such as ASTER and/or PALSAR data for geological analysis aiming at mineral resources exploration, natural disaster prevention and environmental conservation studies							
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The project operation unit (RSC) is established. 2. Equipment and advanced satellite data necessary for utilizing satellite data are operated and maintained properly. 3. Image processing of ASTER data for mineral resources exploration can be carried out by the Counterpart (C/P) personnel. 4. Case studies for mineral resources exploration utilizing ASTER data are accumulated. 5. Spatial analyses with GIS are carried out by the C/P personnel. 6. C/P personnel can provide reliable products of SAR and ASTER data for improved hazard analysis by the staffs of relevant section of MTA and other related organizations. 7. C/P personnel can provide reliable products of advanced remotely sensed data for improved environmental analysis by the staffs of relevant section of the MTA and other governmental offices. 8. MTA/RSC can provide necessary technical support to implement training courses. 							
Project Overview	<p>The geologic environment of the Turkey shows the potentiality for the existence of various mineral resources, The General Directorate of Mineral Research and Exploration has taken the lead in the mineral resource exploration in the country. The development of outcrop deposits that leave traces on the earth has been almost completed and exploration of concealed deposits is being pursued. In 1975, the MTA established the remote sensing division to deal with the requirement for the concealed-deposits exploration based on regional geomorphologic and geological information, and they have promoted the introduction of the technology independently. However, the existing technology and equipment are not sufficient for the efficient data processing and analysis utilized for the concealed-deposit explorations, and those obstruct the long- and short-term exploration activities for obtaining the resources.</p> <p>In addition, there is tendency to apply the remote sensing to the active-fault survey and monitoring of ground surface movement in the world. In the MTA, the upgrading the analyzing technology in these fields becomes the assignment.</p> <p>With these points as background, the Turkish Government requested the technical cooperation aiming at the progress of mineral resources exploration, national disaster protection and environmental prevention studies by introducing the advanced remote sensing technology to Japanese Government. In response to the request, this Project has been implemented in August 2002.</p>							

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	5	Short-term	14	Counterparts	8
Equipment	89,250 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	8			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) The enhancement of cooperation among other Ministries To reflect the products of RSC for policy decision-making in the field of the environmental conservation and disaster prevention, the cooperation with the organization, of other Ministries is important. However among the staff, especially engineers of Ministries, the cooperation on utilization of advanced remote sensing data is discussed, on personal basis in most cases. In order to actualize the join project, positive cooperation among the executives of Ministries and establishment of cross-sectional systems such as task force are desired.</p> <p>(2) Enhancement of Training System At present, the arrangement for TCTP in 2006 has been carried out; C/Ps have prepared-for the Training held in May, from November. Due to the arrangement, flexibility of the Project activities has been decrease. While, the trainings at RSC are important for the technological upgrade of C/Ps and for the dissemination of advanced remote sensing technology. Therefore the studies on the establishment of organization for training management, preparation of training course models and so on that decrease the C/Ps burden on the preparation are required.</p> <p>(3) Technological enhancement The progress of advanced remote sensing technology is rapid and the duration of data acquisition of the sensor is limited because of its life. For the everlasting technological acquisition, the study on assuring the financial sources sufficient for the enhancement of cooperation with related foreign organizations, sending RSC staff to the international seminars and conferences for long-term are desired. In addition, MTA should keep RSC equipment and software updated to follow advanced technology on remote sensing.</p> <p>(4) The contribution of international cooperation Depending on the advanced technology and experience of international cooperation so far attained by the project, MTA can provide international service and assistance for problem solving in the field of mineral exploration and natural hazard prevention to other countries.</p>	

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

TUR-06-001

Project Title	English	Technical Development Of Sustainable Seed Production For Black Sea Turbot					
	Others						
	Japanese	黒海カレイ持続的種苗生産技術開発プロジェクト					
Country	Turkey	Project Number	604280	Project ID	4455017	Total Cost	65,021 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Fisheries			Stock Enhancement and Aquaculture			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Rural Development Department					
	At Present	Rural Development Department					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2004/11/1 - 2007/1/1	Period of Phase 2	-		Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-		Period of AC	-
Organization	Partner Country	Central Fisheries Research Institute, General Directorate of Agricultural Production and Development, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs					
	Japan	Japan International Cooperation Agency					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations	The Study on Stock Assessment Demersal Fish Species The Fish Culture Development Project in the Black Sea						
Overall Goal	Sustainable seed production of Black Sea turbot is developed						
Project Purpose	Quality of produced seeds of Black Sea turbot is improved at CFRI						
Outputs	1) Preventive measures against VHS are developed 2) Countermeasures against dropsy are developed						
Project Overview	<p>In the Republic of Turkey (hereinafter referred to as "Turkey"), "Fish Culture Development Project in the Black Sea" was implemented as a 5 years technical cooperation project from 1997 at the Trabzon Central Fisheries Research Institute (hereinafter referred to as "CFRI"). Subsequently, its follow-up project was implemented for a period of 2 years and 6 months until October 2004. The Project Purpose of the follow-up was "Seed Production and rearing techniques of flatfish species are developed". The project Purpose was achieved at a high level in the fiscal year, from 2002 to 2003. In other words, the goals of the project were well on the way to successful achievement. However, in the last fiscal year of the follow-up, namely 2004, dropsy, which had been a deterrent factor for stable seed production from the beginning of the project proper, attacked all seeds in their productive stage. In addition, a fish disease caused by the VHS virus spread from the initial stage of seed production. Thus, the Project failed to achieve its goal (achievement indicator, production of 10,000 seeds with a length of 100mm) in the true sense of the term.</p> <p>The government of Turkey sent a new request to the Japanese government to implement a small-scale technical cooperation project with the purpose of establishing a VHS prevention system and measures to control an outbreak of dropsy. The request was adopted and the Turkish government was notified to that effect.</p>						

TUR-06-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	1	Short-term	2	Counterparts	16
Equipment	2,244 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	7,862 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	28,764 (000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received					Land and Facilities	
Others					Others	

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted	FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) A significant number of staffs working at the mentioned project pointed out that there was lack of information sharing among related sections. The similar problems might occur at other projects. Therefore, at the period of starting the new project, information sharing system, such as holding regular meetings and preparing and sharing reports about project progress, within the project should be established in order to prevent lack of communication.</p> <p>(2) Since the scale of mentioned project was too small to prepare PDM/PO, the project was implemented without reviewing detailed achievements of the activities. No matter the scale of the project, PDM or project plan based on PDM should be prepared, and in some cases, TOR of staffs working at the project such as counterparts and experts should be defined.</p>		

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Central Fisheries Research Institute	Umbrella Organization	DG Agricultural Research	
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) Project activities have been proceeding smoothly and the overall goal has been achieved. The counter-partner agency is maintaining the system and continuing its activities. Utilizing this project output, subsequent project (fish culture field) is being implemented at different location.</p>			
	<p>Issues: (FY2009 Survey) Even though it was not mentioned on the PDM and there was no negative impact on the project itself, issue with fish disease countermeasure has caused as a new challenge during the project and it is a risk factor for the future development, including in the subsequent project.</p>			

TUR-08-001

Project Title	English	The Project for Energy Efficiency Improvement of Power Plant					
	Others						
	Japanese	発電所エネルギー効率改善プロジェクト					
Country	Turkey	Project Number		Project ID		Total Cost	250,000 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Natural Resources and Energy			-	Energy Conservation		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Industrial Development Department					
	At Present	Industrial Development Department					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2007/01/14 - 2008/11/30	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Electric Generatin Company (EUAS)					
	Japan	The Chugoku Electric Power Co. Inc.					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	The energy efficiency of model power plant (Orhaneli) is improved.						
Project Purpose	The capacity for energy efficiency improvement at model power plant (Orhaneli) is improved.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) C/Ps (counterparts) develop the skills for diagnosis. (2) C/Ps develop the skills for environmental measure. (3) C/Ps develop the skills for planning of rehabilitation. (4) C/Ps develop the skills for designing of rehabilitation. (5) C/Ps improve the skills for operation and maintenance of power facilities. (6) EUAS (Electric Generation Company) enhances its training system. 						
Project Overview	<p>Turkey exported electricity until 1996, and turned to import electricity after 1997. The most important reason for this change in situation in Turkey was a rapid increase in power consumption, along with an economic growth. Power demand was projected to grow at an annual rate of 10%, pushing up the import dependency ratio in the coming years. Since the energy crisis in the 1970s, the Turkish Government made efforts to improve the energy efficiency of its existing power plants. Under these circumstances, the Electric Generation Company (EUAS) has been playing a central role in increasing its energy efficiency. The long-term national plan for the power system in Turkey, formulated by Turkish Electricity Transmission Company (TEAS), indicates that a hike in energy efficiency of its existing power plants would be one of the key policies for managing power deficiency in the future.</p> <p>The current supply of domestic power in Turkey is 38,820MW, in which EUAS provides 20,905MW, nearly 54% of the total. Rehabilitation (maintenance) of the facilities of power plants that have been in operation for 20 to 25 years in ten locations is considered as an effective approach to improve energy efficiency. At the same time, an efficient use of domestic coals and establishment of environmental regulations that EU requires for its member countries, are the issues to be dealt with. Since EUAS has not accumulated its experiences or knowledge regarding rehabilitation of thermal power plants, it is difficult for them to plan, operate, and supervise rehabilitation of the facilities. It is also pointed out that they lack enough techniques or knowledge for operation and maintenance of the renewed power plants.</p> <p>Against this background, Turkish Government requested Japanese Government to implement a technical cooperation project of capacity building for related employees in planning, conducting, and supervising rehabilitation of the facilities, mainly of coal-fired thermal power plants, and in improving the capacity of operation and maintenance of their power plants.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	Short-term	13	Counterparts	25	
Equipment	(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	training facilities, office space, accomodation	
Others	Local Cost US\$175,000			Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) Establish the indicators to measure the effect of the Project At the start of the Project, it was difficult to set up a numerical target as an indicator for the overall goal. Subsequently, it was decided to use the facility usage ratio as an indicator at the time of the terminal evaluation. In case that it was difficult to fix indicators at the Project planning stage, it might as well select measurable indicators in about 6 months after the Project started. The indicators could measure effectiveness of the Project by comparing the baseline figures with those of the time of monitoring.</p> <p>(2) Significance and effectiveness of the training program in Japan Reflecting the needs at the Project site, a training program in Japan was prepared and implemented in the curriculum. Counterparts participated in the practical training in Japan, and had an opportunity of observing the operations at Japanese power plants, which helped them understand the importance of preventive security measures. These experiences promoted their understanding of systematic maintenance and control systems, that could not have adequately learned at the Project site.</p> <p>(3) Project implementation approach</p> <p>1)Advantages: ① Since a team of experts were dispatched from a same company, swift and efficient contacts for information, coordination, and instructions were available. ② There were no disputes among experts over the approaches to take for solving problems. The usual measures of their company were applied swiftly. ③ Shuttle-type dispatch of experts enabled counterparts to improve their technical capacity in stages. A timely implementation of the training program in Japan also helped them advance their technical skills in stages. ④ Experts prepared written materials (reports, manuals, etc.) efficiently in Japan, for the reason that they worked in a same company.</p> <p>2)Limitations and issues: ① The two-year term of the Project was relatively short for measuring the results of technical transfer activities. Therefore, ex-post monitoring is essential. ② Experts could have chosen to efficiently draft the written materials in Japan, while they concentrated on technical transfer activities on-site. ③ The duration of technical transfer projects tends to be fixed longer to allow experts to identify the needs of the counterparts, and to build confidence among them at a starting point. In this Project, however, being restricted by the Turkey's VISA regulations, experts could not stay in Turkey over a maximum of three months. Despite a limit of two-year term of the Project, and of shuttle-type dispatch of the experts, the Project was operated in a creative, efficient and concentrated manner to attain its purposes. As a result, ownership of the counterparts remained high for the reasons that Turkey was one of the most technically advanced developing countries, and that the shuttle-type dispatch made the counterparts self-reliant.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Elektrik Uretim Anonim Sirketi (Electricity Generation Co.)	Umbrella Organization	Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources	
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	<p>Current Situation: (FY2009 Survey) The superior project goal, which was to improve the efficiency of the model power plant, has reached a reasonable state and has been achieved, and the organizational structure as well as the ability of personnel are sufficient. On the other hand, the experiences gained through the project, such as training, capacity development and transfer of technical skills to other power plants, are not being actively carried out. Since the propagation of the project to other power plants is not stated on the PDM as a superior goal, it most likely will not affect the success or failure of the project, there is space for improvement if we consider the prior assumption that the transfer of knowledge was going to take place.</p>			
	<p>Issues: (FY2009 Survey) No information.</p>			

TUR-99-001

Project Title	English	The Port Hydraulic Research Center Project					
	Others						
	Japanese	トルコ共和国港湾水理研究センタープロジェクト					
Country	Turkey	Project Number		Project ID	4451034P0	Total Cost	000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Transportation			-	Water Transport		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Social Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present	Economic Infrastructure 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	General Directorate of Railways, Harbors and Airports Construction, Ministry of Transport (DLH)					
	Japan	Ministry of Transport					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Technology for rational and economical designs of maritime structures will be further improved in Turkey						
Project Purpose	The Port Hydraulic Research Center will be established to carry out research work in the fields of physical and numerical model experiments and field investigations.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.The Center will be equipped with necessary facilities and equipment. 2.The organization of the Center will be established. 3.The Turkish counterpart personnel will become capable of carrying out field investigations, hydraulic model tests in uni- and multi-directional random waves and numerical simulations. 						
Project Overview	<p>The port infrastructure in Turkey is becoming insufficient while the amount of export-import cargo is growing with the recent economic growth, and it is necessary to build new ports or improve the existing ones. In designing port and coastal structure, although it is indispensable to guarantee the durability of these structures in the marine condition, DLH did not have its own research facilities and utilized university laboratories for experimentation. Since the capacity of the university laboratory facilities was limited, some percentage of port construction was undertaken without experimentation, and some of them resulted in being damaged. Under these situations, the Turkish government made a plan to establish the Port Hydraulic Research Center in order for DLH to be able to undertake those experiments, and asked for the project type technical cooperation to Japanese government.</p>						

TUR-99-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	6	Short-term	37	Counterparts	10
Equipment	364,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	9			Land and Facilities	Construction of the Port Hydraulic Research Center and the Hydraulic Laboratory	
Others				Others	Local Cost 38750million lira	

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

<p>Recommendation and Lessons Learned</p>	<p>Although most of the outcomes defined in the PDM have been achieved, we would have to say that the operational management system for the center has not been well developed. Although the establishment of the operational management system was not included in the original PDM, Japanese experts' advice on this matter will still be sought after in the future as it is vital to the smooth center operation. Moreover, when a similar project is planned in the future, the establishment of an operational management system should be included in the outcomes to be achieved.</p>
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Study on Present Status of Implemented			Study Conducted (FY)	
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Port Hydraulic Research Center	Umbrella Organization	Ministry of Transport ,General Directorate of Railways, Ports and Airports Construction (DLH)	
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		Good
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation: (FY2009 Survey) Most of the counter-partner of this project stay with this organization and continue the project as the project activity is being implemented smoothly. Post-project activities are expected to be developed as well. On the other hand, the overall goal on the PDM is stated very vaguely and as in wide status of the achievement. So it is difficult to clearly determine whether an achievement is made or not compared to the overall goal.</p>			
	<p>Issues: (FY2009 Survey) Although equipments were provided during the project, in addition t difficulty of obtaining the spare parts and maintaining the equipments, due to the limitation of budgets, there are some equipments getting old and broken.</p>			

TUR-99-002

Project Title	English	The Establishment of an Earthquake Disaster Prevention Research Center						
	Others							
	Japanese	トルコ共和国地震防災研究センタープロジェクト						
Country	Turkey	Project Number		Project ID	4451028P0	Total Cost	000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Water Resources / Disaster Management			Earthquake Disaster				
Division in Charge	At that Time	Social Development Cooperation Department						
	At Present	Economic Infrastructure 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	1998/04	-	2000/03	Period of AC
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Public Works and Settlement Faculty of Civil Engineering, Istanbul Technical University.						
	Japan	Ministry of Construction						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proper rescue activities are conducted in an early stage. - Improved techniques to repair architectural structures are adopted. - Revised quake-resistance standards are implemented. (Follow-up) Damage caused by frequent earthquake disasters is mitigated.							
Project Purpose	Basic technologies to prevent and reduce seismic damage are accumulated. (Follow-up) Study of anti-seismic structure and seismic observation technologies are improved in Turkey.							
Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Systematic study on the prevention and reduction of seismic damage is conducted. - An experimental system of a non-delay (intelligent) seismic network with functions of damage evaluation and prediction is constructed. - Basic data and knowledge about seismic environment and damage evaluation are accumulated. - Basic data and knowledge about repair of architectural structures and quake-resistance standards are accumulated. (Follow-up) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The current main system software for earthquake is replaced with PC-Linux, which only requires simple maintenance (Request) - The existing seismic network (with 85 stations in the country) created by the Turkish side on their own is included in the new network and the measuring range is expanded. (Request) - Spare parts for broken-down equipments are prepared and functions are restored. 							
Project Overview	<p>Because of geological and tectonic setting of the country, Turkey is frequently subjected to severe earthquakes. During the 20th century, 54 large earthquakes took place. Approximately 70 thousand people lost their lives, more than 120 thousand people were wounded, and 400 thousand houses were collapsed or heavily damaged by these earthquakes. These damages are due to the poor state of the rural housing and poorly constructed reinforced concrete building of the country, as well as due to delayed deployment of the rescue teams because of the difficulties in information collection on earthquakes and their damages.</p> <p>In order to contribute to strengthening earthquake preparedness for reducing the high loss of the human lives and their assets caused by earthquakes, the Government of Turkey requested the following project-type technical cooperation to the Government of Japan.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Project for Earthquake Engineering Research with Istanbul Technical University, in December 1986 2) Project for Establishment of a Network Earthquake Data Collection and Vulnerability Evaluation with Earthquake Research Department (hereinafter referred to as "the ERD") of the General Directorate of Disaster Affairs in the Ministry of Public Works and Settlement, in August 1987. <p>After discussions by the both governments, the Government of Turkey submitted a request of the Project for establishment of an "Earthquake Disaster Prevention Center" to the Government of Japan, in October 1991. In response to the submission of the above request, JICA dispatched a preparatory survey team during the period from March 1 to March 31, 1992. As the result of preparatory survey, the Turkish side submitted a revised proposal in June 1992. JICA dispatched a long-term survey team during the period from November 7 to December 11, 1992. Subsequently, JICA dispatched an implementation survey team during the period from March 10 to March 20, 1993. In April 1, 1993 the Project for five years has started and JICA dispatched a leader and a coordinator in June, 1993.</p>							

TUR-99-002

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	5	Short-term	57	Counterparts	40
Equipment	408,729 (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	Office, Station .etc.	
Others				Others	Local cost 3800000000TL	

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

<p>Recommendation and Lessons Learned</p>	<p>For future project implementation, there should be a system to ensure that all important matters that considered by the planner will be communicated to dispatched experts and counterparts. A simple method could be to create some system to ensure experts read research reports from the planning phase to the preliminary discussion and research before they are dispatched.</p>
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Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Earthquake Department	Umbrella Organization	Prime Ministry, Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency	
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	No Issue		Good
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation: (FY2009 Survey) The project makes good progress and building earthquake information network system and capacity building of the staff have been actualized.</p>			
	<p>Issues: (FY2009 Survey) In December of last year, when the integration of related organizations of the field took place, redistribution and segregation of human resources were reviewed. As a result, there are still areas to work on and area which are uncertain such as operational responsibility of the network system built in this project and future diffusion structure. With new counter-part, the assistance of structure building in a related field is being continued.</p>			

TZA-03-001

Project Title	English	Sokoine University Of Agriculture Centre For Sustainable Rural Development : Scsrđ					
	Others						
	Japanese	ソコイネ農業大学地域開発センター					
Country	Tanzania	Project Number		Project ID	5481076	Total Cost	207,070 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Urban/Regional Development			Regional Development			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Social Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present	Economic Infrastructure 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	Ministry of Science, Technology and Higher Education, Sokoine University of Agriculture					
	Japan	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, Kyoto University and more					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. SUA method is applied to other areas by the Centre and other organizations. 2. Standard of living for rural people in model areas is improved. 						
Project Purpose	Sustainable Rural development Method (SUA method) is developed in two model areas (Matengo Highland & Mt. Uluguru area) through capacity building of SCSRĐ.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Centre is established and functional. 2. Relevant rural development experiences in and outside Tanzania are surveyed and database is established. 3. Practical reality of two model areas is understood. 4. Key community problems and potentials are identified and prioritized by the community in collaboration with other stakeholders. 5. The development plans of the community are formulated. 6. The implementation of community development plans is facilitated by SCSRĐ. 7. Information and experiences of SCSRĐ are disseminated inside and outside SUA. 8. Monitoring and evaluation are conducted. 						
Project Overview	<p>The Tanzanian Government has made a goal of the rate of poverty reduction at 8-10 per cent per year in "Tanzanian Development Vision 2025" made in 1998. In order to achieve this goal, it is indispensable to develop necessary human resources especially in the field of rural development for poverty alleviation.</p> <p>On the other hand, the collaborative research project called "Miombo Woodlands Agro-ecological Research" was implemented by SUA and by the Centre for African Area Studies, Kyoto University, from May 1994 to April 1997 with the financial and technical assistance of JICA with the goal of promoting the productivity and sustainability of the indigenous agricultural system in Mbinga District.</p> <p>From this project, important lessons were learned which need to be further developed for the benefit of rural communities in Tanzania. Therefore, SUA recognized the necessity of establishing a Centre for Sustainable Development in order to undertake multidisciplinary studies aimed at better understanding the reality of the rural areas, to implement specific sustainable rural develop actions at selected model site as a way of gaining practical experience and to ultimately establish the sustainable rural development method, namely "SUA method", by devaluating the indigenous technologies through the practical studies in model areas and the Tanzanian authorities concerned requested Project-type Technical Cooperation to Japan.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	8	Short-term	28	Counterparts	19
Equipment	98,700 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	109,070 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	15			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>For the smooth implementation of SCSR activities, the Japanese side and Tanzanian side mutually agreed that matters described hereinafter must be carried out.</p> <p>1. Short-Term Recommendations</p> <p>(1) Preparation of Monitoring Plan in the Model Site Activities after the Completion of the Project Results of some model site activities such as vanilla cultivation, bee-keeping, and fish farming will come out after the completion of the project. Therefore, the monitoring plan in the model sites should be prepared by the end of the Project.</p> <p>(2) Implementation of Seminars on SUA Method for SUA and for the Districts other than Mbinga Although local authorities of Mbinga have better understanding of SUA method and SCSR activities of the model sites, the dissemination of SUA method is rather weak in SUA and in the other districts. Therefore; it is recommended to implement seminars on SUA method for SUA and for the other districts for further extension.</p> <p>(3) Reinforcement of Publication Activities regarding SUA Method and SCSR Activities The information unit of SCSR has published seven (7) SCSR newsletters and established and revised SCSR homepage. However, the dissemination of SUA Method and SCSR activity information is not sufficient outside of SUA. Therefore, the circulation of SCSR newsletter to other organizations related to rural development and the linkage of SCSR homepage to the websites of those organizations should be facilitated.</p> <p>(4) Implementation of Training Courses on Sustainable Rural Development SCSR plans to implement short-term training courses on sustainable rural development based on SUA method for concerned District officers and extension workers. In order to facilitate applications of SUA method, SCSR should continue to prepare the training courses on sustainable rural development with the coordination of other governmental and non-governmental organizations.</p> <p>2. Long-Term Recommendations</p> <p>(1) Establishment of a New Institute/Faculty for Sustainable Rural Development In order to contribute to sustainable rural development, SCSR needs to work in collaboration with other SUA organizations in similar activities such as Institute of Continuing Education (ICE) and Development Studies Institute (DSI). With this collaboration, SCSR has a goal to mainstream the SUA method in the SUA academic activities and ultimately to establish a new integrated institute/faculty for sustainable rural development. To facilitate the establishment of this institute/faculty, both Tanzanian side and Japanese side should consider further cooperation.</p> <p>(2) Continual Revision of "SUA Method: Concept and Case Studies" The Project will complete the first version of "SUA Method: Concept and Case Studies" as the project output. Since the monitoring of the model site activities is to be continued after the end of the project period as mentioned in (1) of short-term recommendations, continual revision of "SUA Method: Concept and Case Studies" by SCSR is highly recommended.</p> <p>(3) Reinforcement of Financial Sustainability of SCSR Although SCSR has been allocated the annual budget of the same level as a faculty of SUA during the project period, the budget level after the Project will not be sufficient to maintain the scale and the frequency of monitoring of the Project. Therefore, it is advised that SUA should look for ways and means for sustaining SCSR activities including income generation activities such as consultancy services for sustainable rural development.</p> <p>(4) Application of SUA Method through Governmental and Non-Governmental Organizations The central government ministries, local government authorities, NGOs and community based organizations play important roles in rural development. For further application of SUA method, SCSR should work to disseminate SUA method to these organizations.</p> <p>(5) Collaboration with African Institute of Capacity Development (AICAD) AICAD is the focal project of capacity building for poverty alleviation in Africa as presented at The Third Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD III). SCSR has started the collaboration with AICAD by making a presentation on SUA Method in AICAD workshop held in February 2003. In the course of implementation of SCSR activities, the collaboration with AICAD should be reinforced by introducing a new AICAD regional training course of sustainable rural development.</p>	

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

TZA-04-001

Project Title	English	Project on Sokoine University of Agriculture Centre for Sustainable Rural Development					
	Others						
	Japanese	タンザニア連合共和国ソコイネ農業大学地域開発センター					
Country	Tanzania	Project Number		Project ID	5481076E0	Total Cost	109,070 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Urban/Regional Development			Regional Development			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Social Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present	Economic Infrastructure Department					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	1999/5/1 - 2004/4/30	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Sokoine University of Agriculture Ministry of Science, Technology and Higher Education					
	Japan	Graduate School of Asian and African Area Studies, Kyoto University					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> SIA method is applied to other areas by the Centre and other organizations. Standard of living for rural people in model areas is improved. 						
Project Purpose	Sustainable Rural development Method (SUA method) is developed in two model areas (Matengo Highland & Mt. Uluguru area) through capacity building of SCSRD.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The Centre is established and functional. Relevant rural development experiences in and outside Tanzania are surveyed and database is established. Practical reality of two model areas is understood. Key community problems and potentials are identified and prioritized by the community in collaboration with other stakeholders. The development plans of the community are formulated. The implementation of community development plans is facilitated by SCSRD. Information and experiences of SCSRD are disseminated inside and outside SUA. Monitoring and evaluation are conducted. 						
Project Overview	<p>The Tanzanian Government has made a goal of the rate of poverty reduction at 8-10 per cent per year in "Tanzanian Development Vision 2025" made in 1998. In order to achieve this goal, it is indispensable to develop necessary human resources especially in the field of rural development for poverty alleviation.</p> <p>On the other hand, the collaborative research project called "Miombo Woodlands Agro-ecological Research" was implemented by SUA and by the Centre for African Area Studies, Kyoto University, from May 1994 to April 1997 with the financial and technical assistance of JICA with the goal of promoting the productivity and sustainability of the indigenous agricultural system in Mbinga District.</p> <p>From this project, important lessons were learned which need to be further developed for the benefit of rural communities in Tanzania. Therefore, SUA recognized the necessity of establishing a Centre for Sustainable Development in order to undertake multidisciplinary studies aimed at better understanding the reality of the rural areas, to implement specific sustainable rural develop actions at selected model site as a way of gaining practical experience and to ultimately establish the sustainable rural development method, namely "SUA method", by reevaluating the indigenous technologies through the practical studies in model areas and the Tanzanian authorities concerned requested Project-type Technical Cooperation to Japan.</p> <p>The Japanese Government dispatched several study teams to study the feasibility of the proposed project to determine the areas of focus. As a result of the studies and discussions, both Tanzanian side and Japanese side decided to implement the Project on SCSRD to develop the sustainable rural development method through capacity building of SCSRD by signing the Record of Discussions in March 1999. The cooperation period of the Project on SCSRD is from May 1, 1999 to April 30, 2004.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	8	Short-term	28	Counterparts	19
Equipment	98,700 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	10,370 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	15			Land and Facilities	Construction and maintenance of the SCSR building, renovation of stations and other actions	
Others				Others	Local cost 81456000Tsh	

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>The “clarified Focal Property”, a characteristic of the “SUA Method” established as an outcome of this project, and the NOW model as a methodology can be applied to other social development projects. The process, with a focus on “understanding of the actual condition through fieldwork”, that successfully involved researchers of higher education institutions in Africa in field activities can also be of reference to other projects for higher education institutions.</p> <p>The characteristics of “SUA method” focusing on the “potential of indigenoussness” can also be used for the implementation of other rural development projects. On the other hand, in case of a project like this that is deeply liked with a social system, achievements are not really visible when the project is being implemented, and progress check and evaluation should be carefully conducted.</p>	

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

TZA-05-001

Project Title	English	The Project For The Strengthening Of District Health Services In Morogoro Region						
	Others							
	Japanese	モロゴロ州保健行政強化						
Country	Tanzania	Project Number	605009	Project ID	5481081	Total Cost	000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Health			-	Health System			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Human Development Department						
	At Present	Human Development Department						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2001/4/1	-	2006/3/1	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	2006/04	-	2007/03	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-
Organization	Partner Country	Regional Health Management Team in Morogoro Region, Council Health Management Team in Morogoro Region, Ministry of Health						
	Japan	University of Tsukuba, Osaka University, Kinjo Gakuin University, Aichi Children's Health and Medical Center, National Institute of Public Health, Meiji Gakuin University						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal	People in Morogoro Region have access to proper health and medical services							
Project Purpose	Managerial capacity of the Regional and Council Health Management teams in Morogoro Region is improved							
Outputs	1) HMIS is improved 2) Experience among CHMTs, RHMT and other regions is adequately shared 3) Planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation by CHMTs and RHMT is improved							
Project Overview	The project overall aims to improve the quality and accessibility the health services for residents in the Morogoro Region which is the west side of Dar es Salaam, through capacity building of health operation and management of staffs working at the Regional Health Management Team (RHMT) and six Council Health Management Teams (CHMTs) in the region. Also the project aimed to achieve new type of cooperation approach which focused on support for capacity building of staffs working at administrations.							

