地球規模課題対応

国際科学技術協力(環境・エネルギー分野) アルジェリア民主人民共和国 サハラを起点とする ソーラーブリーダー研究開発プロジェクト 終了時評価調査報告書

平成 27 年 5 月 (2015年)

独立行政法人国際協力機構 産業開発・公共政策部



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プロジェクト位置図

写 真

略語表

終了時評価調査結果要約表

	価調査の概要
1-1 調査の	目的1
1-2 プロジ	ェクトの概要
1-3 調査団	の構成3
1-4 調査日	程
1-5 主要面	談者
第2章 評価の方	法
2-1 評価の	項目と手法7
2-2 調査項	目7
2 - 2 - 1	プロジェクトの実績の確認
2 - 2 - 2	実施プロセスの検証7
2 - 2 - 3	レビュー項目ごとの分析
2-3 情報収	集·入手手段
第3章 プロジェ	クトの実績と現状
3-1 投入実	績
	進捗と実績·······10
	アウトプットレベルの実績
	プロジェクト目標の達成度
	ェクトの実施過程
	プロジェクトの実施とモニタリング体制
3 - 3 - 2	コミュニケーション
	= (x - y - y - y - y - y - y - y - y - y -
	大術移転
3 - 3 - 4	18 19 HA
∽ / 咅 荪研 · 西	目によるレビュー結果
4-1 妥当性	

 4-2
 有効性
 19

 4-3
 効率性
 20

 4-4
 インパクト
 20

 4-5
 持続性
 21

第5章	結論と	提言·	 •••••		 	 •••••	
5 - 1	結論		 •••••	•••••	 	 	
5 - 2	提言		 •••••	•••••	 	 •••••	
5 - 3	教訓		 •••••	•••••	 	 	

付属資料

1.	The Joint Terminal Evaluation Repo	rt 27
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プロジェクト位置図





USTO-MB 外観

真



走査型電子顕微鏡 (USTO-MB)



光学電子顕微鏡(USTO-MB)



珪藻土(USTO-MB シリカ還元のため USTO-MBが独自に実験を実施)



WebELS 用会議室(USTO-MB)



WebELS サーバー (USTO-MB)



太陽電池(サイーダ大学 本プロジェクトで調達)



太陽電池(サイーダ大学 アルジェリアが調達)



気象測定装置(サイーダ大学)



気象測定に係るポスター(サイーダ大学)



Si 還元テストプラント設置予定施設(USTO-MB)



Si 還元テストプラント設置予定施設内部



同施設内部(Si還元テストプラント設置予定場所)



施設内電気系統設備



合同終了時評価報告書署名式①



合同終了時評価報告書署名式2



合同調整委員会①(物質·材料研究機構)



合同調整委員会②(物質·材料研究機構)

略語	正式名	日本語
CDER	Renewable Energy Development Center	再生可能エネルギー開発ユニット
C/P	Counterpart	カウンターパート
GoJ	Government of Japan	日本国政府
JCC	Joint Coordinating Committee	合同調整委員会
JFY	Japanese Fiscal Year	会計年度(日本)
JPY	Japanese Yen	日本円
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency	独立行政法人国際協力機構
JST	Japan Science and Technology Agency	国立研究開発法人科学技術振興機構
MHESR	Ministry of High Education and Science Research	高等教育・科学研究省
M/M	Minutes of Meeting	協議議事録
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding	共同研究に係る覚書
NII	National Institute of Informatics	国立情報学研究所
NIMS	National Institute for Materials Science	国立研究開発法人物質・材料研究機構
PDM	Project Design Matrix	プロジェクト・デザイン・マトリックス
РО	Plan of Operation	活動計画
R/D	Record of Discussion	討議議事録
SATREPS	Science and Technology Research Partnership for Sustainable Development	地球規模課題対応国際科学技術協力
USTO-MB	University of Science and Technology of Oran "Mohamed Boudiaf"	オラン科学技術大学
WebELS	Web-Based E-Learning System	Web版遠隔教育システム