TZA-05-001

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

Results of Terminal Evaluation (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:			
	Issues:			

TZA-06-001

Project Title	English	The Kilimanjaro Agricultural Training Centre Project In The United Republic of Tanzania					
	Others						
	Japanese	キリマンジャロ農業技術者訓練センター計画					
Country	Tanzania	Project Number	605006	Project ID	54810490	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	-	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Kilimanjaro Agricultural Training Centre, Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security					
	Japan	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	<p>[Phase 2] Productivity of rice increases in the place where KATC training has been conducted and surrounding area.</p> <p>[Phase 1] With respect to irrigated rice cultivation, technical capability of trainers, agricultural extension personnel and other concerned people and key-farmers is enhanced in Tanzania.</p>						
Project Purpose	<p>[Phase 2] Productivity of rice increases in the model sites through the KATC's training.</p> <p>[Phase 1] With respect to irrigated rice cultivation, the institutional capability of KATC to train extension personnel and other concerned people be strengthened.</p>						
Outputs	<p>[Phase 2] 1) The concept of and approach to the model sites are established (based on the agreement of all the stakeholders). 2) The capability of KATC in identifying training needs is improved. 3) Technical training program are strengthened to meet local needs. 4) Training program for improving institutional framework of irrigation scheme is strengthened. 5) The capability of KATC in collecting and providing useful irrigated rice cultivation information is improved. 6) The concept and approach to mainstream gender into plan, implement and monitor technical training on irrigated rice production are established.</p> <p>[Phase 1] 1) Technical capability of trainers is enhanced 2) Training method is improved. 3) Training material is improved. 4) Extension-, water management- and agricultural machinery personnel and key- farmers are trained. 5) Improved extension method is recommended.</p>						
Project Overview	<p>The Kilimanjaro Agricultural Training Centre (hereinafter referred to as "KATC") was established as the irrigated rice cultivation training centre in 1994. The technical cooperation, the Kilimanjaro Agricultural Training Centre Phase I Project (hereinafter referred to as "the Previous Project"), was implemented by JICA from 1994 to 2001 for the purpose of strengthening the function of KATC.</p> <p>On the basis of its achievement, the Government of United Republic of Tanzania proposed another project. It aimed to further strengthen the technical and pedagogical capabilities of KATC personnel through development of training courses to meet the needs of the model sites.</p> <p>In response to this request, the Government of Japan dispatched Study Teams and as a result, the Record of Discussions on the Project for Kilimanjaro Agricultural Training Centre Phase II was signed on July 5, 2001, between the Tanzanian authorities and the Project Design Team. The Project was commenced in October 2001, and will terminate in September 2006.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	19	Short-term	47	Counterparts	63
Equipment	202,080 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	301,169 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	17,500 (000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	29			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others	* Inputs written above are done in the phase 2.	

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>[Phase 2]</p> <p>1) Institutional and Financial Sustainability of KATC To enhance the sustainability of KATC activities, it is essential to stabilize the financial position of KATC, and to clarify the role of KATC as a training center within the framework of irrigation development policy and tangible plans of MAFC. It is recommended that the government needs to mainstream and clarify the role & responsibility of MATIs (included KATC) within the framework of ASDP.</p> <p>2) Support by district authorities and agricultural sector lead ministries District authorities and lead ministries have to identify the farmers' training needs, and it is recommended that the relevant authorities shall provide more funds annually to facilitate such trainings.</p> <p>3) Scale-up of the Project activities It is essential to expand the Project outputs through out Tanzania and speed up in terms of efficiency; the Project outputs have shown clear effect in the model sites. It is recommended to get forward to the next step by Japanese and Tanzanian sides immediately. Attention will be paid to the following steps and aspects;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Facilitation by KATC <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening of collaboration with other training institutions Support by Department of Research and Training (DRT) office to facilitate monitoring of activities of KATC - Expand training to other irrigation schemes - Utilization of the existing model sites as "Farmers training centers" <p>4) Aftercare of the model sites The Project training was very effective. However, it would be better to provide for the rehabilitation of irrigation infrastructure in the model sites through DADP funds, so as to maximize the Project outputs.</p> <p>5) Further enhancement of RTCPP RTCPP activities show that the applicability of the rice farming technologies and training on technical know-how of KATC is high. Further promotion of rice farming in Africa was strongly recommended at the TIC AD III held in Tokyo, Japan in October 2003. It is recommended that Tanzanian side should work closely with neighboring countries and/or donors including international research institutes like WARD A, IRR1, and African Institution for Capacity Development (AICAD), etc. It is also recommended that Japanese side should integrate the training needs to utilize RTCPP in neighboring countries through JICA offices in respective countries.</p> <p>6) Expansion of the training objectives in KATC (a) Expansion of trainings under KATC The KATC has been recognized as a unique training institution in terms of its specialization in irrigated rice farming, and that it has been providing training not only to extension officers, but also directly to farmers. However, considering the situation of Tanzanian agriculture, it is essential that KATC would expand the training objectives. It is recommended that KATC should provide training not only rice cultivation but also high-value crops during off-season, and upland crops. (b) Provision of training on farm mechanization management and rice seed varieties It is recommended that farming mechanization techniques should be strengthened. Particularly KATC should provide- training on power tiller utilization & maintenance, rice seed varieties and pesticide application.</p> <p>7) Other recommendations (a) Secure water resources to construction / rehabilitation of weirs and canals To conserve water resources, it is recommended that water-harvesting structures including reservoirs be construction / rehabilitation of existing weirs & canals to maximize water use efficiency be carried out. (b) Availability of improved paddy seed varieties To acquire improved and quality seed varieties, it is recommended to multiply suitable seed varieties at farm household level.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Kilimanjaro Agricultural Training Centre (KATC)	Umbrella Organization	Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security & Cooperatives	
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	<p>Current Situation:</p> <p>After the phase II of the KATC Project ended in September 2006, JICA conducted training by using the collateral fund for the food assistance. Following the KATC Project II, the Project of Technical Cooperation for Strengthening and Diffusing Irrigated Agriculture (TC-SDIA) was launched, where KATC plays an important role as one of the execution bodies in transferring the accumulated know-how to other three agricultural training centers. The provided vehicles and equipment are not necessarily kept in a good condition, due to insufficient budget. However, the capability and motivation of the instructors are well maintained in KATC, compared to other training centers. The results of the long-term Project have been fixed within the organization.</p> <p>Issues:</p> <p>KATC Project II was taken over by the Project of Technical Cooperation for Strengthening and Diffusing Irrigated Agriculture (TC-SDIA), where KATC plays an important role in transferring the accumulated experiences and approaches to other three agricultural training centers. In addition to the short-term training for irrigation and rice production that ATC has provided so far, a long-term training (one-year diploma course) will be launched in October 2007. Strictly speaking, there remains a cultural/habitual gap between the counterparts and JICA experts (for example, unwillingness to transfer the experiences of agricultural management to others, or to utilize their own resources for the operation). However, overall sustainability will be seen in the operation.</p>			
Current Situation/Progress				

TZA-06-002

Project Title	English	Strengthening Of National Bureau Of Statistics In Data Providing Service					
	Others						
	Japanese	国家統計局データ提供能力強化計画プロジェクト					
Country	Tanzania	Project Number		Project ID	5481093	Total Cost	210,000 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Governance			Statistics			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Social Development Department					
	At Present	Economic Infrastructure 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	National Bureau of Statistics					
	Japan	Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, Japan Statistical Association					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Statistical Information is fully utilized in the process of policy and Implementation with regard to poverty reduction in Tanzania.						
Project Purpose	NBS is able to provide policy makers, administrators, academicians, NGOs, development partners, and other general public with more reliable statistical data in a timely manner.						
Outputs	<p>1) "NBS Integrated Statistical Database System (ISO)" is established and operated appropriately.</p> <p>2) Statistical Library will acquire the capacity to compile and disseminate the statistical data such as statistical abstracts and other publications through its own web site and library.</p> <p>3 Users of statistical data (Officers of NBS Regional Office, line ministries, etc.) will be able to use the Database appropriately.</p>						
Project Overview	<p>The National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) of the United Republic of Tanzania compiles, manages and provides various kinds of statistics, including the Population and Housing Census (hereinafter referred to as "Population Census"). NBS is also responsible for ensuring that poverty monitoring is implemented effectively according to the Poverty Monitoring Master Plan, which has been formulated as part of the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP). However, NBS was inadequate in its capacity to compile, manage, and provide statistical data. The results of statistical surveys conducted by the relevant sections and departments of NBS, and the statistical units of other government offices were stored at different places, including foreign research agencies. The Tanzanian government requested to implement this Project, which was designed to compile statistical data distributed among NBS, other government offices, and other countries, store them in an integrated statistical database, and develop the capacity of NBS to manage and provide statistical data.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	2	Short-term	18	Counterparts	10
Equipment	2,190 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	17,000 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	6			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>The Joint Evaluation Committee carefully evaluated the achievements of the Project and estimated the extent to which the Project will be able to achieve the Activities, the Outputs and the Project Purpose by the end of the Project's period. The Joint Evaluation Committee concludes that additional inputs and activities are necessary to secure the Project's sustainability and its impact will be increased if data users' statistical awareness and literacy are raised. The Joint Evaluation Committee consequently recommends that the Project should have continuously support from JICA in order to ensure the achievement and the sustainability.</p> <p>Issues towards the end of the project period</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The achievements and lessons learnt of the Project should be brought up to the Technical Working Groups of the Poverty Monitoring System and shared with ministries, universities and research institutes to improve statistical methodology in Tanzania. Achievement and lessons learnt of the Project should be also reflected in the Statistical Master Plan. - The Project should figure out which expenses are covered by JICA, and NBS should secure budget to cover the cost. This is a necessary measure for the sustainability of the project achievement. - Promotion of TISD is very important, although the database training course just started and establishment of the Database has not been officially announced. The Project should formulate a promotion plan and TISD should be promoted to policy makers, administrators, NGOs, development partners and general public. The Poverty Policy Week in October is a good opportunity for the promotion. - NBS should establish the implementation system and formulate a training plan for the post cooperation period. - Increasing consciousness of quality control is very important. Quality control system should be strengthened at NBS. - NBS should have a plan towards the introduction of new operation system. In case they introduce anew operation system, the whole system has to be updated. <p>Issues after the completion of the Project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implementation of the Dissemination Policy should be encouraged. - Integration of routine data into the TISD should be considered and NBS should formulate a plan towards the integration. - Communication with data users should be enhanced. It will lead to improvement of data quality and data users' statistical awareness. - Statistical literacy and awareness of data users should be improved. The Project should stimulate the government to establish evidenced-based planning system that is based on statistical data. - Statistical training for IT engineers should be introduced. 	

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

TZA-06-003

Project Title	English	Hiv/Aids Project In Ngerengere Division And Mlali Division					
	Others						
	Japanese	ンゲレンゲレ郡及びムマリ郡におけるHIV/AIDS対策事業					
Country	Tanzania	Project Number		Project ID	5485065C0	Total Cost	97,280 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Health		-	Infectious Diseases Control			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Tanzania Office					
	At Present	Tanzania Office					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2003/11/1 - 2006/11/1	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Morogoro District and Mvomero District					
	Japan	World Vision Japan					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	To reduce the HIV infection rate in the Morogoro district						
Project Purpose	To decrease behaviors that lead to high risk against HIV infection in the Ngerengere division and Mlali division						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The government's basic healthcare system for HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases is enhanced, and a home care system for HIV carriers is established. 2) The residents participate in the enlightening education in the region and gain accurate knowledge on HIV/AIDS. 3) The environment is established to protect young people and women from risk of HIV/AIDS infection. 4) The environment is established to protect Masai, truck drivers who move around, and guesthouse workers, etc. from risk of HIV/AIDS infection. 						
Project Overview	<p>In Tanzania, the HIV/AIDS infection rate had been steadily increasing since the first AIDS patient was discovered in 1983. To cope with this problem, the Tanzanian government announced a National HIV/AIDS Policy in 2003 and requested that not only the healthcare and medical care fields but all fields, including education, agriculture and local administration, get involved and cope with the problem at each level of state, region, district, division and village. As a result of this effort, the estimated HIV/AIDS infection rate in Tanzania has been on a gradual decline, from 9.6% in 2002, to 8.8% in 2003, to 7% in 2004 (all are infection rates in 15 ? 49-year-old people). The rate, however, is still high and the pandemic is the second highest reason for adult mortality. Therefore, the prevention of HIV/AIDS transmission in Tanzania has been very high in demand,necessity and urgency.</p> <p>Through JICA and based on the proposal by a specified nonprofit corporation, World Vision Japan, the Japanese government implemented for three years from November 2003 "The Project for HIV/AIDS Control in the Ngerengere division and Mlali division," targeting regional control of HIV infection in the Ngerengere division (Morogoro district) and Mlali division (Mvomero district) of the Morogoro Rural district (later divided into the Morogoro district and Mvomero district) in the Morogoro Region. The project was implemented in cooperation with World Vision Japan as a "JICA Partnership Program," JICA's program to be implemented in cooperation with an NGO.</p>						

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) To develop mutual understanding based on the history of cooperation between the Government of Japan and the Government of Tanzania that extended over a long period of time.</p> <p>(2) To demonstrate the effectiveness of the training program designed into the package, which included carefully-selected techniques based on farmers' needs.</p> <p>(3) To establish the project purpose that is designed to directly benefits to farmers.</p> <p>(4) To demonstrate the effectiveness of the method of dissemination techniques among farmers by ensuring farmers' participation.</p> <p>(5) To demonstrate the necessity of enhancing intermediate functions of the governmental administrations, in order to secure functioning the method of dissemination techniques perform well.</p>	

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

TZA-07-001

Project Title	English	Integrated Malaria Control Project					
	Others						
	Japanese	包括的マラリア対策プロジェクト					
Country	Tanzania	Project Number	605019	Project ID	5481094E0	Total Cost	000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Health			Malaria			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Human Development Department					
	At Present	Human Development Department					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2004/11/23 - 2007/11/22	Period of Phase 2	-		Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-		Period of AC	-
Organization	Partner Country	National Malaria Control Programme(NMCP), Zanzibar Malaria Control Programme(ZMCP)					
	Japan						
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	The mortality rate due to malaria will be decreased.						
Project Purpose	Malaria deases will be properly diagnosed and treated in medical facilities, the mosquito breeding sites of Anopheles in Dar es Salaam will be decreased.						
Outputs	<p>1: "Project target areas will be made clear and relevant individuals of the project will make a commitment to cooperate." 2: "Increase in the implementing knowledge of nurse trainers (representative of district) on nurse training for severe infectious diseases including malaria." 3: "The knowledge and skills of nurse trainers (representative of district) will be taught to on site nurses of each district." 4: "Examination technicians will acquire the knowledge and skills of conserving and managing microscopes for the AO method, and comprehend the items as well as the order of periodic reports made to the Council Health Management Team (CHMT)." 5: "Health facilities will properly maintain AO microscopes and a system to procure AO consumables will be established." 6: "Diagnosis and the prescription of treatment medication for malaria will be based on the proper results of microscopic diagnosis." 7: "Existing malaria drains of Dar es Salaam will be cleaned." 8: "The communities in Dar es Salaam will properly manage their environment to control Anopheles."</p>						
Project Overview	<p>The annual rate of people infected by malaria in Tanzania is between 14 to 18 million and makes up about 40% of the outpatients of all medical facilities in the country. Of the 14 million, 11 million are hospitalized due to severe conditions, and approximately 10 million people die annually from the disease. Along with HIV/AIDS, malaria is one of the most serious diseases in Tanzania. Over 80% of national land is divided into "Malaria Endemic Area", and the majority of patients that die from malaria are children under 5 years old and pregnant women. It is predicted that chloroquine resistant malaria has increased in Tanzania since chloroquine had been given to febrile patients simply and only with clinical diagnosis, and also due to the fact that patients with febrile disease have been taking chloroquine that are sold over the counter without proper diagnosis from medical practitioners. As a result, the Tanzanian government has begun to adopt the SP Drug Combination (commonly known as: Fansidar) from 2001 as the drug of primary choice (In most of the East African countries with chloroquine resistant malaria, chloroquine is still adopted as the primary medicine). Ministry of Health of Tanzania is in the process of drawing up and implementing the National Malaria Control Program for measures against malaria. This program is under the strong influence of the "Roll Back Malaria Initiative(RBM)" of the WHO, and is encouraging WHO's fundamental policy of "Early Diagnosis and Prompt Treatment." To support the National Malaria Control Program, JICA has carried out the rapid malaria diagnosis method using the Acridine Orange Chromosome method (AO method) and training of nurses to care for patients with severe conditions of malaria as well as to provide on-site training for early treatment. As a result, in 2003 malaria diagnosis method using the AO method has been approved by the Medical Laboratory Scientists Association of Tanzania and the Ministry of Health as the standard method of diagnosis. To further disseminate the nurses' malaria patient care method in other districts through coordinatng with rapid malaria diagnosis using the AO method and Integrated Management of Childhood Illness Measures, the government of Tanzania and the Ministry of Health have requested Japan's technical cooperation for "AO Method Malaria Diagnosis", "Malaria Illness Management" as well as for the on-site domestic training and Urban Malaria Control Project.</p>						

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

TZA-99-001

Project Title	English	The Kilimanjaro Village Forestry Project					
	Others						
	Japanese	タンザニア連合共和国キリマンジャロ村落林業計画					
Country	Tanzania	Project Number		Project ID		Total Cost	000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Agricultural/Rural Development			Rural Development			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Forestry and Fisheries Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present	Rural Development Department					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	1991/1/15 - 1993/1/14	Period of Phase 2	1993/1/15 - 1998/1/14	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	1998/01 - 2000/01	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism					
	Japan	Forestry Agency, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations	Grant Aid Development Study						
Overall Goal	Village forestry activities become active in Same district, Tanzania						
Project Purpose	Information and tools necessary to promote sustainable village forestry in semi-arid area of Same district, are provided to forestry extension agent.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Technologies of reforestation and nursery for semi-arid area are developed and improved. 2. Demonstration forest is established 3. Extension methods for village forest activities are developed and improved. 						
Project Overview	<p>In Tanzania, the rapid population growth in the recent years have led to conversion of forests to farmland, increased demand of fuel wood and overgrazing, and the significant decrease of forest resources has become a big problem. The problem is especially serious in the semi-arid land where there is little rainfall and land fertility is low, and the deterioration of natural environment and further reduction in land fertilization has made the life of local people even more difficult than ever.</p> <p>To respond to this situation, the government of Tanzania is promoting the "Village Forestry" policy that aims to restore and improve the forest functions of production, soil conservation and environmental preservation through creation of fuelwood forests with the participation of local people and dissemination and promotion of agroforestry. For further promotion of this policy, in 1985 the Tanzanian government requested the Japanese government to provide technical cooperation and grant aid to promote village forestry in Same Ward, Kilimanjaro District. In response to this request, the Japanese government conducted development study in the ward from 1988 to 1989 and submitted the result to the Tanzanian government. Based on this study report, the Tanzanian government requested project-type technical cooperation for the "Kilimanjaro Village Forestry Project", and the requested technical cooperation (hereinafter called Phase 1) was provided for 2 years from January 15, 1991.</p> <p>Development and improvement of seedling production and development of human resources for village forestry were conducted in Phase 1. The terminal evaluation concluded that continued cooperation would bring more results. The Tanzanian government also requested the continuation of this project in September 1992. Meanwhile JICA had accumulated knowledge through the promotion of forestation technology development and improvement of social forestry methods mainly in semi-arid areas in Africa in projects in the forestry field; namely the "Empirical Research of Preservation and Development of Forest Resources in Semi-arid Land of Nigeria (1986-1991)" and the "Social Forestry Training Project in Kenya (1985-, ongoing)".</p> <p>In this context, a preliminary research team was sent before the implementation of Phase 2 and it was decided that the base for the continuous implementation of the project had been established. Phase 2 started on January 15, 1993 and is still ongoing.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	15	Short-term	22	Counterparts	3
Equipment	1,206,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	122,200 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	14				Land and Facilities	
Others	The third party country training 3 persons				Others	Local cost 32.7 million shilling a) Land for the project office and related facilities b) Land for a tree nursery c) Land for a showcase forest d) Building for project office and other purposes and facilities

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>This project is characterized in that preparatory activities for dissemination of village forestry are conducted virtually in as short a time as 2 years. Such approach is deemed effective for LLDC like Tanzania, where sufficient support from the government cannot always be expected, and also for a project for village forestry where social and economic conditions of the area have to be fully understood. It could also be a useful reference when implementing other projects.</p> <p>A medium-scale local contractor was used for the development of a nursery and a Japanese short-term expert made a trip for construction supervision. However, as the process took longer than expected due to domestic procedures before the conclusion of the construction contract and the supervision by the short-term expert on a business trip basis was not enough, the long-term expert was practically tied up with daily supervision work. When a local contractor is used for relatively small-scale construction in the future, more time should be planned for the construction and more effective methods of construction supervision, such as dispatch of a short-term expert in construction supervision for the whole construction period if needed, should be considered.</p>	

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

UGA-04-001

Project Title	English	Nakawa Vocational Training Institute Project, Uganda						
	Others							
	Japanese	ウガンダ共和国ナカワ職業訓練校プロジェクト						
Country	Uganda	Project Number		Project ID	5451011E0	Total Cost	1,650,000 000 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	1997/5/20	-	2002/5/19	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	2002/05	-	2004/05	Period of AC
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Sports and Education : MOES, Nakawa Vocational Training Institute						
	Japan	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, Employment and Human Resources Development Organization of Japan						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations	Grant aid (facilities and equipment) 1980 million in 1997 Dispatch of experts ("Vocational Training Programme" from Apr. 1994 to Apr. 1997, and "Machinery" from May 1995 to May 1997)							
Overall Goal	Demands for skilled craftsmen/women needed by industries are satisfied.							
Project Purpose	Skilled craftsmen /women needed by industries is fostered through the basic, upgrading and apprenticeship training courses in the seven fields (machining, electricity, welding, sheet metal, motor vehicle, electronics, carpentry).							
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Necessary facilities, equipment and personnel are set up in the seven fields. 2) The ability of Ugandan counterparts in the seven fields is upgraded. 3) The contents of the basic (daytime and evening class) and upgrading seven fields are fixed and training is implemented properly. Apprenticeship training is implemented properly upon the request by DIT. 							
Project Overview	<p>The Nakawa Vocational Training Institute (hereinafter referred to as "NVTI") was established through a project implemented under Japan's project-type technical cooperation scheme (project period: June 1968 to June 1974). It serves as a facility for improving the skills needed by technical personnel to support small and medium sized enterprises in the country and Uganda had operated the Institute on its own since the end of Japanese cooperation.</p> <p>Since 1986, Uganda has been working to develop its industries based on its reconstruction, therefore development program and shortage of skilled workers are urgently demanded. This had made it necessary to expand the role of the NVTI to go beyond the traditional area of focus (e.g., training of currently employed workers) to include training of unskilled young people.</p> <p>Based on this, in May 1994 the government of Uganda made a request to Japan for implementation of another project-type technical cooperation directed at the Institute. In response to the requests, the Japanese government conducted a preliminary study and a long-term study. Using the results of these studies, Japan dispatched an implementation consultation study team to Uganda in February 1997, and in May of the same year it commenced a five-year project. This project aims to enhance the skills of instructors in seven sections (electricity, electronics, machinery, motor vehicle, welding, sheet metal, and woodworking) and to provide guidance and advice in the establishment and appropriate operation of basic, upgrading and apprenticeship training courses</p>							

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	Short-term		Counterparts		
Equipment	465,000 (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><u>Preparation of Computerized Instruction Materials</u> Many of the instruction materials of NVTI are prepared as computer files with photos and diagrams, and managed by the intranet system. The manuals are shared by the instructors and can be accessed by the trainees. They are not only impressive but also easy to handle and upgrade. Some institutions are learning the methods of NVTI and replicating them. The methods may well be applied not only to other training programs but also to similar programs in other countries.</p> <p><u>Receiving Trainees and Students from Other Institutes</u> NVTI accepts trainees and students of other training and educational organizations in its upgrading courses or as industrial training, that is the subjects to familiarize trainees or students with industrial facilities. The staff of NVTI also occasionally meet with their counterparts in other vocational training and technical education organizations. Such exchanges of staff, trainees or students benefit both organizations and can be applied to many institutions.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented			Study Conducted (FY)	
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Nakawa Vocational Training Institute	Umbrella Organization	Ministry of Education and Sports	
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		Very Good
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation:			
	(FY2009 Survey)			
	Even after the project ended, there have been productive activities by reviewing the training program in cooperation with the industry. The number of fields has been increasing from 7 (electron, electricity, machinery, automobile, woodworking, steel metal, welding) to 9, adding training technique and BCP. The number of courses increased from 14 to 28.			
	While broadening the scope of activities by creating new basic and advanced training courses based on the needs of training, "Upskilling Training Course for the Trainers and Managers of Vocational Training Institutes" which was supported by JICA within this project has been launched. It is functioning as a core vocational training facility in Uganda.			
Although an indicator to measure the goal attainment level is not accurate, it is considered that the project was effective as more than 2000 graduates of the facility now have got a job in the Ugandan industrial world.				
We cannot ignore the fact that provided equipments are decrepit. However, the annual budget of the Nakawa Vocational Training Institute has tripled and the applicants continue increasing. Therefore, the stable management, new purchase of more equipments, and productive operation and management structure are expected.				
(FY2007 Survey)				
Along with the ongoing Project, JICA operated a grant project, then the follow-up operation of that project in 2002-2004, followed by training in a third country in 2004-2006. Currently, a technical cooperation project called "Capacity Building Project for the Vocational Trainers" is in practice, stationed at Nakawa Vocational School, under a program for strengthening vocational training. The purpose of the Project is capacity building for the vocational trainers nationwide in Uganda. The trainers of Nakawa Vocational School provided technical assistance for the vocational training projects operated in third countries, such as Eritrea and South Sudan, in the form of south-south cooperation. The fact indicates a solid result of the technical cooperation.				
Issues:				
(FY2009 Survey)				
On the other hand, after the project which has established the structure of 7 fields and 14 courses, the current situation with drastically expanded scale caused new challenge and problems, such as lack of instructors, classrooms, and accommodation facility.				
(FY2007 Survey) No information.				

UGA-08-001

Project Title	English	The Secondary Science and Mathematics Teachers' Project					
	Others						
	Japanese	中等理数科強化プロジェクト					
Country	Uganda	Project Number	604969	Project ID	5455018E0	Total Cost	198,000 000 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	2005/08/03 - 2008/08/02	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 Sports (MOES)					
	Japan	-					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations	N/A						
Overall Goal	To improve secondary student performance in Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry and Biology in the pilot districts						
Project Purpose	To improve teaching ability of Mathematics and Science teachers at secondary level in the pilot districts						
Outputs	<p>1) A number of teachers trained through the INSET (1-1) To recruit National Trainers (NTs), (1-2) To conduct training for NTs in Japan or third countries, (1-3) To conduct baseline survey on secondary Mathematics and Science education and teacher education, (1-4) To develop training curriculum, materials, monitoring and evaluation tools, (1-5) To identify District Trainers (DTs) from the Secondary schools in the pilot districts, (1-6) To conduct national training for District Trainers (DTs), (1-7) To conduct district training, (1-8) To conduct monitoring and evaluation 2) School and parental support for teaching and learning Mathematics and Sciences enhanced (2-1) To provide Head teachers with sensitization and school management workshops, (2-2) To organize sensitization workshops for District Education Officers (DEOs), (2-3) To develop Student Vocation Guides, (2-4) To organize lesson demonstration competitions 3) INSET system institutionalized (3-1) To establish National INSET Centre in Kampala and District Training Centers in the pilot districts, (3-2) To provide the centers with basic equipment, machinery, educational materials necessary for the training, (3-3) To develop pedagogical working document for secondary science and mathematics teachers, (3-4) To develop a concept paper on INSET for secondary teachers</p>						
Project Overview	<p>Since the introduction of the Universal Primary Education (UPE) policy in 1997, the net enrollment ratio of primary schools in Uganda has risen to around 90%, and the number of pupils attending primary schools has jumped from 2.9 million before UPE to 6.9 million in 2004. As a result of the subsequent implementation of the Universal Post Primary Education and Training (UPPET) policy in 2007, secondary schools are now forced to accept considerably larger numbers of students who have completed primary education and thus urgently need to expand both quantitatively and qualitatively. Secondary school students' performance in mathematics and science is at a very low level in Uganda. While only 10 to up to 20% of students fail first-semester final exams in subjects other than math and science each year, 40 to nearly 60% of students fail math and science tests. The Ugandan Government, which aims for economic growth through the promotion of science and technology, took this situation seriously and began implementing measures to strengthen mathematic and science in secondary education. Many of the problems in secondary-level math and science education arise from the poor quality of teachers, many of whom are taking teacher-centered and theory-centered approaches without sufficient knowledge of the subjects they are assigned to teach. Also, secondary level teachers are given no opportunities to enhance their teaching skills and knowledge on a continuous basis due to the absence of in-service training designed for them. In the face of these challenges, this project aims to improve the quality of teachers through the implementation of in-service education and training (INSET) for in-service math and science teachers in secondary education. In addition, this project intends to strengthen a support system for teachers who have attended INSET by educating school principals and education administrators in math and science education and improve the overall environment surrounding secondary-level math and science education by institutionalizing the in-service training of teachers.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	1	Short-term	29	Counterparts	
Equipment	12,922 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	100,000 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	7			Land and Facilities	- Facilities for National and District INSET Centers, Utility costs	
Others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The short-term experts are dispatched from the third-country Kenya etc. - Overseas training: third-country training in Kenya (33 math/science teachers, DTs, etc., - On the Job Training (12 NTs). - Overseas training: 24 stakeholders of the project participated in individual training at SEAMEO-RECSAM 			Others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Salaries and allowances for NTs. - Lodging and transportation costs of INSET participants. - Allowances for DTs. - Project expenses - Budget for expanded programs: a total of 928.8 million shillings (about 62 million yen) for three years 	

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) Commitment-based participation to pilot project Usually, it is difficult for the beneficiary side to grasp the entire picture of a pilot project at the beginning. Mutual understanding between the donor and the beneficiary deepens while facing and solving together various problems and conflicts arising from the implementation of the project. In expanding the pilot project, the beneficiary side should make their own decision to take part in the expansion based on their experiences during the pilot phase, as well as their thorough understanding of the cost, responsibility, and benefits associated with their participation in the expanded project.</p> <p>(2) Establishing high-quality INSET and meeting the needs of teachers Maintaining the quality of INSET is the lifeline of this project. Therefore, it would not be necessary to increase the number of INSET participants immediately at the expense of the quality or sustainability of INSET. During the pilot phase, it is more important to establish a system for implementing high quality training than to have the target number of teachers as trainees. After taking care of the quality aspect as the top priority, the Ugandan side should examine the concerns and needs of teachers so that more of them would participate in INSET.</p> <p>(3) Comprehensive approach In order to improve the quality of education, it is important to raise the interest of people involved with schools, such as principals, teachers, students, and parents. This project not only trained teachers but also carried out various activities, including organizing of Excellent Classroom Practice Contest, demonstration of exemplary science classes, and development of Science Jobs Guide, to illuminate these people. This kind of comprehensive approach is important in order to produce the desired quality of education as an actual outcome.</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:			

UGA-08-002

Project Title	English	Technical Assistance to Enhancement of Technical Capacity of Animal Disease Control in Uganda					
	Others						
	Japanese	家畜疾病対策計画プロジェクト					
Country	Uganda	Project Number		Project ID		Total Cost	000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Agricultural/Rural Development			-	Other Agricultural/Rural Development Issues		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Rural Development Department					
	At Present	Rural Development Department					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2007/03/20 - 2009/03/19	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							
Overall Goal	Disease control systems will be improved through enhancement of livestock disease diagnosis capabilities.						
Project Purpose	Livestock disease diagnosis capabilities, which are necessary for Disease Control Division of Livestock Health Arthropod Department, will be enhanced.						
Outputs	<p>1) Action guideline will be prepared for setting up disease diagnosis practices appropriate for Livestock Health Arthropod Department, Animal Resources Fisheries Directorate General, Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries.</p> <p>2) Animal disease diagnosis technologies necessary for Livestock Diagnosis Laboratory, National Disease Control Division will be improved.</p> <p>3) Collaboration between National Disease Control Division and selected local (district) veterinary offices will be enhanced.</p>						
Project Overview	<p>In Uganda, agriculture is the nation's basic industry that controls approximately 40% of GDP, accounts for about 80% of export, and absorbs approximately 80% of labor population. In agricultural sector, stockbreeding industry registers about 16% of agricultural GDP, occupying the second most important position after food crop industry that registers about 2/3 of agricultural GDP. Small-scale farmers and animal husbandry workers own approximately 90% of all the animals raised domestically (6.1 million cows, 6.85 million goats, 1.15 million sheep, 1.71 million pigs, 36.20 million hens, 55,000 rabbits, etc.). From the viewpoints of the number of households, approximately 2 million households (more than 40% of all the households in Uganda (5 million households)) are deriving a living from their livestock in one way or another. As a recent trend, domestic demand for milk and meat is estimated to rise in the future. In relation with foreign nations, leather products have become major export product (ranked as 7th in the 2001/02 term after coffee, fish, tobacco, etc.), and export of milk products and leather products is expected to increase as well. For this reason, development of stockbreeding industry is considered as essential to advancement of the entire agriculture sector and poverty reduction in Uganda.</p> <p>In this context, it is urgently necessary to prevent livestock loss due to diseases (estimated at approximately \$90 million a year) and enhance control programs on animal communicable diseases (foot-and-mouth disease, tuberculosis, Brucella infection, etc.), which will lead to export ban in accordance with international agreements in the trend of expansion of agricultural product exports.</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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<p>Recommendation and Lessons Learned</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:			

URY-02-001

Project Title	English	Forest Products Testing Project In Uruguay					
	Others						
	Japanese	林産品試験計画					
Country	Uruguay	Project Number		Project ID	3331022	Total Cost	570,000 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Nature Conservation			-	Forest Resource Management/Forestry		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Regional Department III (Latin America and the Caribbean)					
	At Present	Regional Department III (Latin America and the Caribbean)					
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	Technological Laboratory of Uruguay					
	Japan	Forestry Agency, Forestry and Forest Products Research Institute, Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	To promote quality improvement and standardization of wooden products of Eucalptus species and Pinus species in Uruguay						
Project Purpose	LATU will get the capability to implement quality inspection according to wooden products standards'						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Quality specifications for wooden products' will be established based on the relevant test methods 2. A quality inspection system of wooden products will be established at LATU 						
Project Overview	<p>Uruguay had a small population of 3 million and 2 million hectares of land that was appropriate for afforestation. Therefore, the country had a high potential for developing its forestry. Uruguay promoted afforestation in the early 1970s in order to make it the new national fundamental industry. Assuming that the initial afforestation area has already had its cutting cycle, and that the current afforestation area has also reached its logging period, it is an urgent task to set quality standards for wooden materials to enhance the additional value of these resources as much as possible. Under these circumstances, the government of Uruguay requested the government of Japan for technical cooperation with the aims of improving and homogenizing wooden material quality to make the material durable for export competition, by establishing a system to test the quality of wooden materials and by improving the production and management skills in the forestry products industry.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	6	Short-term	16	Counterparts	12
Equipment	238,644 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	36,657 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) 572,643 (000JPY)
Trainees Received	8				Land and Facilities	
Others					Others	

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

<p>Recommendation and Lessons Learned</p>	<p>The indicator of the original Project Design Matrix (PDM) was not clear at the mentioned project. While the implementing institutions tried to readjust to the project plan slightly at the mid-term evaluation, they did not quantify the indicator under time pressure. In order to supplement the indicator, the study report on management teaching indicated that counterpart institutions and Japanese institutions should discuss again to agree with indicators and detailed items. Therefore, at the stage of establishing the evaluation at the project, the institutions in Japan and the institutions in the counterpart country had to spend a considerable amount of time to establish the common standard of evaluating the extent of achievement for the project purpose and objectives. The reasons that indicators were not able to be quantified were mainly followings: since digitalization of the indicators were not mentioned in the conference minutes at the mid-term evaluation, implementing institutions did not realize enough about its necessity; since it took eight months from dispatching the research team to submitting the study report, feedback towards relating institutions delayed.</p> <p>Learning from the experience, when similar issues appears during implementing other it would be preferable to clarify the issues to overcome, which emerged during the investigation, and necessary actions in the conference minutes in order to make the follow-up activities easier. Also, in countries without oversea offices, it is necessary to consider how to implement the follow-up activities to the issues indicated by the research groups should be implemented.</p>
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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
	Achieved	Sustainable but with Some Issues		Very Good
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation:</p> <p>The Project was highly evaluated, and its impact remains obvious. Since the completion of the Project, the expectation of the forest manufacturing industry has made a leap. The contribution of the Project ranges from setting a standard, quality control, and giving advice to private firms, to diffusing the technology. LAU has been preparing Handbook for Effective Use of Uruguay Forest" to publish by its own budget this year, and plans to distribute them to the related industries free. Along with an evolvement and upgrading of the forest manufacturing industry, new demands for research and requests from the industry have been diversified and specialized.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The scale and performance of the organization: A 2. The operational activities: A 3. The utilization of the equipment: A 4. The impacts of the operation (a level of achievement of the overall goal): A 5. The sustainability of the results (an overall judgment of the self-sustainability from the aspects of organization, finance, economy, and technology) : B 			
	<p>Issues:</p> <p>Damages of some equipment from a longtime use and irreparability limit the examinations.</p>			

URY-97-001

Project Title	English	The Forest Tree Improvement Cooperation Project					
	Others						
	Japanese	林木育種					
Country	Uruguay	Project Number		Project ID		Total Cost	000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Nature Conservation			-	Forest Resource Management/Forestry		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Forestry and Fisheries Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present	Rural Development 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	Instituto Nacional de Investigation Agropecuaria, Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries					
	Japan	Forestry Agency					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Productivity and quality of Eucalyptus forestry in Uruguay is improved by means of; wide dissemination of improved seeds / seedlings; provision of improved seed sources and technical assistance for seed orchard establishment to the forestry companies.						
Project Purpose	INIA acquires basic techniques and material for continuous forest tree improvement of Eucalyptus and sources of provisionally improved seeds / seedlings.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Basic techniques for tree improvement of Eucalyptus are developed and transferred to INIA. 2. Improved seeds / seedling sources and tree improvement material are secured at INIA 						
Project Overview	<p>A large part of the land area of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay are natural grasslands and the forested areas currently account for only less than 5% of the total land area. As the result the greater part of timber demand is satisfied by imports from Brazil, Paraguay the United states, and other countries. An increased yield of wood for pulp and paper and for fuel, which is used as an alternative to petroleum is important. The Government of Uruguay has prioritized "The Establishment of Forest Resources and Efficient Timber Utilization" In April 1989 the s/w for "The Feasibility study on an Implementation Program for National Afforestation Plan" was completed. This was due to the cooperative effort, since 1985 between Uruguay and Japan.</p> <p>Under these circumstances, the Forest Tree Improvement Cooperation Project was commenced on March 10, 1993, based on the Record of Discussions between Uruguay and Japan.</p>						

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

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>Based on the evaluation results and their analysis, following recommendations were made.</p> <p>(1) Basic activities for tree improvement initiated by the Project shall be kept continued in a comprehensive and systematic manner in order to produce improved seeds /seedlings which are more suited to the specific purposes of forestation. This type of activities will include: continuous measurement at seedling seed orchards, progeny trials, provenance-progeny trials, additional survey at existing forest stand, evaluation of seed sources based on an analysis of the measurement. feed back of the evaluation results to the strategy of next cycle of tree improvement, etc.</p> <p>(2) Those issues to be given more importance in the near future. such as clonal plant propagation, resistance for frost diseases, insects, and wood property improvement, shall be tackled through making the best use of the results of growth ratio improvement so far. In order to maximize the efficiency and effectiveness of this process, a detailed and concrete action plan based on close examination of expected genetic gain shall be prepared and implemented in accordance with Plan Indicativode de Mediano Plazo, Plato, INIA's strategic medium-term action plan.</p> <p>(3)INIA's research and development capacity for tree improvement needs to be strengthened in order to meet increasing research demand and to attain satisfactory results expected by private sector. In this regard, after the termination of the Project, maximum efforts shall be made in securing sufficient number of qualified research staff and required operational budget.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Expanded / Active	Active / Good		Used for Intended Purpose
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Mostly Achived	No Issue		Good
Current Situation/Progress	Current Situation: 1. The organization has been stabilized, and the research for wood species has been continued. Improvement of eucalyptus grains is being conducted as planned in the INIA Midterm Forest Plan (Proyecto Forestal del Plan Indicativo de Mediano Plazo del INIA). Since the National Institute of Seeds (INASE) and INIA has set up a regulation for improved grain registration, a eucalyptus grain developed by INIA was registered for the first time in Uruguay. 2. The provided equipment has been properly maintained, being enhanced by the aftercare operation in 2000-2002, and the follow-up operation in 2006. 3. A counterpart personnel of the Project time is still at work, who takes a role in the operation as a promoter.			
	Issues:			

URY-99-001

Project Title	English	The Fruit Tree Protection Project						
	Others							
	Japanese	ウルグアイ東方共和国果樹保護技術改善計画						
Country	Uruguay	Project Number		Project ID	3331021P0	Total Cost	000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Nature Conservation			-	Conservation of Biodiversity			
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	Instituto Nacional de Investigacion Agropecuaria (INIA)						
	Japan	National Institute of Fruit Tree Science, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries(MAFF)						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal	To improve citrus producers' cultivation techniques for the production of high quality citrus fruits and promote the stable management of citrus fruit cultivation.							
Project Purpose	To enhance research capabilities in order to solve technical problems related to plant protection and the orchard management of citrus trees at INIA(National Institute of Agricultural Research).							
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The identification of major constrains. 2) The improvement of practical technology. 3) The making-up of technical manuals. 4) The strengthening of research activities of the Uruguayan counterpart personnel. 							
Project Overview	<p>As citrus fruits are important products for the fruit production in Uruguay, the government promotes their production. As a result, the area of citrus cultivation has increased to 46% of the total fruit cultivation area. However, the improvement of local producers' farming foundation is hindered by a fruit quality issue and other issues caused by the low-level techniques of local producers and insufficient research capabilities of Salto Grande Experiment Station of the INIA (National Institute of Agricultural Research), which conducts research on citrus. Therefore, for the purpose of improving INIA's research capabilities and stabilizing citrus producers' farming foundation, the Uruguayan government requested project-type technical cooperation from the Japanese government in August 1991.</p>							

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	Short-term		Counterparts		
Equipment	71,307 (000 JPY)	Rate:1USD = JPY		Purchased Equipment		
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate:1 Local Currency = JPY		Local Cost	857 (000USD)	(000JPY)
Trainees Received				Land and Facilities		
Others				Others	all sorts of machinery/equipment/material 585,000USD	

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>1. Conclusion Research activities for disease control, insect pest control and orchard management have been carried out extensively which clarified the scientific aspects concerned about plant protection. By transferring techniques from Japanese experts and through the training in Japan, the Joint Evaluation Committee recognized that research capabilities of C/P had reached at the level to study independently. Facilities and equipment for research activities were sufficiently provided and they have been used effectively and kept in good condition throughout the Project period. The Joint Evaluation Committee concluded that the Project purpose has been achieved thus it is appropriate for the Project of its five-year cooperation to come to an end on February 29th, 2000.</p> <p>2. Recommendation C/P should continue these activities to pile up data independently because it takes long time to accumulate data concerned about most items of the Project for practical use. The data and findings confirmed at practical use will be utilized to plant protection and open to fruit growers by INIA. Facilities and equipment provided in the Project should be used effectively and kept in good condition even after the Project termination.</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:			

UZB-05-001

Project Title	English	Uzbekistan-Japan Center For Human Development					
	Others						
	Japanese	ウズベキスタン国日本人材開発センター					
Country	Uzbekistan	Project Number		Project ID	7635009	Total Cost	000 JPY
Sector / Issue	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	2000/12/1 - 2005/11/1	Period of Phase 2	-		Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-		Period of AC	-
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations					
	Japan	Japan International Cooperation Agency					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	<p>1) The process of transition to a market economy in Uzbekistan will be enhanced</p> <p>2) Mutual Understanding and friendly relations between the two countries will be reinforced</p>						
Project Purpose	<p>1) The Center will play an important role in human resources development of Uzbekistan toward a market economy</p> <p>2) The Center will promote mutual understanding between the people of the two countries through information services and other programs.</p>						
Outputs	<p>1) The Center will be effectively managed and accessible for the general public</p> <p>2) Business course will be continuously offered to provide practical knowledge and skills pertinent to the market economy. The implementation of the course will be gradually localized</p> <p>3) Japanese language courses will be continuously offered to full fill the needs of public, professionals in business and the public sectors and Japanese language teachers. The implementation of the courses will be gradually localized.</p> <p>4) Publication and visual materials related to the two countries in such fields as economy, society and culture will be provided in between the two countries</p>						
Project Overview	<p>In 1991, Uzbekistan became independent, with the collapse of Soviet Union. Henceforth, in the view of transition from planned economy to market economy, Uzbekistan has been implementing various economic reforms.</p> <p>On the other hand, as part of Japan's Official Development Assistance (ODA), a concept of "Japan Center for Human Development" (commonly referred to as "Japan Center") was introduced. The objective of the Japan Center was to render support to the countries of Asian region, that were facing transition from socialistic planned economy to market economy. The Japan Center is mandated to provide human resource development programs, building necessary resources for the transition, to market economy, making use of "Japanese" experience and expertise.</p> <p>In October 1999, the Uzbekistan government presented an application to Government of Japan for establishment of Uzbekistan-Japan Center for Human Development (hereinafter referred to as UJC) in Tashkent.</p>						

UZB-05-001

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

Results of Terminal Evaluation (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	Uzbekistan-Japan Center for Human Development	Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Expanded / Active	Generally Active / Good		Used for Intended Purpose
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Mostly Achived	Very Low Sustainability		Good
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation:</p> <p>The Project is running the third year of the Phase II. The number of users is constantly increasing, so is the exposure to mass media. The Project has educated a number of excellent business managers and practitioners, therefore gains a good reputation. On the other hand, due to a nature of the Project and a lack of self-sustainability, the completion of the Project would directly lead to a closure of the Center at this moment. The salary for the staff of the Center has been covered mostly by JICA's operation cost. By keeping the payment low out of the limited Project budget, it has caused a rapid turnaround of the staff, making the technology transfer difficult to be established. The Project faces a difficulty especially in finding the local instructors of Japanese language, while the demand for the Japanese language courses is mounting.</p>			
	<p>Issues:</p> <p>The operation has been expanding and running effectively. However, due to a nature of the Project, the counterpart organization (Japan Center Uzbekistan) could not exist without a support from JICA operation fund.</p>			

UZB-08-001

Project Title	English	Legal Assistance for Improving of the Conditions for Development of Private Business						
	Others							
	Japanese	企業活動の発展のための民事法令および行政法令の改善プロジェクト						
Country	Uzbekistan	Project Number		Project ID		Total Cost	0 000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Governance			-	Legal and Judicial Development			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Uzbekistan Office						
	At Present	Uzbekistan Office						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2005/11/30 - 2008/09/30		Period of Phase 2	-		Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-		Period of AC	-
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Justice						
	Japan	Nagoya University Graduate School of Law						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal	The basic legal system is improved to allow market economy to function.							
Project Purpose	To spread the regal information throughout the society, to create the guarantee act for the small and medium enterprises, and to improve the way of operation							
Outputs	<p>1-1 The act database is opened to the public. 1-2 Maintenance of the act database is to be done. 2-1 The draft of administrative procedure relevant act (Administrative punishment act, Permission procedure act, Administrative Procedure Act) is drawn up with the contents of promoting the small and medium enterprises activities. 2-2 The subordinate position laws (implementation outline and a draft of the hearing regulation model etc.) which are needed for the Administrative Procedure Act will be prepared with the contents of promoting the small and medium enterprises activities. 2-3 The Administrative Procedure Act for small and medium enterprises is to be conducted public relations activities. 2-4 To promote understanding for the operation of the Administrative Procedure Act among the civil servants. 3-1 The draft of Hypothecation Act which is good to the small and medium enterprise activities is to be prepared. 3-2 At the relevant departments of the government ministry of law, the understanding of the Hypothecation Act is to be promoted and the improved points of the law are to be recognized.</p>							
Project Overview	<p>In Uzbekistan, enactment of legal system has been conducted since its independence. However, the steps for the reinforcement for promotion of the administrative and economic restructuring and reinforcement for the legislative power have been taken in recent days. In January of 2005, the National Congress shifted from unicameral to bicameral and the lower house of parliament has been started to be reorganized as a permanent substantial law making organ which is unlike the previous one. In a related move, rules which were decided by the government order done by such as the cabinet meeting will be enshrined into law. Therefore, concrete legislative proposal has been established as a law making action plan.</p> <p>In addition to this, the centered object of this law making action plan is to enact the rules for promoting the economical development; such as enhancement of the smooth flow of small and medium sized enterprises activities. At the moment, rules for cooperate activities are mainly regulated by government order so that discrepancy and variance among the rules can be seen. In Uzbekistan, an unjustifiable interference for the private enterprises by the government agency has been a big problem and that is caused by the situation various interpretations of the rules can be done because of the existence of the discrepancy and variance among the rules.</p> <p>From the above, for the future economical development, it is needed for Uzbekistan to star with some specific action. And still the support from the leading countries is needed because of lack of its knowledge. In such a context, the official request for this project for the purpose of establishment of the administrative procedure act, improvement of civil law and supporting for the development of act databases has been submitted.</p>							

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	2	Short-term	25	Counterparts	
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	10			Land and Facilities		
Others	Equipment 117,214US\$ Local cost 24,144US\$			Others		

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

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>The contents and approach of cooperation should be carefully considered at the commencement of the project period taking the latest circumstance into account. The Project was designed in March 2005 and commenced in November 2005, regardless of the circumstances, i.e. the bill of the Hypothec Law has been already drafted and submitted to the Cabinet of Ministers prior to the commencement of the project period. As a result, such a situation made it difficult for JICA and MOJ to examine the bill jointly at the stage of the drafting. If JICA and MOJ had carefully discussed the up-to-date circumstance at the commencement of the project period, the Project could avoid unexpected difficulties.</p> <p>At the commencement of the project period, JICA and MOJ should clarify the definitions of technical words. As for NLD, there was a gap of understanding between UZWG and JPWG in the level of "security diagnosis" for the consistent operation of NLD. If UZWG and JPWG had cleared up the discrepancy at the beginning, JICA and MOJ could carry out further cooperation. Careful consideration at the beginning of a project is essential for a successful and effective project.</p>
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Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY)	
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Ministry of Justice of the Republic	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	Sustainable but with Some Issues	Good
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation: (FY2009 Survey) Achieving the overall goal of this project, "reform of basic development of law systems for market-oriented economy to be functioned" requires comprehensive development of legal systems and a long-term view considering the actual operation and onset of the effect. Access to the on-line database of laws is ensured and updated legal information is posted accordingly. Practical guide of hypothecation act is used widely, not only among legal professions, but also ministry officials who register mortgages and bank staff, and the additional copies have been printed twice so far. The substance of the bill was not understood among Uzbekistan officials including staff of the Ministry of Justice at the beginning of this project. However, regarding the area of administration procedure act, even though the parliament has not passed the bill yet, the knowledge of the bill has been spreading among legal professions, students as well as some of the project operators. Taking the advantage of the knowledge, the Ministry of Justice has just begun a new project related to administration procedure. The project output has been carried on by releasing database of laws, launching a new project using the practical guide of hypothecation act and knowledge obtained from this project. There are working group members of the project who are also utilizing the skills, such as writing legal documents, gained through the project in their routine work. In respect to human resource development, there have been cases where the working group members were got promoted and given more responsibility in their work at organizations, such as the Ministry of Justice.</p>		
	<p>Issues: (FY2009 Survey) No information.</p>		