終了時評価調查結果要約表

1. 案件(D概要				
国名:アク	ルジェリア民主人民共和国	案件名:(科学技術協力)サハラを起点とするソー			
		ラーブリーダー研究開発プロジェクト			
分野:再	生可能エネルギー	援助形態:技術協力プロジェクト(科学技術)			
所轄部署	:産業開発・公共政策部	協力金額(評価時点):3億円			
	(R/D):2011年11月~2015年11月	先方関係機関:オラン科学技術大学(USTO-MB)			
協力期間		サイーダ大学、アドゥラル再生可能エネルギー開			
		発ユニット (CDERアドゥラル)			
	(延長):	日本側協力機関:東京大学(代表研究機関)、東京			
		工業大学、弘前大学、中部大学、国立情報研究所、			
		国立研究開発法人物質・材料研究機構 (NIMS)、			
		清水電設工業(株)他			
	(E/N) (無償)	他の関連協力:			

1-1 協力の背景と概要

アルジェリア民主人民共和国(以下、「アルジェリア」と記す)経済は、近年のエネルギー価 格高騰を背景に主力の石油・天然ガスセクターが好調で、貿易収支、経常収支とも黒字である。 しかし、同セクターの雇用吸収率は全体の2%にすぎず、同セクターへの偏重型経済構造(アル ジェリア輸出の約98%、GDPの約50%、歳入の75%)となっている。2009年に3選を果たしたブ ーテフリカ大統領は、「アルジェリア国家行動計画2009」を策定、産業の多様化とそれを担う人 材育成を最重要課題とし、実践的な専門教育や高等教育機会の拡充、5年間で300万人の雇用創 出など、格差是正へ向けたさまざまな政策を打ち出している。同時に、主力のエネルギー分野 では、石油・天然ガスなどアルジェリアエネルギー資源の全体像の把握と戦略的活用へ向けた 調査研究を進めるとともに、再生可能な次世代エネルギーに係る積極的な研究開発を重点研究 課題として掲げている。特に太陽光発電は、科学技術振興や新規産業の形成・雇用創出、さら に、地方への電力供給網の拡充と安定的な供給の観点から、最重要分野として位置づけている。 国際的には、アフリカ・エネルギー委員会(AFREC)の設立を提唱し、これを7年かけて実現さ せて、大陸規模のエネルギー協力や相互補完的統合の推進に係る牽引役となっている。また、 アルジェリアからニジェール、ナイジェリアを結ぶトランスサハラ・ガスパイプライン計画の 考案・実施によるフレアガスの削減や、太陽光発電のための資源確保、エネルギー効率の向上、 アフリカ域内研究機関ネットワーク強化の3つを柱とした域内クリーン開発メカニズムを提唱 し、アフリカ諸国への新技術の波及や自然エネルギー供給に係る拠点としての機能を果たすと ともに、COP新フェーズ策定では、アフリカ・グループ議長として、アフリカでの地球温暖化 防止対策の模索に係る主導的な役割を担っている。こうした背景からアルジェリア政府は「太 陽光発電」において先進的な技術を有するわが国に対し、「地球規模課題対応国際科学技術協力 (Science and Technology Research Partnership for Sustainable Development : SATREPS)」事業によ る支援を要請してきた。サハラを起点とするソーラーブリーダー研究開発プロジェクト(以下、 「本プロジェクト」と記す)は、ソーラーブリーダー(ソーラーシリコン工場とSi太陽光発電所)

の持続的な拡大の可能性を検証し、地球エネルギー新体系の基礎研究(太陽電池の性能、超電 導ケーブルの導入)、人材開発の基礎を確立することを目的とした案件である。オラン科学技術 大学(University of Science and Technology of Oran "Mohamed Boudiaf": USTO-MB)、サイーダ大 学、再生可能エネルギー開発ユニット(Renewable Energy Development Center: CDER)をカウン ターパート(Counterpart: C/P)機関として、2010年11月より2015年11月まで5年間の予定で実施 されている。

1-2 協力内容

(1) プロジェクト目標

ソーラーブリーダー(ソーラーシリコン工場+Si太陽光発電所)の持続的な拡大の可能性 を検証し、地球エネルギー新体系の基盤研究、人材開発の基礎が確立される。

(2) アウトプット

アウトプット1:

Si製造の熱力学的プロセスデザインを行い、現在用いられている珪石ではなく、砂漠に豊富にある硅砂を原料とするSi還元プロセス技術を開発する。

アウトプット2:

砂を原料とするSi製造のテストプラント構築とアルジェリア側Si還元プロセスの確立。 アウトプット3:

各種太陽電池の性能(効率、耐久性)の定量的データを蓄積し、砂漠地域における太陽 電池の活用法における課題と対策を整理する。また、この地域における太陽エネルギーの 新しい活用法についての検討を行う。

アウトプット4:

高温超伝導ケーブルシステム運用に関する問題点の摘出と対策の提示。

アウトプット5:

アフリカ地域のエネルギー工学研究の拠点を形成し、日本発の多機能遠隔教育・情報交流システム:Web版遠隔教育システム(Web-Based E-Learning System:WebELS)を活用した(複素エネルギー)遠隔教育・研究を行う。

アウトプット6:

サハラソーラーエネルギー技術開発ワークショップの開催(日本・アルジェリア交互)。

(3) 投入

日本側:

専門家派遣:延べ短期専門家45名及び長期派遣プロジェクト調整員1名

機材供与(カッコ内数値は供与数):

WebELS用サーバー(一式)(1)、走査型分析電子顕微鏡(SEM-EDX)(1)、 原子間力顕微鏡(AFM)(1)、ソーラーパネル性能試験装置(一式)(1)、 超純水製造装置(DIW)(1)、光学顕微鏡(一式)(1)、 気象モニタリングシステム(1)

本邦研修:55名

費用総額:1億4,832万7,000円(2014年3月末迄)

アルジェリア側:

人員の配置:計37名及び18名の博士号・修士号の学生

施設の提供:USTO-MBにおける日本人専門家用執務室、WebELS設置スペース及び会議 室、ラボラトリーでの供与機材設置用スペース

ローカルコスト負担:約5,431万3,000ディナール(2015年4月中旬現在)

2. 評価調査団の概要

調査者	担当分野	氏名	所属		
	団長	鈴木 薫	JICA 産業開発・公共政策部 参事役		
	評価分析	栗田 貴之	㈱アイコンズ シニアコンサルタント		
	通訳 岡田 登		一般財団法人日本国際協力センター		
	科学技術計画・井上 孝太郎		国立研究開発法人科学技術振興機構		
	評価		上席フェロー		
調査期間	2015年4月18日~4月30日		評価種類:終了時評価調査		

3. 評価結果

3-1 実績の概要

- (1) アウトプット1に係る活動
- 1-1 Si製造の熱力学的プロセスデザイン:既に100%達成。
- 1-2 砂の高純度化:既に100%達成。
- 1-3 砂漠の砂(シリカ: SiO2)を原料とするSi還元プロセス技術の開発(日本のみ): 既に100%達成。
- (2) アウトプット2に係る活動
- 2-1 日本での装置調整:100%達成。
- 2-2 アルジェリア側への装置導入:2015年6月頃までに100%達成する見通し。
- 2-3 アルジェリア側Si還元プロセスの確立:2015年7月頃までに100%達成する見通し。

(3) アウトプット3に係る活動

- 3-1 太陽電池パネルの調達と据え付け:既に100%達成。
- 3-2 データの収集、課題と対策の整理: 2015年9月までに100%達成する見通し。
- 3-3 活用方法の検討: 2015年9月までに100%達成する見通し。
- (4) アウトプット4に係る活動
- 4-1 測定装置の調達と据え付け:既に100%達成。
- 4-2 データの収集、課題と対策の整理:既に100%達成。
- (5) アウトプット5に係る活動
- 5-1 WebELSシステムを活用するインフラの構築。指導員の養成:既に100%達成。
- 5-2 USTO-MBに開設するサハラソーラーエネルギー研究センター (SSERC) における上記研

究支援とともに、WebELSを活用した地球規模エネルギー分野の研究者育成支援:既に 100%達成。

- (6) アウトプット6に係る活動
- 6-1 日本アルジェリア国際会議を毎年開催:100%達成。

3-2 評価結果の要約

(1) 妥当性

アルジェリアの産業構造は石油・天然ガスなど炭化水素関連産業に大きく依存している。 しかし、将来、炭化水素資源の枯渇が懸念されている。一方、炭化水素関連産業の雇用吸 収率は約2%にすぎない。そのため、アルジェリア政府はエネルギーの多角化、産業の多角 化による新たな雇用の創出をめざし、太陽光発電を含めた技術開発を推進している。本プ ロジェクトはソーラーブリーダーを実証することによりエネルギー・産業の多角化を目的 に実施されておりアルジェリアのニーズに合致している。