VNM-02-001

Project Title	English	The Education And Research Capability Building Project Of Hanoi Agricultural University						
	Others							
	Japanese	ハノイ農業大学強化計画						
Country	Vietnam	Project Number		Project ID	271047	Total Cost	778,000 000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Agricultural/Rural Development			Agricultural Policy and System				
Division in Charge	At that Time	Agricultural Development Cooperation Department						
	At Present	Rural Development Department						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	1998/9/1	-	2003/8/1	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Education and Training, Hanoi Agricultural University						
	Japan	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal	Quality of research and education of entire HAU is improved							
Project Purpose	Quality of research and education is improved at three faculties of HAU							
Outputs	a. Quality of research is improved. b. Quality of education is improved. c. Facilities and equipment are properly set up, operated, and maintained to improve quality of research and education.							
Project Overview	<p>Agriculture is one of the essential industries in the Republic of Vietnam. As it covers about 28% of its GDP and approximately 73% of the working population, the trend in agricultural production is a key factor that affects the domestic economy of Vietnam. The government of Vietnam implemented the Doi Moi (innovation) policy, and in accordance to the policy, prime tasks in the field of agriculture has been identified; planning/management of agricultural policy in accordance with market economy, the research/development of necessary techniques for modern agriculture and fostering personnel instructing farmers. On the other hand, the Vietnamese government designated the improvement of the quality of university and college education as one of the major policies in the Socio-economy Development Plan (1996 - 2000). The Hanoi Agricultural University (HAU) has sent many of its graduates to the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and the National Agricultural Research Institutions since its establishment in 1956 and has played a key role in advanced education in the field of agriculture in Vietnam. However, the function and capability of the university became impoverished as the support from the former communist countries was reduced to none. Under these circumstances, the government of Vietnam requested the government of Japan for the Project-type Technical Cooperation to enhance the education/research of HAU and to transfer modern knowledge/techniques for education, research and organizational management and also to fulfill the experimental equipment.</p>							

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	9	Short-term	30	Counterparts	67
Equipment	220,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	100,000 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	60,000 (000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	23			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

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

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) Research will be continued and lead to the registration of the new varieties, thus eventually transferred to the farmers by relevant authorities in charge of extension. Technical assistance of JICA by means of expert assignment to accomplish this specific objective is recommended.</p> <p>(2) HAU take measures for preventing negative impact on the environment in terms of treatment facilities and procedures.</p> <p>(3) HAU to continue meteorological data collection with alternative tools.</p> <p>(4) JICA provide spare parts within the allocated budget before the Project terminates in August.</p>
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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:			

VNM-02-002

Project Title	English	Water Sector Training Center Project In The Southern Areas Of The Socialist Repblic Of Vietnam					
	Others						
	Japanese	上水道訓練技術プログラム					
Country	Vietnam	Project Number		Project ID	0275036C0	Total Cost	310,000 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Water Resources / Disaster Management			-	Water Resource Development		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Social Development Cooperation Department					
	At Present	Economic Infrastructure Department					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2000/1/1 - 2003/1/1	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	College of Construction No.2, Ministry of Construction					
	Japan	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, Sapporo City, Tokyo Metropolitan Government, Yokohama City, Nagoya City, KitaKyushu City Waterworks Bureau, and more					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	To improve technical and manegerial capabilities of staff working in the water supply companies.						
Project Purpose	To improve th waterworks technology and management training capabilities of the College of Construction No.2.						
Outputs	(1) Training course on water distribution planning will be established and executed. (1) Training course on water supply management will be established and executed. (1) Training course on non-revenue water control will be established and executed.						
Project Overview	<p>In Vietnam, the number of people served with pipe water in urban area is about 7 million, only 50% of total urban population. Decision of Prime Minister No.63/1998/QD-TTg dated March 18, 1998, set the objective of extendinf the scale and improving the quality of water supply services, assuring that, by the year 2010, 100% of urban population will be supplied with clear water at rate of 165 liters per capita per day, that of 95% of population in secondary sities can access 150 liters per day while 80% of those in district towns get from 80 to 100 liters per day. It is emphasized that training programs on urban planning, engineering, finance and economics in order to upgrade the capacity of water sector personnel are required at all levels in the country.</p> <p>In the northern area, the Ministry of Construction has been contributing to the upgrading of capacity of water sector personnel through the training center in Hanoi built and operated by the cooperation of France. In the southern area, the College of Construction No.2 in Ho Chi Mihn City was responsible for the training of water sector personnel but their capability was not enough due to the shortage of personnel, equipment, teaching materials, etc.</p> <p>Under the circumstances, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam requested to the Government of Japan for the Water Sector Training Center Project in the Southern Areas of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Both sides discussed and signed the Minutes of Meetings on January 13, 2000 and started the Mini-project type technical cooperation for the Water Sector Training Center Project in the Southern Areas of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	4	Short-term	19	Counterparts	12
Equipment	21,146 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	7,056 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	8,739 (000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	11				Land and Facilities	
Others					Others	

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) Further effort to complete the secons session of the training courses and monitor the result</p> <p>(2) MOC to ensure the secure of lecturer with good knowledge and experience for managerial training courses</p> <p>(3) Recruit a senior lecturer in technical field especially with good knowledge and experience in distribution planning</p>	

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

VNM-03-001

Project Title	English	Modernization Of Industrial Property Administration Project						
	Others							
	Japanese	工業所有権業務近代化						
Country	Vietnam	Project Number		Project ID	271051	Total Cost	000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Private Sector Development			-	Industrial Development Institution			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Mining and Industrial Development Cooperation Department						
	At Present	Industrial Development Department						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2000/4/1	-	2004/6/1	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	National Office of Intellectual Property						
	Japan	International Affairs Division, General Affairs Department, Japan Patent Office						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal	To enable NOIP to grant IP rights more promptly with increased accuracy							
Project Purpose	To facilitate IP administration process in NOIP							
Outputs	<p>(0) Project Management Unit is be enhanced and operated efficiently</p> <p>(1) Adequate machinery and equipment is materialized set for IPAS</p> <p>(2) NOIP is able to analyze and revise industrial property administration procedure</p> <p>(3) NOIP is able to design and install IPAS</p> <p>(4) NOIP is able to operate and manage IPAS properly</p> <p>(5) Industrial property administration procedure is performed by using IPAS</p>							
Project Overview	<p>In October 1995, National Assembly of Vietnam adopted civil code including provision on the protection of industrial property (IP) rights that was enacted in July 1996. National Office of Intellectual Property (NOIP) is the authority to administrate the IP rights.</p> <p>With the rapid economic growth in recent years in Vietnam, industrialization and trade is expanding rapidly and applications of IP rights from enterprises are increasing to avoid copy of design and trademark etc. with their products. NOIP is requested to grant IP rights and to provide information faster.</p> <p>NOIP made a request of technical cooperation project to Japanese Government to facilitate in NOIP computerized IP administration system to process IP applications faster and surely.</p> <p>In January 1999, JICA dispatched a preliminary survey team on the Project to Vietnam and found the significance and feasibility of the Project. In December, 1999, JICA dispatched an implementation survey team and the team signed to the Record of Discussions (R/D) on the Project with Director General, NOIP to implement the Project from April 1, 2000 to March 31, 2004 for four years.</p>							

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	8	Short-term	14	Counterparts	15
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	15			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) Further cooperation with Japan for the remaining IPAS function development and related technology transfer for trademark.</p> <p>(2) Project should accelerate the release of additional functions for trademark such as substantive examination, publication, and registration etc.</p> <p>(3) To complete IPAS at V4 level including all of the IP rights.</p> <p>(4) All of the PMU members should be transferred to the IT Division for ensuring the smooth operation, maintenande, and the further expansion of IPAS.</p> <p>(5) Promotion of examination and enforcement to share the IP information among all persons involving the protection of IP rights.</p> <p>(6) To configure database not only in Vietnamese but also in English.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented			Study Conducted (FY 2007)	
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	National Office of Intellectual Property of Vietnam	Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities	Utilization of Equipment	
	Expanded / Active	Active / Good	Used for Intended Purpose	
	Impact	Sustainability	Summary of Current Situation	
	Achieved	Sustainable but with Some Issues	Very Good	
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation:</p> <p>Currently, the continued operation (phase II) of the Project is in practice. The operation continues to be enhanced and extended, based on the results of the original Project. The provided equipment (mainly computer servers) is running without any problems, though the equipment has not been replaced once, since the practice of periodical renewal is not common in Viet Nam.</p>			
	<p>Issues:</p>			

VNM-03-002

Project Title	English	The Training Capability Strengthening Project On The Posts And Telecommunications Training Center No.1, The Socialist Republic Of Vietnam						
	Others							
	Japanese	電気通信向上計画						
Country	Vietnam	Project Number		Project ID	0271061E0	Total Cost	000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Information and Communication Technology			Information and Communication Technology				
Division in Charge	At that Time	Social Development Cooperation Department						
	At Present	Economic Infrastructure 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	Vietnam Posts and Telecommunications, Posts and Telecommunications Training Center No.1), Ministry of Posts and Telematics						
	Japan	Telecommunications Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, NTT, and more						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal	The demands for human resources development and technical training in the field of the telecommunication in Vietnam are satisfied.							
Project Purpose	The training capability of the Posts and Telecoms Training Center-L is improved in order to practice training courses required by telecommunication development in Vietnam.							
Outputs	<p>The training system of the PTTC-1 is improved</p> <p>Recruitment system for the trainees of the PTCC-1 is established</p> <p>The capability of the instructors and top management of the PTTC-1 is improved</p> <p>The training courses are established</p> <p>The training implementation system of the PTTC-1 is established</p> <p>Monitoring and Evaluation system is established</p>							
Project Overview	<p>The socio-economic development of Vietnam was accelerated with expansion of the market economy by the government's renovation policy called DOIMOI. In accordance with the development, the growth and modernization of the telecommunication sector such as the rise in the number of telephone subscribers and the introduction of digital technologies were increasingly demanded.</p> <p>The Vietnam Posts and Telecommunications Cooperation(VNPT) was training technical staff for the maintenance and operation of the telecommunication network at the PTTC-1 and other training institutes based on the human development policy of the then Department General of Posts and Telecommunications (DGPT). However, the cooperation needed to upgrade the training capability in order to meet the rapidly changing and expanding training needs in the sector.</p> <p>In this context, the Government of Vietnam requested the Government of Japan for Project-type Technical Cooperation for practical training with appropriate equipment to foster instructors competent in modern technologies and training management.</p>							

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	9	Short-term	9	Counterparts	17
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	15			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>Management staff and instructors of the PTCC-1 are encouraged to further share the development strategy of the telecommunication networks and services of the VNPT. PTTC-1 receives more trainees from southern provinces so that they can benefit from the technologies transferred by the Japanese experts to the counterpart instructors and also from the equipment provided by the Project.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)	
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Posts and Telecommunications Training Center Number I	Umbrella Organization	
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities	Utilization of Equipment
	No Change	Active / Good	Used for Intended Purpose
	Impact	Sustainability	Summary of Current Situation
	Achieved	Sustainable but with Some Issues	Very Good
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation: The results of the Project were effectuated in operating the third-country training, conducted from the fiscal year 2005 to 2007. The provided equipment was more than fully utilized for training, so that the equipment was in shortage in some cases. The capacity for planning, managing, and running the training courses has been developed through the Project operation, and the counterpart organization can be regarded as an eligible training center.</p>		
	<p>Issues: Because of a rapid innovation in this field, it has turned out that capacity building for the instructors, who provide training in the field of up-to-date technology, is not internally affordable.</p>		

VNM-04-001

Project Title	English	Project on the Improvement of Higher Maritime Education in Vietnam					
	Others						
	Japanese	ベトナム高等海事教育向上計画プロジェクト					
Country	Vietnam	Project Number		Project ID	0271088P0	Total Cost	540,000 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Transportation			-	Water Transport		
Division in Charge	At that Time						
	At Present						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2001/10/1 - 2004/9/30	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country						
	Japan						
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	In Vietnam, it increases the number of Vietnamese navigation officers and marine engineers who qualify international standards.						
Project Purpose	Vietnam Maritime University (VIMARU) produces educated and refreshed navigation officers and marine engineers who qualify international standards.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Project operation unit is to be established. 2) Education and training in Navigation Faculty in VIMARU meet the international standards. 3) Education and training in Marine Engineering Faculty in VIMARU meet the international standards. 4) Education and training in retraining courses in VIMARU meet the international standards. 5) Research activity in VIMARU is to be enhanced. 6) Communication with the foreign maritime institutions is to be increased. 						
Project Overview	<p>As the marine transportation volume in Vietnam has been increasing for the last 10 years at the average rate of 10% per year, the demand for seafarers has also been steadily growing, e.g., the number of seafarers required in 2005 is estimated to be 18,000. On the other hand, the international convention (STCW 95 Convention) amended in 1995 requires modern ship equipments and safety assurance for maritime training of seafarers, but it is difficult for the Vietnam Maritime University to provide maritime training that meet the international standards due to aging and lack of training equipments.</p> <p>Under these circumstances, for the purpose of improving the functions of the Vietnam Maritime University to the level that meets the international technical standards, the government of Vietnam has decided to conduct the Project on the Improvement of Higher Maritime Education.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	3	Short-term	12	Counterparts	25
Equipment	310,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	20,000 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) 26,000 (000JPY)
Trainees Received	13			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>1) Definition of operational requirements for the reproduction of competent teachers It is necessary to establish a system to reproduce competent teachers and keep it functional at the Vietnam Maritime University (VIMARU). For this purpose, the operational requirements for operators, instructors, senior instructors and supervisors should be defined. To establish a phased evaluation system to evaluate teachers at each level, Japanese experts will assist the definition of operational requirements for VIMARU teachers and the creation of such phased evaluation system for counterparts by the time of the project termination.</p> <p>2) Development of VIMARU policies Policies have to be developed for VIMARU in order to ensure self-sustaining development of the project. The policies should include (1) a system for reproduction of competent teachers at VIMARU, and (2) essential points to improve maritime training (especially how to maintain sub-simulation 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:			

Project Title	English	Project of Strengthening of National Institute of Veterinary Research in Vietnam					
	Others						
	Japanese	ベトナム国立獣医学研究所強化計画					
Country	Vietnam	Project Number	0601677	Project ID	0271060E0	Total Cost	748,000 000 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 - 2005/2/28	Period of Phase 2	-		Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-		Period of AC	-
Organization	Partner Country	National Institute of Veterinary Research :NIVR					
	Japan	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	The livestock production in Vietnam increased by improved diagnostic technology of animal infectious diseases						
Project Purpose	Diagnostic techniques, esp. immunological ones, at NIVR improved						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Project properly managed by Project Management Unit (PMU) 2. Basic and applied techniques for immunological diagnosis of important infectious diseases acquired by NIVR staff 3. Latest status of important infectious diseases in Vietnam studied and epidemiological skills acquired by NIVR staff 4. Local veterinarians trained for appropriate diagnostic techniques for infectious diseases 						
Project Overview	<p>The livestock industry is becoming important in Vietnam. This is indicated by the fact that dairy cattle population in Vietnam was only 11,000 head in 1990, but it surprisingly increased to 88,834 head in April 2004.</p> <p>Main domestic animal population was 3,216,900 of cattle, 20,193,800 of pig and 196,100,000 of poultry in 2000, and increased to 1.28, 1.68 and 1.83 times for ten years, respectively. Output of livestock in agriculture gross production was 19.3% in 2000.</p> <p>However, the income of the livestock products of farmers is still low, and small-scale farmers raise the vast majority of livestock, whereas most farmers possess only a small amount. The annual consumption of animal products in Vietnam was only about 43 kg per person and about three times less than in developed countries in 2000. This figure is quite small, even by comparison with other developing countries. In addition, Vietnam's rate of self-sufficiency in milk and other dairy products is only 1 0% or less. As seen by this, an increase in production and the stable supply of the livestock products have been the social needs for Vietnam.</p> <p>On the other hand, Vietnam's hot and humid climate cause infectious diseases in the Various domestic animals such as foot-and-mouth disease, pasteurellosis, classical swine fever, Newcastle disease, etc. Knowledge about livestock hygiene was scarce and appropriate measures were not implemented in the country. As a result, the livestock sector has involved negative factors related to the productivity and stable supply of livestock products for a long time.</p> <p>Under such background, the Vietnam government requested this cooperation with the aim of improvement of livestock health. The National Institute of Veterinary Research (NIVR) was selected as the base of improvement of especially important infectious disease diagnostic techniques for livestock.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	6	Short-term	30	Counterparts	60
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	155.86 (000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	25				Land and Facilities	
Others	Equipment 1,128,474 \$ Local Cost 4,112,547 \$				Others	

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

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>1) Project framework (PDM and PO) should always be discussed by the members of the Project for improving the activities.</p> <p>2) JICA has the responsibility to explain the counterparts and officials concerned at the time the Project starts. And also need to continue explaining during the Project implementation. Since JICA's scheme such as project-type technical cooperation is based on the collaboration of recipient countries, the understanding of JICA's scheme such as PDM cycle and PDM is indispensable for the ownership of the recipient countries.</p> <p>3) The gap between Project Purpose and the Overall Goal in the PDM was too big and Overall Goal of the Project was vague. Realistic goal should have been set to make it clear for the future direction 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:			

VNM-04-003

Project Title	English	The Bach Mai Hospital Project for Functional Enhancement						
	Others							
	Japanese	ベトナム社会主義共和国バックマイ病院プロジェクト						
Country	Vietnam	Project Number		Project ID	0271074E0	Total Cost	1,202,000 000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Health			-	Health/Medicine unspecified			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Human Development Department						
	At Present	Human Development Department						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2000/1/10	-	2005/1/9	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Bach Mai Hospital Ministry of Health						
	Japan	National Center for Global Health and Medicine						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal	Medical services in the Northern Vietnam are upgraded.							
Project Purpose	The quality of medical services is improved in Bach Mai hospital by focusing on Total Care Activities.							
Outputs	1-1 General hospital management in BMH is improved by the end of 2004 1-2 Hospital information system is improved in targeted departments 1-3 Training system in target departments is improved 1-4 Management of medical materials & equipment is improved by utilizing central system 1-5 Financial and accounting management is improved 1-6 Delivery system of medicine is improved in target departments 2-1 Clinical activities are upgraded in target departments 3-1 Nursing management and nursing care are improved 3-2 Training function in collaboration with nursing school is improved 4-1 Quality of examination is improved in clinical laboratories 5-1 Provincial hospital supporting function of DOHA is improved.							
Project Overview	<p>In Vietnam, where the improvement of healthcare quality and a healthcare network is an important task, the improvement of foundation hospitals that bring benefits to local areas is considered important. The Bach Mai Hospital has been positioned as a tertiary care hospital in the northern Vietnam mainly involving in internal medicine since it was established by France in 1991 but is not able to fully function due to aged facilities and equipments, shortage of beds and lack of training opportunities for staff. Therefore, for the purpose of improving the functions of the Bach Mai Hospital to the level where it can fully function as one of the top referral hospitals for the whole country, the Vietnamese government requested technical cooperation from the Japanese government. In response, the Japanese government started a 5-year technical cooperation project, "The Bach Mai Hospital Project for Functional Enhancement", in January 2000.</p>							

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	10	Short-term	95	Counterparts	66
Equipment	(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	Equipment: US\$ 2,783,026 Local cost: US\$ 1,731,195				Others	

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>1) Good linkage of short-term experts and instructors of C/P training in Japan enhance the effectiveness of technical transfer.</p> <p>2) In order to import the new concept such as "Total Care" to hold a seminar is effective to build consensus.</p> <p>3) It is important to manage project in more participatory manner by using PDM and PCM method at each step (planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation) of project. In the case of this Project, not every C/Ps and Experts fully understood PDM and PCM method. If PDM was used in the monitoring periodically, progress on the Project could be managed in more participatory manner.</p> <p>4) In the case of this Project, the lack of clarity in some Outputs explanations brought exceptionally large Input. Outputs and purposes should be concreted with Objectively Verifiable Indicators.</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:			

VNM-04-004

Project Title	English	Project for Strengthening Training Capability for Technical Workers in Hanoi Industrial College					
	Others						
	Japanese	ベトナム社会主義共和国ハノイ工科短期大学機械技術者養成計画					
Country	Vietnam	Project Number		Project ID	0271024E0	Total Cost	665,848 000 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	2000/4/1 - 2005/3/31	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Industry (MOI), General Department of Vocational Training (GDVT), Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs (MOLISA)					
	Japan	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, Employment and Human Resources Development Organization of Japan					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	To improve the skills of technical workers in the field of mechanical industries in Vietnam						
Project Purpose	The training capability for technical workers of Hanoi Industrial College is efficiently enhanced.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Vocational training program adapted to mechanical industrial needs is designed at the HIC. 2) Recruitment and selection system for the Trainees of the HIC is established. 3) The skills of necessary numbers of qualified instructors in the above fields are improved. 4) The appropriate training in the fields of machinery processing, metal processing, electric control are established as both short-term and long-term training courses. 5) Adequate facilities, machinery and equipment for training are prepared and effectively utilized. 6) The HIC is well managed in terms of organization, personnel and finance. 						
Project Overview	<p>According to Doi Moi policy promoted by the government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, many foreign investing companies have launched into Vietnam and the Vietnamese government has recognized the importance of level-up of the Vietnamese technical workers' skill. The Vietnamese government was anxious to strengthen vocational training by means of the level-up of teaching quality, and the improvement of curriculum and facilities.</p> <p>The Japanese Government dispatched the following study teams to investigate the feasibility of project proposal to determine the focus areas. A series of studies are as follows;</p> <p>Basic Study1: November 15, 1993-November 26, 1993 Basic Study2: December 10, 1997-December 23, 1997 Preliminary Study: March 1-March 13, 1999 Supplementary Study: July 1999-August 5, 1999</p> <p>As a result of the above studies, both Vietnamese and Japanese sides agreed to implement the Project of vocational training at HIC in the field of machinery, signing the R/D on November 25, 1999 during the Implementation Study (November 19, 1999-November 27, 1999). The 5-year cooperation of the Project started on April 1, 2000.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	10	Short-term	17	Counterparts	39
Equipment	367,000 (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	実習室、会議室、事務室、等
Others	Local Cost 424,000 \$ + 7,440,000,000 Dong				Others	Local Cost 3,740,000,000 dong

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

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) Qualitative evaluation of the project activities The project successfully contributed to the human resource development in industrial area. Through the Project activities, qualitative factors of the counterparts and students are highly enhanced such as positive working attitude, eagerness for study, flexible way of thinking, and creativity. Also reliability between Japanese experts and counterparts is found to be a key for the Project activities. These factors are very important for technical cooperation. However, it is not easy to evaluate them. Method of qualitative evaluation should be developed especially in the field of human resources development activities.</p> <p>(2) Reliability between Japanese experts and counterparts The reliability between Japanese experts and counterparts is found as the key factor in the Project activities. This smooth cooperation along Project implementation has been recognized as the important contribution to the success of the Project. Through this relationship Vietnamese counterparts not only have learnt new skills and technique but also built good basement for the future cooperation.</p> <p>(3) Flexible response to the social change during the project Responding to the social change such as the urgent demand and need for vocational training and rapid economic development, the project started the short-term training course and increased the number of course participants. Ultimately this flexible response was confirmed to be appropriate and effective for the project. It is sometimes required to be equal to the occasion for the social change as this project.</p> <p>(4) Self-efforts of Vietnamese side towards sustainability It should be emphasized that the Vietnamese side has made self-efforts such as procuring facilities and equipment, bearing running cost and starting production activities. These efforts will enable the Vietnamese side independent from the Japanese side as well as the output of the Project sustainable after the completion of the Project.</p> <p>(5) Outreach activities Collaboration between industries and HIC is carried out actively through training made to order and regular training both at companies and HIC. This enables current training curriculum to meet the actual demand of industry, which is effective for both industry and HIC.</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:			

VNM-05-001

Project Title	English	Vietnam-Japan Human Resources Cooperation Center						
	Others							
	Japanese	ベトナム国日本人材協力センター						
Country	Vietnam	Project Number		Project ID	271067	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	2000/9/1	-	2005/8/1	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Foreign Trade University Vietnam (Hanoi Campus and Ho Chi Minh Campus)						
	Japan	Japan Foundation						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal	To enhance human who will contribute to the process of Vietnam adapting the market economy							
Project Purpose	The Centers will be established in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City and will become important organizations which continuously supply necessary human resources for the market economy in Vietnam, and to promote the mutual understanding and strengthen the relationship between Vietnamese and Japanese people.							
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Business courses which provide practical knowledge on the market economy for business people will be managed and implemented smoothly. 2. Japanese language courses which match the circumstances and market needs in Vietnam will be developed. 3. The Centers will be actively utilized for activities to promote the mutual understanding and to strengthen the relationship between Vietnamese and Japanese people. 							
Project Overview	<p>In the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, the Doi Moi policy, series of the economic reforms started in 1986 was one of the most successful national development strategies. In the "Five-year Education Development Plan, which was a part of the Doi Moi policy, development of human resources by improving higher education to achieve the Vietnamese economy to be able to transfer to the market-oriented economy was one of the primary issues. In line with the plan, the project for establishing Vietnam-Japan Human Resource Cooperation Center was formulated in order to support developing human resources for promoting a market-oriented economy. In July 1 1998, a project formulating study group was dispatched to Vietnam.</p> <p>The Government of Vietnam agreed to transfer the request for technical cooperation towards capacity building of the Foreign Trade University's ability to develop human resources to the mentioned project. Then the two governments agreed to establish the Vietnam-Japan Human Resources Cooperation Centers to each of the FTU Hanoi school and the Ho Chi Min City school.</p>							

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

Results of Terminal Evaluation (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:			

VNM-05-002

Project Title	English	The Project For Strengthening Training Capabilities For Road Construction Workers In Transport Technical And Professional School No.1 In Vietnam					
	Others						
	Japanese	道路建設技術者養成計画					
Country	Vietnam	Project Number		Project ID	271083	Total Cost	000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Transportation			Land Traffic			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Social Development Department					
	At Present	Economic Infrastructure 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	Transport Technical and Professional School NO.1, Ministry of Transport					
	Japan	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, Japan Construction Mechanization Association					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations	Grant Aid						
Overall Goal	Super Goal: 1) Transport Technical and Professional School No.1 (TTPS1) becomes the center of excellence in Indocina for training of road construction workers. 2) Road construction in Vietnam is improved to facilitate the economic activities						
Project Purpose	Training capabilities of TTPS1 are improved						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Equipment for training course is modernized to meet the requirements of construction sites 2) The quality of teachers (CPs) is improved 3) Retraining course for road construction worker is established 4) The quality of pre-service training course for students is improved 5) TTPS1 is well managed in terms of organization, planning and training management 						
Project Overview	<p>At the sixth of the five-year plan (1996-2000), the Government of Viet Nam especially put emphasis on the transport department among the public project investment, to concentrate funding in 37.9 percent. The government planned to provide 83.1 percent for road maintenance and improvement of the transport department. Moreover, the strategic plan for highway and transportation development aimed to maintain arterial highway in order to improve transportation capacity. Under these situations, the Government of Viet Nam realized that construction and maintenance of roads were the important issue, and also cultivating road construction engineers was urgently needed.</p> <p>The first technical training school of transportation was the only training institution for road constructing engineers at the national level. However due to inadequate system and equipment, the school was not able to train engineers with adequate technical skills. As a result, the Government of Viet Nam submitted a request to the Government of Japan for cooperation in order to improve the teaching and training capacity of the mentioned training school.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)	
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	8	Short-term	12	Counterparts
Equipment	500,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost (000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	26				Land and Facilities
Others					Others

Results of Terminal Evaluation (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:				

VNM-05-003

Project Title	English	The Reproductive Health Project In Nghe An Province (Phase II)					
	Others						
	Japanese	リプロダクティブヘルスフェーズ2					
Country	Vietnam	Project Number	601673	Project ID	0271043E1	Total Cost	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	-	Period of Phase 2	2000/9/1 - 2005/8/1		Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-		Period of AC	-
Organization	Partner Country	Health Service, Maternal and Child Health/Family Planning Center of People's Committee of Nghe An Province					
	Japan	Japanese Organization for International Cooperation in Family Planning, and more					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	To improve the quality of reproductive health for women at the childbearing age in the Nghe An Province						
Project Purpose	To improve the quality of reproductive health in Nghe An Province.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) To establish steering committees at all level, and manage them regularly and continuously. 2) To promote safe and hygienic childbearing at each commune. 3) To improve staffs' management abilities, training and assistant and counseling at the Maternal and Child Health and Family Planning (MCH/FP) Center and selected provincial health centers. 4) To improve the ability of implementing field survey and preventive measurements of reproductive tract infections (RTIs) at the MCH/FP Center. 5) To improve the quality of information, education and communication (IEC) about reproductive health at the MCH/FP Center, selected provinces, women's association facilities and provincial health centers. 6) To improve the health services provided by the Ministry and the Health Management Information System (HMIS) provided by the MCH/FP Center, at selected provinces. 						
Project Overview	<p>While Vietnam is one of the low income countries, the health standard was accounted for middle rate among developing countries such as: the infant medium level of the country was 32.6 (1995) and maternal death was around 100. It was mainly because the Government of Vietnam was able to provide efficient and appropriate medical health treatment policies to civilians all over the country.</p> <p>Even though the number of personnel working for medical treatment services was better than its neighboring countries, most of them did not obtain enough training since they were trained at period of implementing only temporary human development processes during the Vietnamese War. Therefore, especially the care for pregnant and parturient women was not enough and in public medical health centers, periparturient disorder was accounted for number one cause of death. Moreover, the maternal death rate has not decreased since 1980s.</p> <p>Under these circumstances, the Government of Vietnam submitted a request to the Government of Japan for the project-type technical cooperation for improving the quality of medical services and enhancing the public health administration relating to the care for pregnant and parturient women. The project was implemented at the Nghe An Province (north-middle part of Vietnam) as the model areas where the number of maternity nurses was especially low.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)	
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	9	Short-term	51	Counterparts
Equipment	137,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost (000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	40				Land and Facilities
Others					Others

Results of Terminal Evaluation (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:			

Project Title	English	Coal Mine Firedamp Gas Management Center						
	Others							
	Japanese	炭鉱ガス安全管理センタープロジェクト						
Country	Vietnam	Project Number		Project ID	271086	Total Cost	000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Natural Resources and Energy			Mining				
Division in Charge	At that Time	Economic Development Department						
	At Present	Industrial Development 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	Ministry of Industry, Vietnam National Coal Corporation, Institute of Mining Science and Technology						
	Japan	Coal Mine Safety Office, Mine Safety Division, Nuclear and Industrial Safety Agency, Japan Coal Energy Center						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal	To improve security technology of coal industry in Vietnam and to be disseminated it							
Project Purpose	To establish the safety management system for colliery gas explosion in Vietnam							
Outputs	<p>(1) To establish the management system of the project.</p> <p>(2) To establish the coal-seam gas content reserve evaluation technology.</p> <p>(3) To establish the firedamp monitoring system and its venting management system.</p> <p>(4) To establish the evaluation system of the explosion-proof performances.</p> <p>(5) To implement the education and training program concerning the mine safety techniques.</p>							
Project Overview	<p>In the Five-year National Economic Development Plan (1996-2000), the Government of Viet Nam aimed to maintain the safety of coal mines while maintaining its operation, and to prevent disasters and increase in production to meet up the development of the domestic economy and demand of export. Moreover, in the Master Plan of Coal Development in Vietnam (1995-2000) the Government of Viet Nam aimed to increase coal production from 9.2 million tons (performance) in 1996 to 15 million tons in 2010. The rapid increase in coal production in Viet Nam required developing and expanding underground mining activities, and the proportion of coal production from coal mines was estimated increase from 27 percent in 1996 to 50 percent in 2010. On the other hand, the gas emissions at the high level have caused the significant number of fire disasters during mining operation. At present, there has been no safety control center towards coal mine firedamp, and staffs with inadequate technical skills supervised coal mine gas using old type equipment imported from Russia, China and Poland at each coal mine. Moreover, the extent of establishment of safety standard and rules was far from satisfactory.</p> <p>Under these circumstances, the Vietnamese coal industry pointed out the necessity and importance of the safety control center towards coal mine firedamp for several years. In response to the indication, the Institute of Mining Science and Technology (IMSAT) under Vietnam National Coal Corporation (Vinacoal) formulated the project plan for establishing the safety control center, but the plan had not been executed yet. As a result, the Government of Viet Nam submitted a request to the Government of Japan for technical cooperation aiming at enhancing and disseminating safety technology in the Vietnamese coal industry, on August 1998.</p>							

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

Results of Terminal Evaluation (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	Mining Safety Center- Institute of Mining Science and Technology (IMSAT)	Umbrella Organization	The Mining Safety Center has been established with the trained staff. This center can carry out the safety services on	
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Expanded / Active	Active / Good		Used for Intended Purpose
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Achieved	No Issue		Very Good
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation:</p> <p>After the Project ended, the operation has been scaled up in a newly constructed building that the counterpart expensed by its own budget. Also, the counterpart repaired the facility for combustion experiment by itself that had been damaged toward the end of the Project term. Accordingly, the operation has been continued exactly in the same manner as planned by the Project.</p>			
	<p>Issues:</p>			

VNM-05-005

Project Title	English	Program On The Instructor Training For Electric Power Sector In Viet Nam						
	Others							
	Japanese	電力技術者養成プロジェクト						
Country	Vietnam	Project Number		Project ID	271078	Total Cost	000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Natural Resources and Energy			-	Energy Supply			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Economic Development Department						
	At Present	Industrial Development Department						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2001/3/1	-	2006/3/1	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Electricity of Vietnam						
	Japan	Policy Planning Division, Electricity and Gas Industry Department, Agency for Natural Resources and Energy						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal	<p>1) Training courses developed in this project will be extended and matured.</p> <p>2) Electric engineers capable for modern operation and maintenance are trained.</p>							
Project Purpose	Electric Engineering school No.1 (EES1) will be able to train field engineers capable for instructing modern operation and maintenance in five technical areas (thermal power generation, distribution, transformation, hydropower generation and transmission) of electric utility system sustainably.							
Outputs	<p>1) Project operation unit is established.</p> <p>2) Training curriculum are developed in EES1</p> <p>3) Training materials are developed in EES1</p> <p>4) Core instructors capable for instructing modern operation and maintenance in five technical areas are trained at EES1</p> <p>5) Training Program for Instructors and engineers are implemented by Core Instructors</p> <p>6) Necessary training equipments for the above mentioned activities would be utilized.</p> <p>7) Training implementation system is established to maintain the above 1-6 outputs</p>							
Project Overview	<p>In the Social Republic of Vietnam, supplying a rapid increasing demand in electricity, which has been increasing around 14 percent per year is a pressing issue. It is estimated that in order to meet up the demand, extending power supply equipment of 0.9 - 1 million kilowatt class per year is necessary. Moreover, the number of high-level operation and maintenance engineers and engineers of operation and maintenance of existing equipments are too small to meet up the increasing power supply equipment. As a result, in order to maintain rising demand in electricity, it is pressing matter to cultivating core instructors who take key role to develop human resources. At present, for cultivating electric engineers, the Electricity of Vietnam (EVN) has implemented technical educational program at their instructional training institutions and on-the-spot technical training. However, the technical educational program is not enough to systematically cultivate high-quality electric engineers to establish the operation and maintenance system of efficient electric power supply equipment. Under these circumstances, JICA implemented the Program on the Instructor Training for Electric Power Sector in Viet Nam at the Electrical Power College (EPC) which is only electric junior college associated with the EVN-related educational institutions in the country. The project aimed to achieve more practical operational method and maintenance of electric power supply equipment through cultivating core electric engineers by adequate training system and efficient method of teaching.</p>							

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	7	Short-term	Counterparts		
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD = JPY		Purchased Equipment		
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency = JPY		Local Cost	(000USD)	(000JPY)
Trainees Received	3-4(every			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation (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
	No Change	Not Active / Not Good		Partially Used
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Not Much Achieved	Many Issues		Partially Not Good
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation:</p> <p>Along the line with an adoption of the self-supporting system by the counterpart, the Project is transferring the management know-how of training institutions. After an adoption of the self-supporting system, the demand for training for the affiliated national enterprise has ceased, therefore the counterpart organization is currently running deficit. The Project is helping the counterpart stabilize the management under the self-supporting system. The counterpart organization is expected to secure sustainability by effectuating the results of the ongoing Project operation.</p>			
	<p>Issues:</p>			

Project Title	English	Japanese Technical Cooperation In The Legal And Judicial Field (Phase 3)					
	Others						
	Japanese	法整備支援プロジェクト(フェーズ3)					
Country	Vietnam	Project Number		Project ID	0275026C2	Total Cost	32,000 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Governance			Legal and Judicial Development			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Social Development Department					
	At Present	Economic Infrastructure Department					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	-	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	2003/7/1 - 2006/6/1	
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Justice, Supreme People's Court, Supreme People's Procuracy, Vietnam National University, Hanoi					
	Japan	Scholars (civil law, civil procedure code, etc.), Ministry of Justice, Supreme Court of Japan, Japan Federation of Bar Associations					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Sub-Project A: The foundation of the legal infrastructure consistent with market economy is established. Sub-Project B: The implementation capacity of the judicial sector is strengthened.						
Project Purpose	Sub-Project A : Basic civil laws consistent with market economy are enacted through the increased law drafting capacity of legislative staff. Sub-Project B: The institutional framework to develop high-caliber human resources in the judicial sector is established.						
Outputs	Sub-Project A: 1) The final draft of a revised Civil Code consistent with a market economy is prepared.; 2) Basic knowledge about the legislation of intellectual property is obtained by national legislative staff and drafts of intellectual property regulations consistent with the revised Civil Code are prepared. ; 3) The final drafts of the Civil Procedure Code and the Law on Enterprise Bankruptcy consistent with market economy are prepared. ; 4) Drafts of other laws related to the Civil Code are prepared. Sub-Project B : 1) Training programs and materials of existing judicial training institutions are improved (keeping in mind that the "National Judicial Academy", a unified professional training institution, will be established and will start activities in the near future). ; 2) Judgment documents are standardized, and court precedents that are accessible to the legal profession are compiled. 3) Students of the Law Faculty of Vietnam National University Hanoi obtain knowledge on Japanese laws, and lecturers specializing in Japanese laws are trained.						
Project Overview	<p>The Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam (hereinafter referred to as Viet Nam) has been promoting a transition toward a market economy and an open door policy since it adopted the Doi Moi policy in 1986. This policy placed establishment of a new legal framework which was compatible with a market economy as an acute issue. Viet Nam has addressed this issue with assistance from bilateral and multilateral donors. The effort of Viet Nam resulted in the establishment of a new Constitution in 1992 and the Civil Code in 1995. Yet, Viet Nam still had to address urgent issues in this field: to establish the Commercial Code, the Civil Procedure Code and the related laws/regulations of the Civil Code; and to develop legal experts, who were adept in a market economy. To cooperate with Viet Nam in addressing the above mentioned issues, the Government of Japan (hereinafter referred to as Japan) launched the Japanese Technical Cooperation in the Legal and Judicial Field in Vietnam in FY1996. This project supported Viet Nam in establishing various laws (especially the civil code and commercial code that were compatible with a market economy) and developing human resources in this sector through assignment of both short-term and long-term Experts and a Country-focused Training Program. Phase 2 of the project started in FY1999. It targeted the Supreme People's Procuracy and the Supreme People's Court as well as the Ministry of Justice (MOJ). On the completion of Phase 2, Viet Nam requested the extension of the project term. In this regard, Viet Nam and Japan held consultations on Phase 3 of the Project, which would exceed the outcomes of the preceding phases of the Project by addressing two major issues: to support legislation of the Civil Code and the laws related to civil and commercial affairs; and capacity building of the legal professionals.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)	
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	4	Short-term	29	Counterparts
Equipment	7,600 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment
Local Cost	4,800 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost (000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	20-30(per)				Land and Facilities
Others					Others

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) (Especially about the importance of dispatching long-term experts) Supporting development of legal systems means which engages the political nerve centers of a target country, and it consists of following activities: drafting the fundamental code of law which form the foundation of the national governance; cooperating towards enhancing judiciary system and training legal professionals; and contributing the establishment of the rule of law. The counterpart institutions of the mentioned project were the high-level national institutions. Therefore, the implementing institutions in Japan should obtain human resources and supporting institutions with enough knowledge and experiences, which can discuss about specialized fields to the high-level law institutions in the counterpart country, and accomplish respect and trust from them.</p> <p>(2) Projects with significant number of counterpart institutions in target countries and also research sessions, which were established in Japan, tend to have broad channels of liaison and coordination. In these cases, the implementing institutions in Japan should consider about their investments in order to achieve smooth implementation of the project.</p> <p>(3) During the field survey, the counterpart institutions in Viet Nam requested the flexible response to adjustment of the plan based on discussions prior to implement activities during the project implementing period. This indication was clarified in the M/M. In fact, during the mentioned project implementing period, the implementing institutions in Japan considered for these flexible responses. These indications are not issues during the project, but it is a future concerning matters for continuing the project.</p>	

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

VNM-06-002

Project Title	English	Forest Fire Rehabilitation Project						
	Others							
	Japanese	森林火災跡地復旧計画プロジェクト						
Country	Vietnam	Project Number	601731	Project ID	0275089E0	Total Cost	270,000 000 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	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	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Forest Science Sub-Institute of South Vietnam, Department of Agriculture and Rural Development of Ca Mau Province						
	Japan	Forestry Agency						
Contracted Party	Japan Overseas Forestry Consultants Association							
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal	Techniques developed by the project are utilized by people and Forestry Enterprises in some areas of Mekong Delta.							
Project Purpose	Necessary techniques for implementation of the rehabilitation and forest fire prevention program of U Minh Ha area are developed and disseminated.							
Outputs	<p>a. Appropriate techniques of silviculture activities in U Minh Ha area are established and expanded.</p> <p>b. Knowledge and techniques related to market research and the wider-use and processing of Melaleuca timber are improved among those who engaged in silviculture activities.</p> <p>c. Fire prevention situation is improved.</p>							
Project Overview	<p>In April 2002, a forest fire occurred in the U-minh district and destroyed forest occupying the area of approximately 4000ha. The area of forest in Vietnam almost halved in the fifty years leading up to the beginning of the 1990s. The National Reforestation Plan aims to reforest 5 million ha and has been implemented since 1998. The Vietnamese government takes any situation which would severely affect the national plan very seriously. It therefore launched the Forest Fire Rehabilitation Project in the district under a special financial measure in July 2002.</p>							

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)	
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	9	Short-term	Counterparts	12
Equipment	74,000 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD = JPY		Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	57,000 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency = JPY		Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	10			Land and Facilities	
Others				Others	

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

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Execution of proper Ex-Ante Project Evaluation 2. Environmental risk mitigation 3. Economic feasibility study 4. Strengthening of formers' activities and institutional support mechanisms 5. Post project activities
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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:			

VNM-06-003

Project Title	English	Enhancing Capacity Of Vietnamese Academy Of Science And Technology In Water Environment Protection					
	Others						
	Japanese	水環境技術能力向上プロジェクト					
Country	Vietnam	Project Number	601728	Project ID	0275083E0	Total Cost	709,000 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Environmental Management			Water Pollution			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Global Environment Department					
	At Present	Global Environment Department					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2003/11/1 - 2006/10/1	Period of Phase 2	-		Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-		Period of AC	-
Organization	Partner Country	Vietnamese Academy of Science and Technology /Institute of Environmental Technology					
	Japan	Ministry of the Environment					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	The capacity of Vietnamese authorities related to water environment protection will be improved						
Project Purpose	The capacity of VAST related to water environment protection is improved						
Outputs	<p>VAST researchers' abilities to conduct water quality monitoring and to develop analysis methods are improved</p> <p>VAST researchers' abilities to develop and apply suitable technologies on domestic and industrial wastewater treatment are improved</p> <p>VAST staff members' abilities to conduct training courses on water quality monitoring and wastewater treatment for central and local organizations are improved</p> <p>VAST researchers are to contribute to MONRE's and related organizations' activities of water environment protection</p>						
Project Overview	<p>Rapid socio-economic development continues since the Doi Moi (the Reforms) in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and the economic growth rate is in a high level of about 7% from 1990's, and will be maintained this high growth rate for the present. On the other hand, rapid industrialization that supports the high economic growth rate brings serious environmental problems because of waste and exhaust gas etc discharged by the factories without treatment. At same time, the urbanization causes an increase of domestic wastewater and the municipal solid waste resulting in accelerating environment deterioration. Such environmental problems begin to be paid attention to by not only the government authorities but also community and people. Among those problems, water environment pollution is recognized as the most serious because it is easily perceivable in the living circumstance of Vietnam. There is increasing evidence of pollution of Vietnam's surface, underground and coastal waters. Although the quality of upstream water is generally good, downstream sections of major rivers reveal poor quality and most of the lakes and canals in urban areas are fast becoming sewage sinks. Groundwater shows pockets of contamination and some salinity intrusion. The government of Vietnam has adopted the Law of Environmental Protection in 1993, and followed up by setting up environmental regulations and standards to improve the environment. However, Vietnam's water environment is facing many problems in terms of technology, facilities, and human resources to realize environmentally sustainable development.</p> <p>Under these circumstances, Vietnam Government requested a technical cooperation project aiming at capacity development in monitoring, treatment and management of water environment of Vietnamese Academy of Science and Technology (hereinafter referred to as "VAST") to the Japanese Government.</p> <p>Upon receiving this request, the Japanese government conducted two preparatory studies and one implementation study, through which series of discussions with authorities concerned of the government of Vietnam were carried out. Both parties signed the Record of Discussion for this Project on September 10th, 2003. In 1st, November 2003, the Project was commenced with 3 years cooperation period.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	6	Short-term	11	Counterparts	144
Equipment	367,647 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	53,807 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	26				Land and Facilities	
Others					Others	

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

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>Confirmation of fundamental technological capacity and improvement of quality Appropriate operation and maintenance of the equipment and the future plan Enhancement of collaboration with other organization Strengthening of the assistance to DONREs</p>
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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:			

VNM-07-001

Project Title	English	Capacity Building of Master Trainers for Modernization of Customs Administration						
	Others							
	Japanese	税関行政近代化のための指導員養成プロジェクト						
Country	Vietnam	Project Number	601701	Project ID	0271122E0	Total Cost	280,000 000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Economic Policy			-	Transition to Market Economy			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Vietnam Office						
	At Present	Vietnam Office						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2004/08/01 - 2007/07/31		Period of Phase 2	-		Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-		Period of AC	-
Organization	Partner Country	General Department of Customs, Ministry of Finance						
	Japan	Customs and Tariff Bureau, Ministry of Finance						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal	Appropriate staff trainings on Customs Valuation, Post Clearance Audit and HS Classification (including Chemical Analysis) are periodically provided to the front line officers who work at selected regional customs offices.							
Project Purpose	Master trainers are raised to provide practical training on Customs Valuation, Post Clearance Audit and HS Classification (including Chemical Analysis) based on the international standards, and act as instructors in the staff training courses.							
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Activity plan for developing the master trainers, who can teach customs officers at local staff training courses, is prepared. 2. Training materials and teaching guidelines are prepared, in order to introduce the international standards to the regional customs offices. 3. At selected regional customs offices, periodic on-the-spot trainings (OST/ OSTs) are conducted by the master trainers. 4. Sustainable training plan, which would be implemented after completing the Project, is prepared. 							
Project Overview	<p>In Vietnam, the volume of trade has been increasing rapidly recently. However, customs administration is not in line with international standard, and such inefficient and ineffective procedure may affect trade facilitation, and may hamper improvement of investment environment. In this context, it is inevitable that General Department of Vietnam Customs (GDC) enhances its capacity of customs administration especially in the field of Customs Valuation, Post Clearance Audit and HS Classification, in line with international standards of World Trade Organization (WTO) and World Customs Organization (WCO.) With this background, the current three-year Project was launched in August 2004. Through preparatory discussions between the authorities concerned of Vietnam and JICA, as an implementing body of Japanese technical cooperation programs, the framework of the Project was elaborated by aiming at enhancing the capacity of master trainers in above three fields.</p>							

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	2	Short-term	54	Counterparts	44
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	10,785 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	163,100 (000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	38			Land and Facilities	provision of land and facilities	
Others	equipment: US\$1,250 thousand			Others	Local cost: VND 2,609,543,400	

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>- Creating three WGs and carrying the activities through the team works have worked very well. The Project was able to focus its resources on enhancing the capacity of WG members, and thus they were able to develop their knowledge and skills of teaching effectively.</p> <p>- Dispatching the same Japanese short-term experts as shuttle-basis has contributed much for smooth and effective implementation of the Project. Especially, close relationships between the Japanese experts and WG members were well made, and the Japanese short term experts were able to monitor the progress and improvement of the quality and knowledge of WG members.</p> <p>- It is desirable for both the Japanese and Vietnamese sides to deploy more human resources when conducting similar approaches taken in the Projects in future, so that Japanese experts and Vietnamese counterparts are able to concentrate more on substantial matters of training activities.</p> <p>- For more effective and active involvement of the PMU, it was desirable to assign certain staff as a facilitator attached to the Project in order to liaise and coordinate between the PMU and WG members. It is also desirable that GDC should select appropriate PMU members and establish proper management mechanism for monitoring the 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:			

VNM-07-002

Project Title	English	Project for Strengthening Cluster-Based Teacher Training and School-Management					
	Others						
	Japanese	現職教員研修改善計画					
Country	Vietnam	Project Number		Project ID		Total Cost	290,000 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Education			-	Primary Education		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Vietnam Office					
	At Present	Vietnam Office					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2004/09/15 - 2007/09/14	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Education and Training:MOET, Department of Education and Training:DOET					
	Japan	-					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	A developed Model through technical cooperation project will be applied to other provinces as the national model.						
Project Purpose	An effective Model to apply new curriculum will be developed in the pilot province.						
Outputs	<p>Output 1: A system to improve teaching method will be developed in the pilot province. (Target: teachers)</p> <p>Output 2: A system to support improvement of teaching method will be developed in the pilot province. (Target: principals and local education officers)</p> <p>Output 3: The preparation to apply the Model to other provinces is made.</p>						
Project Overview	<p>The Government of Vietnam identifies the improvement of education as the most important policy objectives in its socio-economic development strategy (2001-2010) and sets the strategy to achieve 99% in the net enrollment rate for primary education and realize comprehensive/inclusive education by 2010 in the Education Development Strategic Plan (EDSP: 2000-2010). In line with this effort, the “the new curriculum” was introduced in 2002 to shift the traditional education focusing on memorization/lectures to “child-centered” education. The current three-year Project was launched in September 2004 upon the request by the Government of Vietnam to support the national efforts toward the goal. Through preparatory discussions between the authorities concerned of Vietnam and JICA, as an implementing body of Japanese technical cooperation programs, the framework of the Project was elaborated with three components: (i) development of a system of cluster training and school-based training for teachers, (ii) development of a system of cluster training for strengthening school management, and (iii) enhancement of the planning and management capacity of local education officers in the Bac Giang Department of Education and Training (DOET) and Bureaus of Education and Training (BOET) in districts in the province.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	Short-term		Counterparts	27	
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD = JPY		Purchased Equipment		
Local Cost	39,000 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency = JPY		Local Cost	(000USD)	(000JPY)
Trainees Received	20			Land and Facilities	Buildings and Facilities: Project office in Bac Giang and Hanoi	
Others	Placement of Experts: 9 experts (81 M/M) Provision of Equipment: US\$36 thousand			Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) In order to build consensus on what is the “effective” training model among key stakeholders, what is necessary is to carry out capacity assessment at individual, organizational, and institutional levels and form consensus on the needs for developing such a mode. Also, development of the model at a pilot area should go hand in hand with the consideration on its dissemination paying due attention to its applicability.</p> <p>(2) A clear scenario from the achievement of Project Purpose to the achievement of Overall Goal should be carefully considered when designing a Project framework. It is necessary to explicitly set appropriate important assumptions (that are likely to be met) in PDM and/or internalize potential obstacles to realization of the Overall Goal in the Project activities to the extent possible.</p> <p>(3) While the counterparts were assigned on a contract basis for this Project, in order to ensure high institutional sustainability after the end of a Project, it is appropriate to use the existing framework where applicable.</p> <p>(4) To enable block grant activities to contribute to the achievement of the Project Purpose, issues such as local needs, objectives, management capacity of recipients and implementation methodologies should be carefully examined before introduction.</p>	

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

VNM-07-003

Project Title	English	Improvement of Plant Quarantine Treatment Techniques against Fruit Flies on Fresh Fruits					
	Others						
	Japanese	ミバエ類殺虫技術向上計画					
Country	Vietnam	Project Number		Project ID		Total Cost	280,000 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Agricultural/Rural Development			Other Agricultural/Rural Development Issues			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Vietnam Office					
	At Present	Vietnam Office					
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	Post Entry Quarantine Center No. II (PEQC), Plant Protection Department, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development					
	Japan	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Vietnamese staff is capable of appropriately applying disinfestation method on general tropical fruits.						
Project Purpose	Vietnamese staff is capable of applying disinfestation technique of fruit flies that complies with international standard to improve Vietnamese dragon fruit's access to international market.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rearing method for fruit flies in laboratory is established. 2. Method for vapor heat treatment (VHT) disinfestation and its condition are determined. 3. The system which stores examination data and analysis results is built and utilized by Vietnamese counterparts. 						
Project Overview	<p>In Vietnam, the volume of trading goods including agricultural products has been increasing while Vietnamese economy is accelerating integration into global economy after joining the WTO. Especially, tropical fruits including dragon fruit which are mainly cultivated in the southern area of Vietnam have drawn attention because of their potentiality for trade. When these tropical fruits become able to access to international market, it is inevitable to establish plant quarantine system in line with international standard so that it prevents expanding pest. However, such system has not been properly established in Vietnam, and it may hamper exporting tropical fruits in accordance with the international conditions.</p> <p>In order to solve above challenge, Vietnamese government has decided to enhance the capacity of plant quarantine system in line with international standard, and submitted requests for technical cooperation to Japanese government.</p> <p>Responding to above request, JICA's three-year technical cooperation project which aims at enhancing capacity of disinfestations and at enabling dragon fruit which is planted in Vietnam to access to international market has been launched since March, 2005.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	1	Short-term	5	Counterparts	24
Equipment	105,034 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	2,246 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	77 (000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	10			Land and Facilities	Buildings and Facilities	
Others				Others		

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

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>- In 1st year of the Project, the procurement delay of equipment disturbed the activities for short-term experts. Therefore, it is desirable to supply input timely in order to keep the schedule.</p> <p>- The long-term expert was scheduled for only one year at the beginning of the Project. But it was necessary to coordinate the project management in the absence of short-term technical experts. therefore the long-term expert stay was extended for three years. This extension caused the project management effectively.</p> <p>- The short-term experts who have been dispatched by shuttle basis have enabled to establish close and continuous relationship between counterparts and to monitor progress of the Project, and thus it has contributed to efficient and effective implementation of the Project. However, they had lots of scheduled technical activities and some report preparation works for JCC meeting within a limited period. These additional works sometimes overloaded the experts and counterparts. It is desirable to decide the appropriate dispatching period considering necessary period not only for technical transfer activities but also for other factors such as situation of counterparts, other workloads including document preparation works.</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:			

VNM-07-004

Project Title	English	Project for Strengthening of Food Industries Research Institute in Socialist Republic of Vietnam					
	Others						
	Japanese	食品工業研究所強化計画					
Country	Vietnam	Project Number		Project ID		Total Cost	560,000 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Agricultural/Rural Development			- Other Agricultural/Rural Development Issues			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Rural Development Department					
	At Present	Rural Development Department					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2002/09/06 - 2007/09/05	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Food Industry Research Institute (FIRI)					
	Japan	Advisory Group					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	The food processing technologies are improved in small-and-medium-scale food processing firms in Viet Nam.						
Project Purpose	FIRI's capability of developing food processing technology is strengthened and the function of FIRI as an institute which offers required information for certification is strengthened.						
Outputs	<p>1 The characteristics of quality of major processed foods in Viet Nam are clarified.</p> <p>2 FIRI researchers will improve their ability of application for the utilization of microorganisms and enzymes.</p> <p>3 FIRI researchers improve their ability to examine and analyze the components and the qualities of the processed foods required for the domestic certification.</p> <p>4 FIRI researchers will improve their capability for the technical guidance in the quality control and food processing to small-and-medium-scale food processing firms.</p>						
Project Overview	<p>Bearing in mind that the alleviation of poverty in rural areas being the most important issue, the Government of Vietnam is taking many efforts to promote the stable increase of agricultural production, and the stable operation of food processing firms based on the diversification of agricultural products, as well as their production outputs.</p> <p>Food processing firms creates new markets for agricultural products, and contributes to the improvement in income of the rural households. Also, it is expected to be useful to improve people's health and nutrition. Introducing suitable food processing technologies may contribute to the development of food processing industry, by adding more values to food, improving food preservation and making them able to distribute in wider regions.</p> <p>The food processing technologies as well as the food quality assurance are necessary and should be improved for the sake of the food processing industry in Vietnam.</p> <p>In August 1998, the Government of Vietnam requested the Government of Japan to provide the technical cooperation to the Food Industries Research Institute (hereinafter referred to as "FIRI") which is belonging to the Vietnamese Ministry of Industry, in order to raise technological capabilities and abilities of the researchers involved, thus contributing to modernize the food processing industry with particular focus on small-and-medium-scale food processing enterprises (hereinafter referred to as "SMEs") in rural areas, then to improve the income of rural households at overall.</p> <p>In response to this request, the Government of Japan dispatched Study Teams and as a result, the Record of Discussions on the Project for Strengthening of Food Industries Research Institute in Vietnam (hereinafter referred to as "the Project") was signed on May 13, 2002 between the Vietnam authorities and the Project Design Team of JICA. The Project was commenced on September 6, 2002 and will be terminated on September 5, 2007. To support Project implementation, the Project Consultation Team was dispatched in March 2003 to formulate the Project Design Matrix (PDM) and Plan of Operation (PO) in accordance with the R/D. Also the Mid-Term Evaluation Team was dispatched in June of 2005.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	8	Short-term	21	Counterparts	49
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	271.722 (000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	36			Land and Facilities	laboratories	
Others	- Equipment: 840,677 US\$ - Local Cost: 177,950 US\$			Others	US\$ 100,000 per year is allocated for equipment by the ministries.	