USTO-MBは高等技術者育成を目的とした教育機関であり、電気関係の研究も実施されて いる。また、本プロジェクト開始前から本プロジェクトの研究にかかわってきている。ま た、サイーダ大学はUSTO-MBと強い連携があり、砂漠に近いことから、砂漠地域の太陽電 池、超伝導の活用実証研究を行うに適した機関である。また、CDERアドゥラルはアルジェ リアの再生可能エネルギーの研究機関であり、また研究所も砂漠に位置している。そのこ とから本プロジェクトの研究に合致している機関である。

(2) 有効性

アウトプットの達成状況・見込み:

【アウトプット1】

指標「2015年で硅砂シリカ(SiO2)を原料とする新還元法によるシリコン純度において、 硼素・リン濃度が10ppm以下になる。」

実験室レベルでは、新還元法にて硼素・リン濃度が10ppm以下を実証している。 また、USTO-MBでは、本プロジェクトで紹介された技術を活用し、珪藻土(Diatom)

からのSi還元プロセス技術を開発した(純度は99%以上)。

【アウトプット2】

指標「テストプラントを構築し、そのSi生産能力をSilt/年以上」

成果1の研究で開発されたSi還元技術を用いると、生産量が130g/h(弘前大学)にな ることを実証している。これを年換算するとSilt以上はクリアしたことになる。テス トプラントの据え付け完了は2015年6月の予定である。また、USTO-MBからの研修 員(2名)に対し、テストプラントの運営維持管理に係る研修を実施しており、 USTO-MBに据え付け後もインストラクションを実施する計画にある。これら活動を 通じプロジェクト終了後も継続的にテストプラントが運用可能な体制を整えた。 【アウトプット3】

指標「太陽電池の性能(効率、耐久性)の定量的データ蓄積のために、太陽電池の種類 が2種以上で、運用期間が2年以上」

2013年12月にサイーダ大学に5種類、計10kWの太陽電池が設置され、モニタリング が行われている。据え付けの遅れにより終了時評価時点で、1年5カ月間の運用とな っている。モニタリングデータは日本人研究者と共有されている。分析は、6カ月間、 12カ月間2種類の期間のデータを用いて実施されている。分析結果ではサイーダ地域 の自然条件の特性、及び自然条件の変化による5種類の太陽電池の発電効率の変化な ど性能評価が明らかになった。今後は12カ月間のデータでの分析を行う予定になっ ている。

また、2名(太陽電池評価として)の研修員を毎年受け入れ、研修を行った。同研 修では太陽電池モジュール・システムの研修を行い、太陽電池運用に係る十分な知 識を習得した。

【アウトプット4】

指標「超伝導ケーブル配管をめざしたアルジェリアにおける地中温度の継続的記録(延 べ100日以上)」

2013年9月にサイーダ大学に地中温度用機材が設置され、地中温度の測定を開始した。終了時評価調査時点で375日以上測定が実施されている。インターネットでデータのモニタリングができるシステムとなっている。しかし、最近はインターネット 事情により日本からはモニタリングができない。ただし、データはサイーダ大学からUSTO-MBを経由し数カ月に一度送付されている。データを分析した結果、対象地域で最も地中が熱い9月に測定したところ、地中2.5mでは25℃以下になることがわかった。25℃であれば、日本と同様の超伝導システムが使用可能となる。

【アウトプット5】

- 5-1 指標「WebELSサーバー、会議システムの導入」 WebELSサーバー及び会議システムはUSTO-MB、サイーダ大学に設置され、またア ルジェリア側は、WebELS用の会議室も整備した。
- 5-2 指標「E-Learningによるエネルギー工学講義の実践延べ人数年間8人以上。博士学 生教育延べ5人(以上)」

アルジェリアのインターネット環境が改善したので、WebELSを活用し講義(無機材 料科学入門)を弘前大学、及びUSTO-MBにて2014年2月7日、3時間実施した。参加 者は約20名。現状の実績は本講義だけであるが、講義は質疑を含めて好評であった。