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Both Japanese side and Vietnamese side could implement FIRI-JICA Project smoothly. Five year was needed for the construction of the mutual reliance. It is important to keep the effort over the long period of time to deepen mutual understanding, for the appearance of the result of the cooperation between the countries of the different culture, social and economy. In the selection of type of equipments provided to recipient country, the sustainability of these equipments is one of the most important criteria. The equipments must be carefully selected. The project logical framework (PDM and PO) should always be discussed by the members of the Project for improving the activities. There was a big gap between the Project Purpose and the Overall Goal describe in the PDM. It is necessary to set these goals in a realistic manner, where the future direction of the Project is properly clarified. 	

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:			

VNM-08-001

Project Title	English	Utilization of Intellectual Property Information in Vietnam						
	Others							
	Japanese	知的財産権情報活用プロジェクト						
Country	Vietnam	Project Number	601757	Project ID	0275139E0	Total Cost	0 000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Private Sector Development			Industrial Development Institution				
Division in Charge	At that Time	Vietnam Office						
	At Present	Vietnam Office						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2005/01/01 - 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 Office of Intellectual Property of Vietnam						
	Japan	Japan Patent Office						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal	Intellectual Property (IP) right will be controlled and protected more appropriately in Vietnam.							
Project Purpose	Through utilization of IP Information System, efficient application processing and IP information service become available in National Office of Intellectual Property (NOIP).							
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adequate equipment and facilities for IP information system are installed and used in NOIP. 2. IP information search system is available for IP substantive examination. 3. IP information is provided for the public use through the Internet. 4. Electronic IP filing (E-filing) becomes available. 5. IP information system is operated and managed appropriately. 							
Project Overview	<p>JICA implemented a project from April 2000 to June 2004 to improve the efficiency in administrative management and substantive examination of NOIP in Vietnam. The Project supported the counterparts to develop a computer system required for administrative processing of IP, and transferred necessary technology for maintaining the system. As a result, NOIP is using the system for everyday operations. However, it would be desirable that IP filing be processed more rapidly and accurately, and that the released IP information be freely accessible to anyone for better protection of IP right in Vietnam.</p> <p>Today, after the above administrative management computer system being installed, examiners and adjudicators of NOIP still pick up and input the IP information manually from a huge number of documents and publications spread all over the world, including Vietnam. Under such conditions, available information being quite limited, a rapid and appropriate examination/adjudication of IP right has not been available. In addition, in view of the current situation of IP information service provided by a limited volume of publications, NOIP could not practically manage the referral needs from the individuals concerned, such as applicants, inventors, opponents, and their agents (attorneys and patent agents), engineers, researchers, as well as the institutions concerned, such as judicial offices, tax offices, police offices, foreign patent offices, and other government offices all over the world beyond Vietnam. Under these circumstances, Vietnam Government requested Japanese Government to implement a technical cooperation project for the purpose of enhancing the capacity for computerization of IP information, and providing information service through internet (IPDL: IP Digital Library).</p>							

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts		Long-term	Short-term	Counterparts		
Equipment	129,849	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =	JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	1,952,994	(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	
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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 the Villager Support for Sustainable Forest Management in Central Highland						
	Others							
	Japanese	中部高原地域持続的森林管理住民支援プロジェクト						
Country	Vietnam	Project Number	601734	Project ID	0275097E0	Total Cost	0 000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Nature Conservation			-	Sustainable Use of Natural Resources			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Vietnam Office						
	At Present	Vietnam Office						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2005/06/01 - 2008/09/30		Period of Phase 2	-		Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-		Period of AC	-
Organization	Partner Country	Department of Forestry, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development						
	Japan	Forestry Agency						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal	<p>1. The living standard of villagers in the two districts, in which the model villages are located, will be improved.</p> <p>2. Successful results in the model villages will be applied to other villages in the two districts.</p>							
Project Purpose	Agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and agroforestry activities will improve in the model villages.							
Outputs	<p>Output 1: Villagers improve their knowledge and skills in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and agroforestry.</p> <p>Output 2: Government staff strengthens their capacity for implementation and management of livelihood improvement projects.</p> <p>Output 3: Villagers strengthen their capacity for marketing agricultural, forestry, and livestock products.</p> <p>Output 4: Villagers and government staff improve their knowledge of sustainable use of forest and land.</p> <p>Output 5: Preparations are made to extend results of project activities to other regions.</p>							
Project Overview	<p>The central highlands of Kontum Province are located in the central southern part of the Annamite mountain range that borders Vietnam from Laos. This region has the country's largest natural forest with vast potential for forestry development. A high ratio of ethnic minorities in the central highlands presses the government for improving their living standard and promoting their permanent settlement. Proper conservation of ecosystem and adequate socioeconomic factors might have been considered in developing the forest resources, upon a basic premise of achieving sustainable forest management. However, the Forestry Public Corporations in charge of the forest in this region do not have any management plans based on the current data of existing conditions obtained from an adequate study. Therefore, it was not clear whether sustainable use of forest resources had been realized or not. For this reason, there was a strong need for formulation of a forest management plan, and implementation of a project based on such a plan.</p> <p>Against this background, a development survey study, "Forest Management Plan in the Central Highland," was conducted in Kontum Province to introduce a sustainable forest management plan. The survey study covered 230,000 hectares of the forest in Konplong District, Kontum Province to examine the situation of forest resources and management of the 6 Forestry Public Corporations of the District, and to specify a target forest in the region through analysis of the socioeconomic and biodiversity conditions. The survey study formulated a forest management master plan, not only for logging and planting of trees, but also for Village Support Programs (VSP), protection and conservation of wild animals, and institutional capacity building. The survey study selected one of the 6 Forestry Public Corporations, Manla Corporation, and conducted a feasibility study in the area of jurisdiction of the Corporation.</p> <p>VSP was included in the master plan in order to encourage the villagers to protect and use the forest environment, rather than to destroy it. Kontum Province accepted VSP as an important component of the sustainable forest management system. Unfortunately, however, due to limited experiences, technical expertise, and human resources on the side of the related government institutions of Kontum Province, implementation of VSP has been in retard. In view of this situation, the Vietnamese Government requested a technical cooperation project to promote implementation of the VSP model project in a target commune that focuses on a commune-based sustainable forest management system in Kontum Province.</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	Equipmant 129,849US\$ Local cost 1,952,994US\$			Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p><additional information> Lesson Learned from Natural Condition and Technical Aspect 1) Difficulty in choice of activities which are suitable for the target village 2) Technological absorption, performance capability, and motivation of the citizens. 3) Lessons learned in individual models of agricultural activities</p> <p>Lesson Learned from Social and Economical Aspect 1) A challenge that it is difficult from the local social habit 2) Importance of social and economical foundation in consideration of marketing 3) Accuracy of information 4) Lack of extra labor of households</p> <p>Lesson Learned from Administrative and Operational Aspect 1) The link between visible benefits and continuation of activities 2) Necessity to make proactive activity implementation plans 3) Difference in liveliness of activities among model villages. 4) Manner of utilization of other entities, including NGOs, as a lesson learned from a change of management solution of the plan to help local people 5) Difficulty to obtain materials and equipments 6) Difficulty of gaining access 7) Need to adopt to circumstances 8) Difficulty to grasp technological absorption, performance capability, and motivation in advance (limit of base-line study)</p> <p>Lesson Learned from Structural and Organizational Aspect 1) The link between an overall development objective or a project purpose within a time frame of the project and a counterpart agencies 2) Acknowledgement of the project and a challenge in initiation of the project 3) Deployment of Japanese experts for a technical cooperation project that utilizes private sector 4) Strategy for preliminary planning draw-up before initiation 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:			

Project Title	English	Rehabilitation of Natural Forest in Degraded Watershed Area in the North of Vietnam					
	Others						
	Japanese	ベトナム北部荒廃流域天然林回復計画					
Country	Vietnam	Project Number	601726	Project ID	0275080E0	Total Cost	0 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Nature Conservation			-	Revegetation of Degraded Land		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Global Environment Department					
	At Present	Global Environment Department					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2003/10/01 - 2008/09/30	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	(1) Department of Forestry Development, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (2) Forest Science Institute of Vietnam (3) Sub-Department of Forestry (Hoa Binh province)					
	Japan	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Forest Agency, Forestry and Forest Products Research Institute					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Sets of technology for natural forest rehabilitation developed by the Project are applied by policy makers and end users (forest businesses, watershed management boards, forest and agricultural extension workers, and local farmers).						
Project Purpose	Sets of technically appropriate and economically affordable measures for natural forest rehabilitation are developed to be used by forest businesses, watershed management boards, and extension workers.						
Outputs	<p>(1) Information on existing technologies and policies for natural forest rehabilitation, and on techniques developed by the Project is compiled and disseminated in a timely manner.</p> <p>(2) Silvicultural techniques for natural forest rehabilitation in watershed area are developed through research and On-Farm Trial (OFT).</p> <p>(3) Farmland management techniques in watershed area are developed for Song Da Forest Business, Song Da Watershed Management Board, extension workers of Agriculture and Forestry Extension System, and local farmers through On-Farm Trial (OFT).</p> <p>(4) Practices of silvicultural techniques for natural forest rehabilitation and farmland management techniques in watershed area are demonstrated for technical officers and local farmers to apply in their localities.</p> <p>(5) Monitoring system is established to assess the achievement of each Output, and to derive the lessons from each Output in order to attain the Project Purpose.</p>						
Project Overview	<p>A decline of the forest cover was accelerated in Vietnam, while forest area of about 5 million hectares disappeared during 1940s and 1990s. Total forest area of 14.3 million hectares in 1943 (where the forest cover ratio against the total national land was 43%), declined to 9.3 million hectares in 1995 (where the forest cover ratio was 28%). The reason for this decline, other than the direct impacts of war, was a lack of forest conservation policies, such as tree plantation, during the period when the government promoted land cultivation and manufacturing of forest products.</p> <p>In view of this situation, the Government of Vietnam adopted a Diet resolution, "The National Five Million Hectare Reforestation Program (5MHRP)" in 1997, in an effort to recover the forest area of 14.3 million hectares that existed in 1943. The Plan was formulated and restructured in detail, and was finally announced as the 661st Decree of the Prime Minister (so called the 661 Program) in 1998. The main purposes of the 661 Program were reforestation of 5 million hectares and conservation of existing forests, with auxiliary purposes of water source protection, promotion of settled agriculture, and an income increase of hillside residents.</p> <p>However, a lack of practical instructions to recover natural forests (selection of species of trees or techniques of plantation, for example) discouraged the implementation of the Program. While the Program aims to rehabilitate natural forests of high quality that could attain the aforesaid purposes, not just to recover the qualitative forest area, technology development for forest rehabilitation would play an essential role. In this regard, Vietnam lacks technical know-how to select proper species and to identify/ develop efficient technology for forestation that would suit the conditions in Vietnam, through repeated on-farm experiments on species and conditions for proper plantation.</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

<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Recommendation and Lessons Learned</p>	<p>By the end of project</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Revision of the Roadmap and finalization of the Recommendation Report 2) Information sharing of the Project results 3) Management system of Demonstration Forest 4) Development of a manual of hands-on techniques
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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:			

VNM-08-004

Project Title	English	The Project for Capacity Development of ODA Management					
	Others						
	Japanese	ODA運営管理能力向上プロジェクト					
Country	Vietnam	Project Number	601744	Project ID	0275126E0	Total Cost	260,000 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Governance			Administrative Institutions			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Vietnam Office					
	At Present	Vietnam Office					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2005/10/28 - 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 Planning and Investment etc.					
	Japan	-					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Quality of ODA in Vietnam is improved.						
Project Purpose	The capacity of ODA Management (on project formulation) is developed among the staff in charge of ODA in the Vietnam Government (FERD/ MI and Las).						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Project management and implementing mechanisms are established. 2. Working environment for ODA management at FERD/ MPI is improved by the usage of IT. 3. Knowledge on ODA procedures and basic skills on project formulation are enhanced among staff of LAs. 						
Project Overview	<p>Official Development Assistance (ODA) to Vietnam has been increasing over the last decade. Although ODA has contributed to promoting economic growth and improving the quality of people's lives, issues still remain on how to utilize ODA effectively. In order to improve aid effectiveness, Vietnamese government and donors are jointly taking several measures through for and programs/ projects such as Partnership Group for Aid Effectiveness (PGAE), Comprehensive Capacity Building Program to Strengthen ODA Management in Vietnam (CCBP), and Vietnam-Australia Monitoring and Evaluation Strengthening Program (VAMESP 2). Topics to be addressed include alignment to the country system, simplification and harmonization of ODA related procedures, capacity building of project formulation, implementation and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E), improvement of the regulatory framework (revision of Decree 17 on Regulations on Management and Utilization of ODA Resources into the currently effective Decree 131) and so on.</p> <p>Under these circumstances, Vietnamese government requested Japan for assistance to enhance the capacity and efficiency of ODA management at Foreign Economic Relations Department, Ministry of Planning and Investment (FERD/MPI) and Line Agencies (Las) with focus on the project formulation/ screening stage. In response, the Government of Japan determined to support the Project of Capacity Development of ODA Management in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam through Japan International Agency (JICA) based on the Record of Discussions agreed by both sides in May 2005.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	Short-term	11	Counterparts	4	
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =	JPY	Purchased Equipment		
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =	JPY	Local Cost	(000USD)	(000JPY)
Trainees Received	36			Land and Facilities	Office Space	
Others	Equipment approximately US\$ 124 thousand.			Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) Importance of "ODA management" perspective The Evaluation Teams reaffirmed the importance of "ODA management" as a cross-cutting issue. While technical cooperation that directly addresses this issue would be useful, even in those projects that have sectoral orientation, this aspect should be paid enough attention. More specifically, for formulation and implementation of every ODA projects, it is worth considering including of strengthening basic ODA management capacity.</p> <p>(2) Trade-off between competitiveness and sustainability in the subcontractor selection process With regard to UT system development, from the viewpoint of sustainability, it is appropriate to make a subcontract with the software company the recipient government already has transactions. This finding seems to contain some controversy in relation to JICA's current procurement practice where generally fairness/ competitiveness of the subcontractor selection process needs to be ensured. Further institutional consideration might be necessary to settle this "trade-off", paying due attention to the "use of country system" argument advocated in the global; Aid Effectiveness debates.</p> <p>(3) Active utilization of local experts Active utilization of local experts is effective and efficient especially for those technical cooperation projects like this that aim to transfer and disseminate relatively universal expertise/ skills.</p> <p>(4) Importance of ownership and partnership In general, the Project was implemented under the strong ownership/leadership of the core counterparts and close partnership between the counterparts and the Japanese experts. The Evaluation Team reaffirmed that these basic factors are prerequisite for the success of any technical cooperation projects.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	FERD/MOI	Umbrella 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:			

VNM-08-005

Project Title	English	The Project on Human Resources Development for Water Sector in the Middle Region of Vietnam					
	Others						
	Japanese	中部地区水道事業人材育成プロジェクト					
Country	Vietnam	Project Number	608876	Project ID	0275202E0	Total Cost	150,000 000 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	2007/03/01 - 2009/02/28	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Thua Thien Hue Construction and Water Supply State-one Member Company Limited (COWASU)					
	Japan	Yokohama Waterworks Bureau (YWWB)					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations	none						
Overall Goal	The capacity of COWASU on management and operation is improved						
Project Purpose	The capacity of COWASU is improved for declaration of safe drinking water						
Outputs	<p>Output 1: The capacity of water quality management is improved. Output 2: The capacity of water distribution network management is improved. Output 3: The capacity of human resources development and personnel management is improved. Output 4: The capacity to response to the customer's need is improved.</p>						
Project Overview	<p>According to the "Development Orientation for Urban Water Supply Up to the Year 2000", human resources development in urban water supply is one of the most important issues in Vietnam. In response to the needs of capacity development, JICA extended grass-root technical cooperation to COWASU which handles urban water supply service in Thua Thien Hue province, in cooperation with Yokohama Waterworks Bureau in 2003-2005.</p> <p>Through this cooperation, it was recognized that there was some more rooms for improvement in COWASU in the fields of operation and maintenance of water treatment plants, water quality management, distribution network management etc. to provide safe drinking water. In addition to these fields, needs for capacity development of COWASU were recognized under the following reasons through JICA's preliminary study of the Project:</p> <p>1) COWASU needs to improve the capacity of their staff to declare "safety drinking water", which is planned on the occasion of commemorating 100th anniversary of COWASU in 2009. 2) About seventy percent of the staff of COWASU had their work career of less than ten years with relatively less experience on water supply.</p> <p>To meet these needs on capacity development, the Project between COWASU and JICA was started in March 2007 with the duration of two years.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	Short-term	17	Counterparts	9	
Equipment	22,100 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =	JPY	Purchased Equipment		
Local Cost	3.8 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =	JPY	Local Cost	101 (000USD)	(000JPY)
Trainees Received	29			Land and Facilities	Office space in COWASU	
Others				Others	USD 1,346 thousand for project related activities (e.g. construction of pipelines)	

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

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>JICA implemented the Project in cooperation with YWWB to extend technical assistance to COWASU. YWWB has high technical capacity in water supply and business management and boast much experience in international cooperation in terms of dispatching its own experts and accepting trainees from overseas. Both YWWB and COWASU are local governmental entities responsible for water supply and share the same interest and technological needs to meet potable water demands for residents. The relationships between YWWB and COWASU helped much in extending effective technical cooperation and this kind cooperation mechanism was very effective and efficient in providing technical assistance for capacity development of public water operators as cooperation between water operators called "Water Operators Partnerships" was advocated by the Hashimoto Action Plan on water supply.</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 for the Reinforcement of the Small and Medium Enterprise Technical Assistance Center in Hanoi						
	Others							
	Japanese	中小企業技術支援センタープロジェクト						
Country	Vietnam	Project Number	601764	Project ID	0275154E0	Total Cost	90,010 000 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	2006/08/14 - 2008/08/13		Period of Phase 2	-		Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-		Period of AC	-
Organization	Partner Country	Small and Medium Enterprises Technical Assistance Center: TAC, Ministry of Planning and Investment: MPI, Agency for Small Medium Enterprises Development: ASMED						
	Japan	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (AIST) etc						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations	Study on the Promotion of the Small and Medium Scale Industrial Enterprises in Socialist Republic of Vietnam							
Overall Goal	TAC Hanoi provides basic technical services for SMEs to comply with customers' needs.							
Project Purpose	TAC Hanoi partly starts to provide services for SMEs in improving industrial technology.							
Outputs	<p>Output 1: TAC Hanoi's management and administration are improved.</p> <p>Output 2: Basic capacity of TAC Hanoi's instructors for technical consultation and training is developed.</p> <p>Output 3: TAC Hanoi disseminates various kinds of information on industrial technology and business linkage.</p> <p>Output 4: TAC Hanoi coordinates between SMEs themselves and other related organizations in order to establish business linkage.</p>							
Project Overview	<p>Under the rapidly changing global business environment for the Vietnamese industries accelerated by an enactment of AFTA and accession to WTO, the Government of Vietnam has aimed to develop further the country's small and medium enterprise (SME) sector and to provide more efficient business environment for the private sector. Ministry of Planning and Investment (MPI), particularly the Agency for Small and Medium Enterprise Development (ASMED) under the MPI, has launched and supported a number of initiatives for SME promotion as well as many legislative proposals for the creation of better business environment. The Government Decree 90 enforced in November 2001 has stipulated the definition of SME, establishment of ASMED and TAC, and so forth.</p> <p>Development of competitive, local SMEs who can supply parts and components to major foreign direct investment (FDI) manufacturing companies located in the country is a crucial issue for the country's SME promotion. However, it is still difficult for the Vietnamese manufacturing SMEs to obtain necessary information and technical assistance services in order for them to improve their capacity for product development and quality control. TAC Hanoi was established in order to provide various services to the Vietnamese SMEs in improving their industrial technology. Although TAC's technical assistance support including training, consulting, business linkage, information service, R&D, and equipment service, was expected to contribute to improving the competitiveness of SMEs, the newborn center had a limited capacity. Under these circumstances, Vietnam and Japan agreed that technical cooperation project aiming at developing and upgrading the organization's capability in providing basic technical services for SMEs would be implemented through the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA).</p>							

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	2	Short-term	4	Counterparts	20
Equipment	3,020 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	4,780 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	12				Land and Facilities	
Others					Others	Local Cost: 2,050 million VND

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

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) Positioning of the counterpart organization When the positioning or vision of the counterpart organization in the government becomes unclear, it could affect overall the activities of the Project significantly. In formulating or appraising the Project, it would be required to collect information as much as possible on not only policy framework but also the reasonability of the organizational position in the mid or long term, the trend of the governmental reorganization, and thoughts of the relevant top officials and their relationships. At the same time, it would be important to put that information as assumptions on the PDM, if necessary. Also, in implementing the Project, it would be required to pay attention to the information about the reorganization movement and prepare options against possible situations.</p> <p>(2) Collaboration with volunteer schemes Activities in the front line by Senior Volunteers, which were requested in coordination with the Project, contributed to the realization of the Project effects. To design collaboration between experts and volunteers so that each of them could capitalize on their strength can bring about synergy effects on the both 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:			

VNM-98-001

Project Title	English	Cho Ray Hospital Technical Cooperation in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam						
	Others							
	Japanese	ヴェトナム社会主義共和国チョーライ病院プロジェクト						
Country	Vietnam	Project Number		Project ID	0271004P1	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	1995/4/1	-	1998/3/31	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	1998/04	-	1999/03	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-
Organization	Partner Country	Cho Ray Hospital						
	Japan	National Center for Global Health and Medicine						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations	The Project for the Construction of Cho Ray Hospital							
	The Project for Improvement and Supply of Medical Equipment for Cho Ray Hospital							
Overall Goal	Health service in Ho Chi Minh City and Southern Provinces is upgraded.							
Project Purpose	The function of CRH as the top referral hospital in the Southern Part of the country is improved.							
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) General Hospital management in CRH is upgraded. 2) Hospital information network in CRH is upgraded. 3) Nursing service and nursing management in CRH is upgraded. 4) Clinical training skill on neurosurgery in CRH is upgraded. 5) Clinical training skill on renal diseases in CRH is upgraded 6) Clinical training skill on ICU in CRH is upgraded 							
Project Overview	<p>As of 1993, when the official request of the Project was submitted, Cho Ray Hospital (CRH) was the biggest referral and teaching hospital of the south of Viet Nam with 1,050 beds, giving health services to the 16 southern provinces including Ho Chi Minh City, receiving 30,000 inpatients and 180,000 outpatients per year.</p> <p>Since Japanese Grant Aid built the main building of CRH in 1975, almost no maintenance was given for it for nearly two decades. During this period, the hospital also has less opportunity to access with daily advancing technology. Consequently the hospital was in need of some assistance both in material and technical aspects.</p> <p>In 1992, the Exchange of Note for Japanese Grant Aid for rehabilitation of CRH was signed and the project was due to be carried out from 1993 for 3 years. With this project, the structure of the hospital was going to be largely maintained and principal medical equipment was going to be supplied.</p> <p>In such a context, the Government of Socialist Republic of Viet Nam requested to the Government of Japan for technical cooperation to upgrade the capacity of CRH, for both on hospital management field and clinical field.</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) Clarify the role of short-term experts The role of each short-term expert should be clear in the project. Enough discussions between Japanese expert team and counterparts of concerning fields and a detailed schedule of technical transfer should be made prior to their arrival.</p> <p>2) Hold joint meeting frequently To have information in common, the project should have been holding weekly project meeting between Japanese side and counterpart side since the beginning of it. With this kind of meeting, the project could monitor the progress or each work, plan the activities, and make quick decision on any matter arisen. It can be said that the joint meeting is the most important activity of the project and the project is a series of joint meeting.</p> <p>3) Firmly design the project with PDM Although this project was designed with PDM, due to the time limitation for its preparation before the start of the Project, some indicators to assess the progress were left with unclear definitions. So that some difficulties were found out at the time of evaluation. The method of Project Cycle Management (PCM) using PDM is a useful way of project implementation. Therefore, coming project should have enough time and enough expertise to design the project with PDM in advance.</p> <p>4) Open the new technology for any person widely When the Project holds seminars and training courses, or Japanese experts give lectures, the Project should try to invite as many audiences and participants as possible even from other hospitals in other provinces. A new technology should be transferred to the any of interested persons and should not be kept in a limited member of staff in the project. This is a principle for the technical cooperation project especially for medical field.</p> <p>5) Assignment of counterpart It is vital important for the effective technical transfer that counterpart of the project coordination and main counterpart of each field should be regularly assigned to the project.</p> <p>6) Support from leaders The strong support from leaders such as director and Chiefs of each field is very essential in order to promote the support from other relative staff.</p> <p>7) Support from Relevant Organizations The support of relevant organization is needed for the success of the activities in 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:			

VUT-08-001

Project Title	English	The Project on Improvement of Bouffa Landfill					
	Others						
	Japanese	ブファ廃棄物最終処理場改善プロジェクト					
Country	Vanuatu	Project Number	602836	Project ID	1365013E0	Total Cost	0 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Environmental Management			Urban Solid Wastes			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Global Environment Department					
	At Present	Global Environment Department					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2006/09/25 - 2008/09/24	Period of Phase 2	-		Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-		Period of AC	-
Organization	Partner Country	Port Vila Municipal Council					
	Japan						
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Successful experiences on landfill management in Port Vila Municipality disseminates to other urban and sub-urban centers in the Republic of Vanuatu.						
Project Purpose	Port Vila Municipality Council properly manages Bouffa landfill as a sanitary landfill site.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bouffa landfill is upgraded to a proper sanitary landfill site. 2. Bouffa landfill is managed properly to keep sanitary condition. 3. Port Vila Municipality drafts the Solid Waste Management Plan. 						
Project Overview	<p>All of the solid wastes of Port Vila Municipality have been disposed in Bouffa landfill, which is located in a hillside, 9.8 km east from the center of the city. Having been financed by World Bank, Bouffa landfill site was constructed in 1995, using the Trench Method on a site leased for 30 years. According to a study done in 1994, about 20 tons of wastes were land filled per day. When the first trench built by the Trench Method was nearly filled in 2004, the construction of the second trench started. The construction of new trenches was scheduled in series for 30 years on the same leased site. Since the Trench Method did not equip leachate drains or leachate control facilities, disposed wastes became anaerobic, and highly concentrated leachate was flowing out. Against this situation, the South Pacific Regional Environmental Programme (SPREP) in Samoa conducted a topographic survey on this site, supported by a JICA regional expert of wastes dispatched from 2000 to 2003, so that a semi-aerobic method could be applied to the new trenches thereafter. In view of these circumstances, Port Vila Municipality requested the Government of Japan through the Government of Vanuatu in January 2004 to implement a technical cooperation project to construct a new landfill site, and to control the leachate of new and existing landfill sites.</p>						

VUT-08-001

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
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Recommendation and Lessons Learned	
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Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY)	
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Port Vila Municipal Council	Umbrella Organization	Ministry of Internal Affairs
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	<p>Current Situation: (FY2009 Survey) The current landfill has been managed properly and the same condition, such as access restriction, as the beginning of the project is being maintained. Even though technology transfer in relation to waste management is being planned to enlarge the size of landfill, alternative plan to ensure management project expense, which is a pre-paid style (charge of garbage bags), is being considered because of financial difficulty.</p>		
	<p>Issues: (FY2009 Survey) In 2008, when usage of the landfill began, it was expected that the landfill would be full within 5 to 7 years. As nearly 2 years have passed, more than half of the space is filled and people are concerned that now it will be full faster than expected. In addition, since it takes a lot of time to convey cover soil due to lack of heavy machineries, land reclamation is no being proceeded well, also due to bad weather.</p>		

VUT-08-002

Project Title	English	The Project for Comprehensive Management of Coastal Fishery Resources and Environment in Vanuatu					
	Others						
	Japanese	豊かな前浜プロジェクト					
Country	Vanuatu	Project Number		Project ID		Total Cost	0 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Nature Conservation			-	Sustainable Use of Natural Resources		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Rural Development Department					
	At Present	Rural Development Department					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2006/03/06 - 2009/03/05	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Fisheries Department, Ministry of Agriculture, Quarantine, Forestry, and Fisheries					
	Japan						
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Livelihood of coastal communities will improve through the community-based coastal resources management at model sites, and the effects of aquaculture will disseminate to the neighboring areas of model sites.						
Project Purpose	Community-based management for coastal resources is practiced at model sites.						
Outputs	<p>1 Techniques for seed production and primary breeding of the coastal marine resources are developed.</p> <p>2 Community-based management for rough aquaculture is established.</p> <p>3 Diversified livelihood of coastal communities is proposed at model sites.</p>						
Project Overview	<p>Republic of Vanuatu (hereafter referred to as "Vanuatu") is one of small island developing states (SIDS) which forms an archipelago of eighty-three islands in the South Pacific. The economy is mainly depending on tourism and primary industry such as agriculture, livestock and fisheries. Although the GNI per-capita is comparatively high level in SIDS, the residents of rural villagers are still in low income and unsustainable livelihood. In 2003, JICA dispatched a primary study team to Vanuatu for the purpose to research the possibility of necessity of the comprehensive coastal resource management of shellfishes and other demersal species for the rural residents. To progress the practical design of technical cooperation in this field, JICA dispatched a short term expert, and the expert submitted an interim report, focusing on the seed production of demersal species and stock propagation in the coastal areas with the participation of rural residents, to the Authority of Vanuatu Fisheries.</p> <p>Almost coastal residents in Vanuatu are heavily depending on their livelihood to the marine resources not only for house consumption but also for income generation. However several species such as Giant clam and Green Snails has been depleted in many coast and some of demersal stocks such as sea cucumber and mangrove crab has been continuously decreased. The Authority of Vanuatu Fisheries has been tackling with seed production and aquaculture of some shellfishes but has not achieved significant results. Some of donor countries and NGOs also tried technical issues to improve the livelihood of rural residents in Vanuatu but the achievement was almost limited.</p> <p>In this situation, the Authority of Vanuatu Fisheries requested the technical cooperation of Japan with the expectation to improve the stock condition of coastal marine resources and the livelihood of coastal residents.</p>						

VUT-08-002

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

Results of Terminal Evaluation (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	Fisheries Department	Umbrella Organization	Ministry of Agriculture, Quarantine, Forestry & Fisheries	
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: (FY2009 Survey) In comparison to the personnel and organizational structure, JICA's side of input may have been a bit excessive, but increased farming of young shellfish is continuously being carried out and the discharging of those shellfish to the maritime preserve. There are some research and investigation related equipment and machinery that are stored and unused, the initial stage of the goal can be said to have been achieved.</p>			
	<p>Issues: (FY2009 Survey) The problem with the organizational structure of the Vanuatu Fishery Bureau is that it is constantly lacking personnel, and no news have come form them regarding the proposed site for target areas for Phase 2. In the past 3 years, the formal bureau chief has been absent, and this project was running under the jurisdiction of the substitute bureau chief. As a result of this, the ideas of the Fishery bureau are not congregated into a single policy.</p>			

YEM-05-001

Project Title	English	The Tuberculosis Control Project										
	Others											
	Japanese	結核対策プロジェクト										
Country	Yemen	Project Number		Project ID	451100900	Total Cost	000 JPY					
Sector / Issue	Health			-	Infectious Diseases Control							
Division in Charge	At that Time	Social Development Cooperation Department										
	At Present	Economic Infrastructure Department										
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	1983/9/1	-	1992/8/31	Period of Phase 2	1993/2/21	-	1998/2/20	Period of Phase 3	1999/8/1	-	2004/8/1
	Period of Extension	2004/08	-	2005/08	Period of Follow-up		-		Period of AC		-	
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Public Health, National Tuberculosis Institute										
	Japan	Research Institute of Tuberculosis, International Medical Center of Japan, Reshad Clinic										
Contracted Party												
Related Cooperations												
Overall Goal	(phase3) To reduce in mortality, morbidity, and transmission of tuberculosis in the Republic of Yemen.											
Project Purpose	(phase2) To improve the medical health field in the Republic of Yemen through strengthening the national tuberculosis control strategy by using network of primary health care. (phase3) To expand the quality service of the National Tuberculosis Control Program all over the country of Yemen.											
Outputs	(phase2) 1. To strengthen the organizational capacity of the national tuberculosis control project by using network of primary health care. 2. To improve the techniques of prevention, diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis under the national tuberculosis control project through cooperation with the state tuberculosis management staffs from the health department of each state. (phase3) (1) To improve the discovery rate and quality of diagnosis of tuberculosis through strengthening the laboratory network. (2) To improve the treatment methods of tuberculosis based on establishing proper case management system. (3) To improve the supply system of drugs and other necessary materials through establishing a good reserve stock system. (4) To improve the program monitoring system based on standardizing recording and reporting system; (5) To reevaluate the issue of tuberculosis of Yemen.											
Project Overview	<p>The Tuberculosis Control Project (Phase I) was implemented on 1983 in the Republic of Yemen through technical assistance from the Government of Japan, and until 1992 (total 9 years) , the project achieved significant results as following: (1) To establish the foundation of measurements towards tuberculosis; (2) to enhance each tuberculosis diagnosis/treatment center constructed by the Grant Aid cooperation as the center of tuberculosis diagnosis/treatment in communities; (3) to develop human resources working at tuberculosis areas in the Republic of Yemen . From 1993, the five-year Tuberculosis Control Project (Phase II) was started and aimed to realize following achievements : (1) strengthen the tuberculosis control at former South Yemen in response to the merger of the South and North Yemen in 1990; and (2) to promote further integration of the tuberculosis control to the Primary Health Care (PHC). Even though the project was halted during the May-July 1994 Civil War in Yemen, the Ministry of Health of Yemen managed to obtain antituberculosis drugs by themselves, which JICA used to provide the country. In 1995, the ministry adopted the directly observed therapy, short course (DOTS) strategy.</p> <p>The DOT strategy was implemented at the model areas such as Sanaa Governorate, Ta'izz Governorate and Hodeidah Governorate. By the end of the second phase, it was confirmed significant effect towards improvement of the tuberculosis control at the model areas.</p> <p>After the second phase completed in 1998, JICA continued the technical cooperation by dispatch of experts in one and half year, and achieved significant improvement. Then the mentioned project was started as the third phase on August 1999.</p>											

YEM-05-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	22	Short-term	65	Counterparts	
Equipment	308,599 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	90,504 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	62			Land and Facilities		
Others	The third party country training			Others	Administrative cost about 6,400 Yemeni rial	

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

<p>Recommendation and Lessons Learned</p>	<p>(phase3)</p> <p>(1) While the aim of the mentioned project was technical transfer, the project consists of mainly the expense of anti-tuberculosis measurement activities. It is preferable to implement the project to aim securing the possibility of future growth in financial independence. For instance, the measurements are payment of expenses after reviewing the results of the project, and payment in local currency during implementing the project and after completion of the project.</p> <p>(2) Since the project purpose and the project activities of the anti-tuberculosis measures were similar, the Project Design Matrix (PDM) was not produced at the time of starting the project. And therefore, the counterpart institutions did not fully understand and recognized the PDM. Consequently the monitoring at activity level was not enough and the follow-up for the activity plan was not undertaken. It is preferable to utilize the PDM regularly as a monitoring tool.</p>
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Study on Present Status of Implemented			Study Conducted (FY 2007)	
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	National Tuberculosis control Program (NTCP)	Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities	Utilization of Equipment	
	Expanded / Active	Active / Good	Used for Intended Purpose	
	Impact	Sustainability	Summary of Current Situation	
	Mostly Achived	Sustainable but with Some Issues	Good	
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation: (FY2007 Survey) The Government of Yemen has been struggling with the measures to attack tuberculosis, along with a long-term cooperation with JICA, including the Project for the Tuberculosis Control Program (phase II). The Government continues its challenge of attaining the eradication of tuberculosis, in cooperation with the Global Fund. According to WHO, however, the number of deaths per 100 thousand people are 10 in 2005, failing to reach the overall goal of the Project. Until the end of the year 2010 when the Global Fund cooperation continues, the results of the operation will be sustained by effectively utilizing the equipment that JICA provided during the phase III of the Project.</p>			
	<p>Issues: (FY2007 Survey) An excellent network service to facilitate the tuberculosis eradication policy has been established in cooperation with JICA, as well as a training center for the staff. JICA also established the regional tuberculosis centers, and provided the equipment for the centers. Various funds and donors have been stationed in one of these centers to continue their operations. So far the operations to attack the tuberculosis have been sustained and extended steadily. Although more efforts are required to attain the overall goal, no serious problems have been observed. The situation observed as "a low level of the counterparts' recognition regarding PDM" has not been improved at all. The recommendation that "a proper patrolling guidance is essential at the regional level" requires a lot of efforts to be realized. (These are problems of the healthcare policy of the Government of Yemen itself, rather than those of the Project.)</p>			

YEM-08-001

Project Title	English	Broadening Regional Initiative for Developing Girls' Education (BRIDGE) Program in Taiz Governorate					
	Others						
	Japanese	タイズ州地域女子教育向上計画					
Country	Yemen	Project Number	604305	Project ID	4515011E0	Total Cost	450,000 000 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	2005/06/22 - 2008/11/30	Period of Phase 2	-		Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-		Period of AC	-
Organization	Partner Country	Taiz Governorate Education Office					
	Japan	JICA					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations	School Construction in Taiz, Ibb and Sanaa (Grant Aid), Classroom renovation in Taiz (Grassroots Grant Aid)						
Overall Goal	Girls' access to basic education in Taiz Governorate is increased.						
Project Purpose	The effective model of regional educational administration based on community participating and school initiatives is developed for improving girls' access to educational opportunities in the targeted districts in Taiz Governorate.						
Outputs	<p>Output 1 Taiz Governorate's capacity on regional educational administration is enhanced.</p> <p>Output 2 Community participation in basic education is activated in the targeted areas.</p> <p>Output 3 School management capacity is enhanced in the targeted areas.</p> <p>Output 4 Steps for disseminating the BRIDGE model beyond the pilot schools and the target districts are initiated.</p>						
Project Overview	The Government of Yemen has considered that education is fundamental to its development. In 2003, the Ministry of Education (MOE) developed its Basic Education Development Strategy (BEDS) for 2003-2015, and has been carrying out the promotion of girls' education as one of vital policies of education in Yemen.						

YEM-08-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	Short-term	9	Counterparts	26	
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	project office	
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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Selection criteria of target districts in line with the project purpose - Setting additional indicators to measure the girls' access to basic education - Understanding and analyzing "diversity" of target group (Identifying factors creating disparities among target group)
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Study on Present Status of Implemented			Study Conducted (FY)	
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	The Project of Broadening Regional Initiative for Developing Girls Education team (BRIDGE team)	Umbrella Organization	Taiz Education Office (Girls' Education Department)	
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Expanded / Active	Active / Good		Not Much Used
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Achieved	Sustainable but with Some Issues		Very Good
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation:</p> <p>(FY2009 Survey) In terms of the superior goal, the result in the terminal evaluation report, stated that in the 59 schools where the project was implemented, the attendance rate for both girls and boys have improved. Furthermore, in terms of achieving project goals, considering the fact that UNICEF, World Bank and other donors have all been implementing projects that are an imitation of this technical cooperation project, it appears that this project was able to establish a successful model project for improving school operations. Additionally, the fact that the state of Taiz is continuously expanding the distribution of school grants out of their own will to spread this project, shows that this is a rare case of sustainability because when we look at the projects of other donors that were implemented in Yemen, after the donors have left, the majority of the projects are not being continued. (From 2010, Phase 2 of this project is expected to begin in order to spread the model that was established in Phase 1, nationwide). Furthermore, between the time when Phase 1 had ended in November 2008 and Phase 2, there were issues within the state of Taiz where the donated equipment and machinery were being used for purposes other than for the project, and in addition, the state was not providing operational fees. Due of these issues, there had been a period when the activities were not being carried out, but the counter partner managed to carry out the training in 14 schools to improve their educational programs by making good use of the grass-roots grant aid provided by the Japanese Embassy, and attempted to expand the project out of their own initiative. During the process when the project was becoming sustainable, there was a time when only one counter partner personnel that carrying out the project. This is something to be praised. Consequently, it is difficult to deny the reality of her strict evaluation of the project and there are differences in opinion regarding the effect of the entire project because only the problems that are visible are given attention. However when viewing the current situation relatively, the number of BRIDGE team is increasing systematically and skill wise the state is acquiring know-how in order to expand the project. Moreover, although there are financial problems, school grants have been secured. In consideration to the above three points, there is no mistake in evaluating this project as 'extremely good'.</p>			
	<p>Issues:</p> <p>(FY2009 Survey)</p> <p>Although this technical cooperation project has a very good local reputation and there are efforts being made to make a decision to continue with the distribution of school grants using the Taiz state funds and also to distribute the funds to 60 new schools. The problem with this is that the expenses for operating the project (operational expenses and training expenses) have not been secured. Moreover, the hiring process of the contract based teachers whom are all suppose to be hired as formal employees, has not been completed, but only 20% of the total number of teachers have been hired so far. In the future, hiring process should take place within the yearly hired number of civil employees (teachers) of the state of Taiz.</p>			

ZAF-05-001

Project Title	English	Mpumalanga Secondary Science Initiative Phase II						
	Others							
	Japanese	ムプマランガ州中等理科教員再訓練計画フェーズ2						
Country	South Africa	Project Number		Project ID	5395020C1	Total Cost	468,000 000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Education		-	Elementary and Secondary Education				
Division in Charge	At that Time	Regional Department IV (Africa, Middle East and Europe)						
	At Present	Africa Department						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	-	Period of Phase 2	2003/4/1	-	2006/3/1	Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up		-		Period of AC	-
Organization	Partner Country	Mpumalanga Department of Education						
	Japan	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, Center for the Study of International Cooperation in Education of Hiroshima University, Naruto University of Education						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal	Grade 8 and 9 learners in the Province acquire enhanced skills in mathematics and science.							
Project Purpose	1) The quality of teaching in mathematics and science in the Province is improved through educator's enhanced teaching skills and subject knowledge. 2) A school-based in-service training system in the Mpumalanga Province is established.							
Outputs	1) District Education Managers (DMEs), and Curriculum Implementers(CIs) have basic knowledge and skill to work as coordinators through the training in Japan. 2) CIs are capable to support Heads of Department(HODs) in mathematics and science. 3) HODs are capacitated to conduct a School-Based In-Service Training session. 4) Create supportive environment for School-Based In-service Training in each school. 5) MDE is capacitated to plan, monitor and evaluate project activities. 6) Resources for School-Based In-Service Training are developed. 7) Teachers Centers (TCs) are utilized effectively by teachers for the Project Activities. 8) University of Pretoria develops a research on the "Adaptation of Japanese education practice to South Africa"							
Project Overview	<p>During the era of apartheid in South Africa, blacks were not provided with enough educational Opportunities, and even today, with apartheid abolished, the inequality in educational Opportunities and quality compared to whites still remains to be a problem. Especially in the Natural science fields, inadequate education had been given to blacks deliberately and as a result There are many math and science education teachers today, who do not possess sufficient knowledge and instructional skills. In face of such reality, the government has consistently Implemented policies that emphasize basic education since the establishment of the Mandela Government-the Government of National Unity in May 1994, continuing even after the inauguration of President Mbeki in 1999.</p> <p>In Mpumalanga province where there are many former homelands, the level of education is low compared to other provinces and the improvement of the quality of teachers has in particular Been recognized as a problem. It should be noted that prior to the Project, retraining the Existing teachers of inadequate qualifications was an essential task, for the province had Refrained from training new teachers since the existent ones were over abundant despite their Low quality. Further, having been named one of the worst four provinces on educational Environment and the score of the national examination, the provincial government needed to Serious undertake the improvement of its educational environment. in the province where it had become an urgent task to improve the quality of teachers given those circumstances and the introduction of new curricula, the project for primary school teachers of English, mathematics and science began in 1996 with assistance of DFID of England. The Japanese government with England had been providing assistance on the construction and repair of the teachers' center in the province, and was then requested by the province to assist the project to upgrade the knowledge and skills of secondary school teachers of maths and science. The Project came to reality because in the background there was the white government's deliberate negligence in natural science education for blacks under apartheid combined with the fact that maths-science educational assistance was the Japanese side, strong suit.</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 stimulate ownership at the target country and promote a possibility of future growth, it is better to select certain elements from the experience of Japan, take the approach of localizing them and generate the system, which can apply to the target country, rather than directly transfer Japan's experience to the country.</p> <p>(2) When the project adopts the program approach of method of investment by joining existing forms of cooperation, it is important to consider following points: To plan the project as each form of cooperation supplement and generate combined effects; and to consider strategically about the order of investment.</p> <p>(3) It is important to spend effort towards following activities: to regard the project activities as normal operation of the targeted countries; to take both engineers and administrators into account; and to implement quality control of the activities by using the resources of the target country.</p> <p>(4) It is effective to promote the project activities through securing incentives of the project participants by following activities: administrators such as principles of schools, ministers of states and the central governments and politicians spoke about the effect of the project; and the system of holding commendation ceremonies and hosting the programs of obtaining the degrees are provided to the target countries.</p> <p>(5) During disseminating the effect of the project from the counterpart institutions to the field level, following activities should be implemented, in order to review the achievement of the project and to prevent the achievement from becoming one-way; to share the techniques, the knowledge and the experiences obtained from the activities horizontally; to feedback both positive and negative impact and lessons obtained from reviewing techniques, the knowledge and the experiences, which reached to the bottom, from bottom to top.</p>	

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

ZMB-03-001

Project Title	English	Technical And Vocational Improvement Project In Zambia A/C					
	Others						
	Japanese	職業訓練拡充計画A/C					
Country	Zambia	Project Number		Project ID	5511029	Total Cost	74,000 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Education		-	Technical 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	2001/10/1 - 2003/10/1	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Science, Technology, and Vocational Training, Technical Education, Vocational and Entrepreneurship Training Authority					
	Japan	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, Employment and Human Resource Development Organization of Japan					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	A development system of demand-driven training courses, which is produced by Kabwe Trades Training Institute (TTI), is introduced to other training institutions though TEVETA.						
Project Purpose	(1) Demand-driven training courses of Automobile Department, which contribute to income increase, are implemented in Kabwe TTI. (2) The training equipments of Radio and TV Repair Department of Luanshya TTI is rehabilitated to be able to practice a model system of training courses development to be established at Kabwe TTI.						
Outputs	(1) The basic Training Course of Automobile Department of Kabwe TTI is improved. (2) In-service training courses of Automobile Department of Kabwe TTI are improved. (3) Instructors of Automobile Department of Kabwe TTI acquire a technique of needs survey and the ability to implement new training courses. (4) Key training equipments of Radio and TV Repair Department of Luanshya TTI come into operation.						
Project Overview	<p>The Technical and Vocational Training Improvement Project was initiated in October 1987 with the objective "to strengthen the technical and vocational training programme conducted by the Department of Technical Education and Vocational Training (DTEVT)". As the Project sites, following six institutions were selected as Project sites;</p> <p>(1) Luanshya TTI (Radio & TV Repair Course) (2) Livingstone TTI (Radio & TV Repair Course) (3) Kabwe TTI (Automotive Mechanics Course, Auto-Electrical Course) (4) Northern Technical College (Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Mechanics Course) (5) Zambia Institute of Technology (Industrial Electronics Technology) (6) DTEVT Headquarters (Audio-Visual Materials Development)</p> <p>After the initial Project was completed in 1992, the follow-up cooperation was continued from October 1992 to September 1994 for two years in DTEVT Headquarters, Northern Technical College and Kabwe TTI in order to create adequate teaching materials necessary for the achievement of the Project purpose.</p> <p>In January 2001, Japan dispatched the Aftercare Survey Team to Zambia and as a result of the surveys and discussions with Zambian authorities, the Team found out the needs for further cooperation due to the change of the situation surrounding the vocational training field and agreed to commence the two-year Aftercare Project from October, 2001. This Aftercare Project aims to develop demand-driven training courses of Automobile section, which contribute to income increase, at Kabwe TTI, and to rehabilitate the training equipment of the Radio & TV Repair section of Luanshya TTI in order to develop a model system of training course development as established at Kabwe TTI.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	1	Short-term	1	Counterparts	
Equipment	11,970 (000 JPY)		Rate:1USD =	JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000JPY)		Rate:1 Local Currency =	JPY	Local Cost	500 (000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received					Land and Facilities	
Others					Others	

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>For the sustainable development of Kabwe and Luanshya TTIs and the utilization of the outcome of the Project, the Japanese side and the Zambian side shared the common view that matters described hereinafter should be considered by both sides. Especially, Zambian side has assured that it would fully integrate all the outputs generated under the Project into TDP having recognized them as useful materials to put the curriculum development, one of the components of TDP, into practice. Zambian side also confirmed that sustenance of the outcome of the Project could be secured by its commitment to TDP, which considers locally available expertise as immediate resource for strengthening ownership of the Government of the Republic of Zambia.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Meetings between MSTVT, TEVETA and the Project The lack of communication among MSTVT, TEVETA and the Project was observed. Also, the lack of a reporting mechanism was recognized. In order to share information and monitor the progress of the Project, all stakeholders will hold meetings more frequently. 2. More involvement of TEVETA into curriculum improvement activity Since the ongoing curriculum improvement activity at Kabwe TTI is related to the revision of the national curriculum, the involvement of TEVETA is essential. Curriculum development should be worked on by the collaboration between TEVETA and the Project and be finalized by TEVETA. 3. Submission of Project Reports The Project Reports should be submitted to MSTVT and TEVETA on a regular basis. 4. Holding a Seminar Both sides "recommend that the expert hold seminar in collaboration with Zambian counterparts for the dissemination of the outcome of the Project. 5. Keep a fair balance of income and expenditure Having faced with the sharp decrease in the grant from MSTVT, income generation activities will help to some extent for a fair balance of income and expenditure. However, the promotion of income generation activities should be carefully done with the emphasis on training. 6. Communication between Management Boards and the Project Communication between the Project and the Management Boards at Kabwe TTI and Luanshya TTI should be strengthened. 7. Maintenance/Management of training equipment Kabwe TTI and Luanshya TTI should always take: all possible measures to maintain its equipment in proper condition and should make an income and expenditure plan in order to secure the maintenance cost, spare parts vendor list should be completed by the end of the Project. 	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Expanded / Active	Stopped		Used for Intended Purpose
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Achieved	Many Issues		Partially Not Good
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation:</p> <p>The counterpart school has been effectively utilizing most of the provided equipment, while expensing the maintenance costs by its own budget. Especially, the brand-new technology of PLC has given the counterpart a competitive power against the vocational schools in Zambia, since only one school other than the counterpart can instruct how to use PLC. The equipment has, therefore, contributed a great deal to enhancing the vocational training courses by improving the quality of training, giving a competitive power against other vocational schools, and increasing the instructors' motivation to adopt a new technology, as well as to upgrade their courses.</p>			
	<p>Issues:</p> <p>1. A part of the equipment has been left out unused, for the following reasons: manuals are written in Japanese; necessary circuit lines are not available; and no instructors can teach how to use it. A senior overseas volunteer (specialized in electric facilities) was sent to the school in October 2005 to conduct a workshop to build a bridge by using the unutilized machines (mainly PLC). The expert gave training to the instructors and students of the school how to use them effectively. However, the contents of the training were basic, and the audience was limited to 6 instructors and 44 students. More training will be necessary for better use of them. A part of the equipment (color TV, etc.) has been left unpacked without being utilized. The senior volunteer (specialized in electronic engineering) who came to work in January 2008 will instruct and train the usage of the unutilized machines.</p> <p>2. Some machines need to be supplemented to instruct the usage for the students in the training courses. The school budget does not suffice for the supplement. (Since one PCL was not enough for the training, the school purchased two PCLs, and the senior overseas volunteer purchased two PCLs paid by his carrying equipment allowances.</p>			

ZMB-05-001

Project Title	English	Strengthening Of Laboratory Systems For Hiv/Aids And Tb Control Project					
	Others						
	Japanese	エイズおよび結核対策					
Country	Zambia	Project Number	605091	Project ID	5511127	Total Cost	438,600 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Health			HIV/AIDS			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Human Development Department					
	At Present	Human Development Department					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2001/3/1 - 2006/3/1	Period of Phase 2	-		Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-		Period of AC	-
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Health, Central Board of Health, University Teaching Hospital					
	Japan	Tokyo Medical and Dental University, Research Institute of Tuberculosis, International Medical Center of Japan, Japanese Organization for International Cooperation in Family Planning, Tohoku University, University of Yamanashi					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Status of HIV/AIDS and TB in the Republic of Zambia is improved						
Project Purpose	Laboratory systems are strengthened and are effectively utilized for HIV/AIDS and TB control in the Republic of Zambia						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Performance of Laboratory techniques, data management and overall laboratory management are improved, 2) Performance and quality of laboratory services with laboratory monitoring system at VCT sites and ARV centers are improved to be replicable for nationwide program. 3) Quality Tuberculosis diagnostic system is developed as a model for national TB laboratory network. 4) Utilization of laboratory information obtained from the Project activities is improved. 5) Collaboration with HIV/AIDS and TB Working Groups is institutionalized. 						
Project Overview	<p>The HIV/AIDS and TB Control Project was started in March 2001 for the planned period of five years. The original Project Design Matrix (PDM) was revised twice based on the findings by the past evaluation teams for the Project sent by JICA. The third version of PDM (PDM3) was officially signed and exchanged between Zambian and Japanese sides on 14 November 2003. The Overall Goal, Project Purpose, and Outputs in the PDM 3 are as follows;</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	11	Short-term	26	Counterparts	22
Equipment	177,597 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	209,202 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	18			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>In general, the implementation of the Project was efficiently conducted as observed from the achievements. However, there are areas of concern that needed improving and these will be highlighted in the recommendations to UTH and MOH set out below;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Human resource issues: There is need to allocate an adequate number of technical staff to the laboratory. Funding: Adequate allocation of resources by the government is mandatory to maintain a high quality of service as the laboratory functions as a national/provincial reference laboratory. QA systems <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Development of a nationwide QA system needs to be established to improve HIV diagnosis SOPs review should be completed and their utilization should be monitored. Data management: Integration into the current national data management system (HMIS) is recommended. Equipment management: A maintenance system for laboratory equipment must be strengthened in collaboration with the UTH Biomedical Engineering Department and biomedical equipment and infrastructure unit of MOH. As to OR, a pilot study was successfully performed although the number of patients was rather small. Thus, the outcome so far obtained needs to be analyzed and publicized as a feasible model. Further, it is also needed to evaluate the feasibility for wider application of the model. All the patients recruited should be fully followed up for twelve months period of ART as OR. 	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities	Utilization of Equipment	
	Diminished / Less Active	Not Active / Not Good	Partially Used	
	Impact	Sustainability	Summary of Current Situation	
	Not Much Achieved	Sustainable but with Some Issues	Partially Not Good	
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation:</p> <p>After the Project ended, a number of examination staff members left the laboratory. (Some of them were poached away by other donors, while some had a chance to study abroad, etc.) Since the government adopted an upgraded laboratory technology than the technology transferred by the Project, the results of the Project operation has not been diffused, while the laboratory practices have been sluggish, due to a shortage of the staff members, who have mastered the new technology. As a result, the relative importance of the laboratory, as a top referral hospital for the national laboratory network, has been unavoidably lowered. The situation could be attributed to the uncontrollable changes in the external condition. (Technology advancement has made the referral policy for the national laboratory network system unsustainable.)</p>			
	<p>Issues:</p> <p>A number of examination staff members left the laboratory. (Some of them were poached away by other donors, while some had a chance to study abroad, etc.) Since the government adopted an upgraded laboratory technology than the technology transferred by the Project, the results of the Project operation has not been diffused, while the laboratory practices have been sluggish, due to a shortage of the staff members, who have mastered the new technology. As a result, it has become difficult to attain the Project goal of "Strengthening the laboratory services as a referral hospital for the national laboratory network".</p>			

ZMB-05-002

Project Title	English	Cross Border Initiative Project(Corridors Of Hope)						
	Others							
	Japanese	国境におけるHIV/AIDS及び性病啓蒙活動						
Country	Zambia	Project Number		Project ID	5515016	Total Cost	50,000 000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Health			- Infectious Diseases Control				
Division in Charge	At that Time	Human Development Department						
	At Present	Human Development Department						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2003/6/1	-	2006/3/1	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Health						
	Japan							
Contracted Party	World Vision - Zambia							
Related Cooperations	The HIV/AIDS and Tuberculosis Control Project							
	The Project for Infectious Deceases Control							
	Grassroots Human Security Project							
Overall Goal	To reduce HIV prevalence rates in Zambia.							
Project Purpose	To reduce the transmission of HIV among high-risk groups and the bridging population at border sites.							
Outputs	<p>1) Increased access to and use of condoms amongst Commercial Sex Workers.</p> <p>2) Increased access to and use of quality STI services amongst Commercial Sex Workers.</p> <p>3) Increased knowledge about HIV prevention; including condom use and early health seeking behaviors for STI treatment amongst secondary target groups.</p>							
Project Overview	<p>his project was started as a successor to "Zambia HIV Prevention Border Initiative Program", a Community Empowerment Program implemented under a joint US-Japan framework for 4 years from April 1999. The program targeted high-risk groups identified as commercial sex workers and their partners (long distance truck drivers, etc.). The aims were to scale up the treatment and control of sexually transmitted infections, promote public sensitization activities designed to change sexual behavior, and encourage the use of condoms, among others. The confirmed effects of the project included the fact that systems for treating sexually transmitted infections were developed at various project sites, more commercial sex workers were able to engage in awareness campaigns aimed at their colleagues and others, and the system of distributing condoms via social marketing was enhanced.</p> <p>The conclusion was reached, however, that more time was needed to establish a method of approaching high-risk groups with a view to changing their sexual behavior, including cultural and economic considerations. In 2003, therefore, we started a new technical cooperation project to this end. While maintaining the joint US-Japan framework, USAID would contribute funding to FHI while JICA would send experts to World Vision Zambia (an NGO commissioned to implement the project) and provide technical cooperation such as training. Planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation would be carried out jointly.</p>							

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	Short-term	1	Counterparts		
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =	JPY	Purchased Equipment		
Local Cost	47,872 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =	JPY	Local Cost	(000USD)	(000JPY)
Trainees Received				Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>Since the US President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) invested huge amount of the fund from the US government for the project, the mentioned project expanded the project areas and the range of activities. This expansion lead huge advantage of increasing the number of direct beneficiaries, but it took significant time to reestablish the implementing system because the number of NGOs participating for maintaining the project. The implementing institutions required to deepen the common understanding about the differences of the project operating cycle and the methods of implementing aid projects between Japan and the United States. For instance, JICA dispatches experts, hired by the governments' expenses, who directly transfer technologies to target people, to the project sites while the USAID totally outsources the technical transfer activities to NGOs. The target of the mentioned project was sex workers, who were minorities of the society, and also their live, livings and dignities were endangered. The mentioned project aimed to provide following services towards sex workers to overcome their social fragilities and promote their empowerment: To provide accurate knowledge about illness to the sex workers; to promote the sex workers to be able to protect themselves from sexual transmitted diseases by using condoms; to promote the sex workers to implement safer sexual activities; and to provide necessary medical treatment services. In order to realize these activities into practice, the society of Zambia should guarantee their independence including in economic side.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Corridors of Hope II	Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Expanded / Active	Active / Good		Used for Intended Purpose
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Achieved	No Issue		Very Good
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation: After the cooperation of JICA ended, the operation has been continued as Corridors of Hope 2, assisted solely by USAID, which has been expanding its operation.</p>			
	<p>Issues:</p>			

ZMB-06-001

Project Title	English	The Project For The Participatory Village Development In Isolated Areas In The Republic Of Zambia						
	Others							
	Japanese	孤立地域参加型村落開発計画プロジェクト						
Country	Zambia	Project Number	605093	Project ID	5511129E0	Total Cost	000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Agricultural/Rural Development			Agricultural Policy and System				
Division in Charge	At that Time	Rural Development Department						
	At Present	Rural Development Department						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2002/6/1	-	2009/5/1	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives						
	Japan							
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal	To establish a practical model for sustainable participatory village development in isolated areas.							
Project Purpose	Essential Implementation mechanism for PaViDIA is established							
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Project management organization is established 2) Sustainable agriculture technology package 3) Facilitator training programme is established 4) PaViDIA implementation guideline is established 							
Project Overview	<p>Zambia was enjoying the prosperous economy which was characterized by copper monoculture till the mid 1970's, though it started declining with the drop of copper price in the international market. Since the early 1990s, Zambia has been implementing a structural adjustment program to revive its economy. However, economic reform has not yet produced tangible results in terms of expected employment creation and economic growth. Moreover, several social indicators show that the quality of and access to public services have worsened, and that poverty has become more service.</p> <p>GRZ has given top priority to poverty alleviation, and has formulated a Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRSP) as well as Sector Investment Programs for major sectors including agriculture. Concerning the agricultural sector, the government is currently adopting Agricultural Commercialization Program (ACP) as the Successor Program for the Agricultural Sector Investment Program (ASIP). In addition to ACP, GRZ recently endorsed the National Agricultural Policy (NAP) which is in effect from October 2004. One area of emphasis of the agricultural policy is that it is to support small-scale farmers who may not utilize opportunities created by liberalisation. NAP also indicates the dual nature of agricultural sector. Therefore, an effective extension service will be required under which extension officers can facilitate farmers' ownership of village development, especially in the isolated areas, while providing sustainable agricultural techniques for small-scale farmers.</p> <p>In this context, in 1999, the Zambian Government submitted a request to the Government of Japan for technical cooperation for isolated area development with emphasis on the participatory development method and sustainable agricultural techniques.</p>							

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

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	
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Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2007)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Department of Agriculture, Extension Branch - MACO	Umbrella Organization	Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives	
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	No Change	Active / Good		Used for Intended Purpose
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Achieved	No Issue		Very Good
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation:</p> <p>(FY2009 Survey)"Participatory Village Development Approach (PaViDIA)" produced by the project has been well recognized by the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives as one of participatory approaches and implemented with its own budgets.The subsequent project took over some of the programs and is expanding the outcome.</p> <p>* The subsequent project "Rural Extension Service Capacity Advancement Project (RESCAP)(2009.12-2014.12)" aims capacity building of the organization and staff of the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives by utilizing the PaViDIA</p> <p>(FY2007 Survey)This seven-year Project (2002-2009) can be divided conventionally into two terms: Phase I for the first five years, and Phase II for the latter two years. Throughout the seven-year Project term, the operation of Phase I has been continuing and developing, while the provided equipment has been well utilized. The project goal and overall goal, which are common in Phase I and Phase II of the seven-year Project, will be attained, if the operation continues steadily. While the Government of Zambia has increased its recognition of the Project operation of Phase I, being executed by the Ministry of Agriculture, the current operation of Phase II is being vitalized and scaled up.The purpose of this Project is to establish and diffuse a relevant development model (Pa ViDIA approach) for the rural area. The following three factors are essential for the establishment and diffusion of the model. These factors will be pursued in the operation of Phase II until the end of the term coming in May 2009. (1) improvement of the method: The method needs to be more practical, simplified, and adaptable by categorizing the regional characteristics.(2) stable financial resources: The operation of the rural development requires a stable budget (external resources). For this purpose, the strategy formulation and capacity reinforcement of the counterpart is necessary.(3) strengthening of the execution body: The capacity building of the instructors and execution staff (at each level of the headquarter, states and regions), who can understand and adapt the development method, is required. The strengthening of the execution section in the Ministry of Agriculture , and reflection of the rural development model on the policy and plans of the Ministry is desirable.</p> <p>Issues:</p> <p>(FY2009 Survey) No information.</p> <p>(FY2007 Survey) No information.</p>			

Project Title	English	Lusaka District Primary Health Care Project						
	Others							
	Japanese	ルサカ市プライマリーヘルスケアプロジェクト						
Country	Zambia	Project Number	605090	Project ID	5511117E1	Total Cost	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	1997/3/17 - 2002/3/16		Period of Phase 2	2002/07/15 - 2007/07/14		Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-		Period of AC	-
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Health, Lusaka District Health Management Team						
	Japan	AMDA, International University of health and welfare, Niigata University						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations	The Project for Improvement of Living Environment for Unplanned Urban Settlements in Lusaka Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects The HIV/AIDS and Tuberculosis Control Project							
Overall Goal	[Phase 2] Health status of under 5 children is improved through expansion of effective and sustainable community-based health activities in Lusaka District. [Phase 1] The overall health status of people in the community of the Lusaka District will be improved.							
Project Purpose	[Phase 2] Health status of under 5 children is improved through establishment of effective and sustainable community-based health activities in selected Health Center catchments. [Phase 1] The primary health care management system will be improved in Lusaka District in line with the Zambian Health Reform and the Strategic Plan.							
Outputs	[Phase 2] 1. community-based child growth promotion (CBCGP) is enhanced. 2. Community-based environment health activities are improved. 3. Community referral services for under 5 children are enhanced. 4. Planning and financing capacity of LDHMT and health centers in support for community-based health activities is strengthened. 5. Management acapacity of CBOs to ensure sustainability of community-based health activities is strengthened. [Phase 1] 1. Community based PHC programmes are improved in response to the needs of the community in the pilot area. 2. The referral system between the different levels of health care in Lusaka District is operated effectively. 3. School health services are effectively in operation.							
Project Overview	Zambia is a country located in the southern part of Africa with a population of 11.5 million. About 35% of its population lives in urban areas. The concentration in Lusaka City and its suburb is alarming, with 10-20% of total population residing in the area, causing rapid degradation in living environment especially in unplanned settlements. The health of the urban poor is more vulnerable to external changes such as economic recession and spread of HIV/AIDS and other epidemics compared to their rural counterparts, because of high congestion, poor sanitation, high risk behaviors, weak and unstable social supports due to lack of community values, and greater dependency on market economy. Based on the situation, the Government of Japan through the Japanese International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA") in cooperation with the Government of the Republic of Zambia through the Ministry of Health and Lusaka District Health Management Team (hereinafter referred to as "LDHMT"), implemented the Lusaka District Primary Health Care Project from March 17, 1997 to March 16, 2002. For the implementation of the Project, JICA formed partnerships with AMDA (UN ECOSOC Status General) and several academic experts from the Japanese universities. During the five year cooperation period, a primary health care model specifically designed for the urban poor was developed anchored in community-based child growth monitoring and promotion and participatory environmental sanitation improvement in George Compound. The project resulted in increased coverage of child health services and a reduction in morbidity among children. In addition, the project identified the importance of "community value for health" for promoting community health activities. With the success of the above mentioned project, the Government of the Republic of Zambia requested further expansion of the cooperation to the Government of Japan. After a series of discussions and preparatory studies, both parties agreed to implement Lusaka District Primary Health Care Project Phase II, (hereinafter referred to as "the Project") targeting six unplanned settlements, i.e. compounds of Chawama, Chipata, Kanyama, Mtendere, Ng'ombe and George. The Project was officially initiated on July 15, 2002 for another five years.							

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	20	Short-term	31	Counterparts	80
Equipment	97,991 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	n/a
Local Cost	217,171 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	40				Land and Facilities	n/a
Others					Others	* Inputs of the phase 2: counterparts 80 * Inputs of the phase 1: counterpart, project office, training rooms and meeting rooms at George Health Center, dispatch of trainers, local cost, budget for development of senior engineers (ZMK 66,855 thousand), utility charges, a part of daily allowances for officials

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

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>[Phase 2]</p> <p>1) Integration of the twin interventions of child health promotion and community-based environmental health activities was found to be an effective approach in unplanned settlements of urban settings. Promotion of behavioral change of a COJ1Ullunily towards hygiene and sanitation contributed to the prevention of diarrhea and malnutrition. This approach was clearly conceptualized as Project principles and clearly stipulated and shared by stakeholders involved in the Project.</p> <p>2) In consideration of the potential of communities in promoting their own health and at the same time its limitation, it is critical to have health care professionals who can provide supervision and technical support. In view of the seriousness in health human resource constraints currently experienced by Zambia and other countries, there should be a joint effort involving development partners to address the issue in the future.</p> <p>3) The Project created structures such as committees, working groups and task forces in order to inform and to involve various administrative bodies in the community-based activities. Establishment of such management structure was important in ensuring results of community initiatives to be appreciated and reflected in the national and local health policies.</p> <p>4) Establishment of firm human relationship among community people, frontline health workers is essential for the implementation of community-based health promotion programmes.</p> <p>5) Introduction of a medium term plan, in addition to the PDM, to facilitate monitoring of the Project at the outcome level with a rigorous monitoring regime enabled the Project to keep track of its progress and contributed to the achievement of the Project Purpose. Furthermore, it provided the strategic perspective necessary to prepare as early as possible for the phasing out of the Project to strengthen its sustainability.</p> <p>6) There was an appreciation from the CBO members about JICA experts since they actually went into the community and worked together with them. Such provision of technical support is effective in creating impact at the community level.</p> <p>[Phase 1]</p> <p>1) Empowerment of the community in collaboration with local technical and administrative personnel is a decisive condition to ensure the activation of PHC activities. To guarantee the sustainability, participatory approach should be employed, with coherence, both in the planning and implementation strategies. Sensitization of the existing organizations and groups to tackle the constraints are, therefore, essential after appropriate stakeholder analysis.</p> <p>2) Safe water/ environmental sanitation is one of the essential components of PHC activities. Strategies to strengthen health education on hand washing with soap and sage water use, should be combined with construction of deep well / bore-hole as the supply system of safe water.</p> <p>3) Growth Monitoring Programmee plus (GMS+) is an integrated programme for child health with growth monitoring, nutritional consultation, immunization and vitamin A supplementation conducted in the community in collaboration with health center staff and community people. At the same time, this is a comprehensive preventive to monitor and ascertain health growth of under-5 children. It is also emphasized that GMP+ can be an useful vehicle to transfer other important messages related to health promotion such as HIV/AIDS and safe motherhood.</p> <p>4) The components of the referral system and the school health service should be implemented on a larger scale and in depth if the substantial outcomes are to be achieved. These are the topics with multi-factorial background to be tackled as independent projects.</p>
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Study on Present Status of Implemented				Study Conducted (FY)	
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Ministry of Health (MoH)	Umbrella Organization	Cabinet Office		
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	<p>Current Situation:</p> <p>(FY2009 Survey) Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST) is stagnating, but Growth Monitoring Programme+ (GMP+) is being conducted regularly. At some of health centers, income generation activities are being continued.</p> <p>(FY2007 Survey) The practice for infant healthcare and environmental hygiene that the Project introduced to the community has been preserved. The children of age under 5 remain healthy in the targeted area (in terms of blood/non blood diarrhea diseases, measles, nutrition, etc.). The guideline for infant healthcare and environmental hygiene that the Project introduced to the targeted community has been drawing attention at the national level. Therefore, we strongly anticipate that the results of the Project will be reflected on the national policy hereafter. Some of the counterpart members are still working at the site, contributing to the practices of the Department of Health Management of Rucasa City (?), including the work for administrative evaluation and action planning directed by the Health Ministry, which has helped strengthen the administrative capability of the City. Summing up, the concept of the Project of "Establishing a primary healthcare model for the poor living in the urban area" can generally be recognized in the targeted area.</p>				
	<p>Issues:</p> <p>(FY2009 Survey) No information.</p> <p>(FY2007 Survey) No information.</p>				

ZMB-08-001

Project Title	English	The Integrated HIV and AIDS Care Implementation Project at District Level					
	Others						
	Japanese	HIV・エイズケアサービス強化プロジェクト					
Country	Zambia	Project Number	605117	Project ID	5515070E0	Total Cost	270,000 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Health			HIV/AIDS			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Zambia Office					
	At Present	Zambia 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 Health					
	Japan	International Medical Center of Japan (IMCJ)					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations	the project for strengthening HIV/AIDS laboratory network services						
Overall Goal	Interventions to improve the HIV and AIDS care services for PLWHAs demonstrated at target districts are introduced in other districts.						
Project Purpose	HIV and AIDS care services are improved and accessible at target districts.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Access to HIV counselling and testing is improved. 2) Quality HIV care services are strengthened and scale-up. 3) DHMT's management capacities in HIV care services are enhanced. 4) Lessons learned by the Project are incorporated into national guideline on mobile ART services. 						
Project Overview	<p>Zambia has been severely hit by the pandemic of HIV/AIDS with the adult HIV infection rate of 14.3 % in 2007 and the approximately 90,000 deaths due to AIDS per year. The Zambian government has introduced a free provision of Anti-retroviral treatment (ART) since August 2005 which led to increase of the number of ART centers (over 300 centers in 2007) and clients who can access to the ART (over 130,000 as of December 2007).</p> <p>The project has been implemented in two target districts: Mumbwa and Chongwe Districts since April 1, 2006. It aims to expand the diagnostic system for early detection of HIV-positive persons, to improve the quality and accessibility of HIV care services and to strengthen the healthcare management system.</p> <p>At present, the project has been run by 3 long-term experts (Infectious Disease Control/Health Planning, HIV/AIDS care, Project Management/Monitoring) and other short-term experts.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	4	Short-term	7	Counterparts	15
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: US\$242,000 Local cost: 1,194,482,000 Kwacha			Others	Local cost: 179,922,000 Kwacha Provision of offices and facilities, utilities, ARVs and HIV test kits, etc	

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)		Study Conducted FY
Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(1) Considering the nature of ART services, any project that supports ART services shall be planned for adequate duration of time, as the duration given to this Project (three years) was not adequate. Properly evaluating the long term results and impacts of ART services requires adequate implementation period.</p> <p>(2) Even though HIV/AIDS responses are sometimes considered as an emergency relief, it is important to ensure sustainability of various HIV-related services including ART, utilising existing resources as much as possible.</p> <p>(3) In the rapidly evolving context of HIV/AIDS response in Africa, projects may need to modify planned inputs and activities in flexible and timely manners.</p> <p>(4) Decentralisation of treatment to the rural health centre level is deemed necessary for the improved continuity of HIV/AIDS care and treatment. The mobile ART services model developed by the Project is found as one of effective methods in decentralization of treatment, especially in resource-limited settings.</p>	

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Ministry of Health (MoH)	Umbrella Organization	Cabinet Office	
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: (FY2009 Survey) After this project ended at the end of March, 2009, the subsequent technical cooperation project, "Project for Scaling up of Quality HIV and AIDS Care Service Management" was launched from the following year to achieve the project purpose, "introducing the approach to improve care service management, whose effectiveness has been approved in the target district of the project, for HIV carriers in other districts." Expansion of the Mobile ART service in the Ministry of Health is being supported by the project. After this project ended at the end of March, 2009, the subsequent technical cooperation project, "Project for Scaling up of Quality HIV and AIDS Care Service Management" was launched from the following year</p>			
	<p>Issues: (FY2009 Survey) No information.</p>			

ZMB-99-001

Project Title	English	The infectious Diseases Control Project						
	Others							
	Japanese	ザンビア共和国感染症対策プロジェクト						
Country	Zambia	Project Number		Project ID	5511030P0	Total Cost	832,000 000 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	1995/4/1	-	2000/3/31	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country							
	Japan	Sendai National Hospital, Tohoku University, Niigata University, Yamagata University, Yamanashi Medical University, Miyagi Prefecture and other institutes, and more						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal	To control infectious diseases in the Republic of Zambia, through the development of human resources capable of conducting surveillance and laboratory diagnosis of infectious diseases.							
Project Purpose	: To strengthen the functions of the Virology Laboratory of the UHF as an extension of the proposed Public Health Laboratory for improved diagnosis of infectious diseases.							
Outputs								
Project Overview	<p>For the University Teaching Hospital (UTH) in Zambia, the Japanese government carried out a technical cooperation project mainly in neonatal care and pediatric services from February 1980 to February 1989, and the “Infectious Diseases Control Project” especially in testing technologies for viral diseases from April 1989 to March 1994.</p> <p>Based on the outcomes of these past cooperation projects, this project was initiated at the request of the Zambian government, which hoped to enhance the functions of the virus laboratory that was established at the UTH in the “Infectious Diseases Control Project”</p>							

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	8	Short-term	14	Counterparts	17
Equipment	211,270 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	117,716 (000JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) 1,049 (000JPY)
Trainees Received	10				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>(1) Research and development projects are characterized in that core activities evolve into various small themes and the activities tend to spread into various fields. Therefore, it should be noted that planned execution of activities or budget and systematic summary of outcomes might be difficult. Projects that include research and development activities have to be carried out in a more planned manner; e.g., a detailed execution plan for each R&D theme should be created in addition to the PDM and should always be referred to when conducting project activities.</p> <p>(2) As data disclosure tends to be avoided until the final conclusion such as publication of an article, intermediate steps of R&D activities may not be easily monitored and evaluation of the final deliverables (such as research results) can be also difficult. However, if such activities are carried out as part of a project with public funds, efforts should be made to achieve transparency through some actions such as releasing progress reports to relevant parties even before the final report is released as far as it does not cause any problem, so that researchers, decision-makers and other relevant parties can conduct objective evaluation more easily. It is important to develop strategies for effective publication and dissemination of outcomes in the initial stage.</p>
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Study on Present Status of Implemented			Study Conducted (FY)	
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Ministry of Health (MoH)	Umbrella Organization	Cabinet Office	
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) Following this project, "Projects on Countermeasure against AIDS and Tuberculosis" was implemented and it has been a long time since both projects have completed. Therefore, although it is difficult to measure the level of contribution of this project only, we can tell that the current situation is as it's mentioned above.			
	Issues: (FY2009 Survey) N/A			

Project Title	English	The Project for Prevention of Parent to Child Transmission of HIV in Masvingo Province					
	Others						
	Japanese	マシング州HIV母子感染予防プロジェクト					
Country	Zimbabwe	Project Number	605157	Project ID	5545015E0	Total Cost	0 000 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	2005/11/15 - 2008/11/14	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Health and Child Welfare, Masvingo Provincial Health Office, Masvingo District Health Office					
	Japan	National Center for Global Health and Medicine					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	To reduce mortality rates of children less than five in Masvingo Province.						
Project Purpose	To reduce the parent to child transmission rate in Masvingo Province.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) To increase the PPTCT utilization rate of Masvingo district among the recipient of antenatal examination. 2) To increase the number of medical health center in Masvingo district, that can provide PPTCT service. 3) To improve the administrative operation skill of the program at province level and district level of PPTCT teams. 						
Project Overview	<p>In Republic of Zimbabwe, the HIC infectious rate of adults reached to 20 % which is one of the highest percentages among sub Saharan Africa. The negative impact of HIV/AIDS such as economic loss caused by sudden increase of HIV orphans or the decrease of labor forces, that gives influence to the country is very serious and becoming a barrier of future development. Especially the HIV/AIDS infectious rate of pregnant woman becomes 30 % (UNAIDS year of 2002), so that within the scheme of HIV/AIDS prevention, the expansion of the HIV prevention program for pregnant woman should be considered to be the most important task.</p> <p>In addition mainly about 40 nurses are engaged in the program implementation in both of the hospitals. However drain of the human resources of relative fields, and lack of budget caused the delay of program implementation. In Masvingo Province which has the second largest infection rate, the number of the registration for the program and the number of the counseling are much smaller compared to the other provinces. The "HIV prevention program for parent to child" was based on the related guidelines and the training module for the nurses and the laboratory technicians. And that was established in 2002 by ministry of health with the support of Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and World Health Organization (WHO). In addition within the program, HIV test kits are used for the HIV examination of parent to child transmission and Nevirapine administration was conducted for the prevention. In Masvingo Province, parent to child transmission prevention program have been implemented based on the above policy of the ministry of health. Although the materials such as Nevirapine and the HIV test kits are provided to the Masvingo Province Hospital and Masvingo District Hospital by the donors like CDC, the management of the needed amount is not conducted properly. Therefore, sufficient program implementation has not been made yet. About 40 nurses are engaged in the program implementation in both of the hospitals; Masvingo Province Hospital and Masvingo District Hospital. However most of the nurses commit to another task so that it is difficult to spare enough time of counseling for each client. This situation makes difficult to promote the participation to the parent to child infection prevention program. In order to improve this situation, provincial health department has been planning to divide the roles such as; counseling will be conducted by the nurses at the health center of client's resident area, and HIV examination and in the case of giving birth will be referred to Prevention of Parent to Child Transmission of HIV (PPTCT) medical center.</p>						

ZWE-08-001

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	1	Short-term	6	Counterparts	12
Equipment	3,774 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	36,857 (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	Provincial Medical Director Masvingo Province	Umbrella Organization	Ministry of Health and Child Welfare	
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:			
	Issues:			