【アウトプット6】

- 指標「日本アルジェリア国際会議を毎年開催」
 - 計画どおり、毎年実施されている。アルジェリアのプロジェクト関係者だけでなく、 世界各国の研究者を招待し、活動報告、研究に係る情報交換が行われた。また、ア ルジェリアには学会がないので、若手研究者にとっては、有効な研究発表の機会と

なった。

プロジェクト目標の達成状況・見込み:

プロジェクト目標の達成を検証する2つの指標は部分的に実現された。これらの指標、 及び達成状況は以下のとおりである。

指標1) ソーラーブリーダー(ソーラーシリコン工場+Si太陽光発電所)の検証状況 【達成状況】

本プロジェクトのコアの技術である高純度シリカの生成、Si還元は日本・アルジェリ ア国側双方で行われ、砂からのシリコン還元は達成された。現行のSi製造と比較しても、 エネルギー収支は優れ、コストは下回る結果が出ている。なお、USTO-MBでは珪藻土 からのSi還元も成功している。2015年6月にテストプラントの据え付けが完了する計画に あるので計画どおりアルジェリアでも砂からのSi還元が行われるようになる。

さらに、ソーラーブリーディングの実現に向けて他機関〔高等教育・科学研究省 (Ministry of High Education and Science Research: MHESR)などの政府機関、他大学、 また民間企業〕のサポートを得るため、これら機関への働きかけを残り期間も引き続き 行っていくことが必要である。

指標2)地球エネルギー新体系の基礎研究、人材開発の基礎確立状況

【達成状況】

日本への学生の派遣などを通じ、今までの研究成果から人材育成は着実に行われている。加えて、本プロジェクトで導入された技術のプラットフォームのため、太陽電池・ 超伝導に係る博士号・修士号のコースを設置し、組織の強化も行われている。

また、機材供与により実験設備は整備され、機材、日本で習得した技術を活用し、現 地でも研究は続けられている。まだ実験設備は十分でない部分もあるがアルジェリアの 研究者・学生は1980年代に日本が供与した機材も活用し、現状での施設に工夫を重ね、 日本人研究者のサポートの下、研究成果の創出を行っている。WebELSを活用した遠隔 教育システムも確立され、また、USTO-MBは日本の大学と共同研究に係る覚書 (Memorandum of Understanding: MOU)も締結し、継続的な技術支援体制も構築した。 このことから研究の基礎は確立できた。

(3) 効率性

投入:

実験機材は通関手続きに長期間(3カ月程度)を要した。その結果、実験、気象データ収 集に遅れが生じた。ただし、成果の達成に大きく影響は与えなかった。また、Si還元用テス トプラントも日本の経産省の安全保障貿易管理基準に該当したために、1~2カ月の輸送の 遅れが生じた。アルジェリア側の通関手続き、据え付け準備が円滑に行われれば、特に問 題は生じない見込みである。

活動:

現地での活動が限られるなか、プロジェクト目標の達成に向け、本邦研修、留学生を有効に活用している。特に、本邦研修で日本の研究に触れることにより、C/Pのモチベーショ

ンが高まったことが確認されている。その結果、各活動の推進に大きく寄与している。

(4) インパクト

論文、また学会や本プロジェクトで実施しているフォーラムで本プロジェクトの研究成 果を発表しており、チュニジア、トルクメニスタンなど他国も本研究成果に高い関心をも っている。特にトルクメニスタンは自国の予算で本プロジェクトの研究を実施する準備を している。

また、これら広報活動を通じ、以下のようなインパクトを確認した。

研究者のネットワークが強まった。あわせて中部大学とUSTO-MBがMOUを締結し、組織・個人両面の連携が強化された。

今までUSTO-MBの研究者は日本企業とあまり接触がなかったが、本プロジェクトの研究 を通じ、ネットワークが構築されつつある。

若手研究者が研究の発表の場を得た(アルジェリアには学会がなく、若手研究者の研究 発表の場は限られていた)。

(5) 持続性

政策面:

アルジェリアでは、「公共投資政策(2010-2014)」の下、太陽光発電を含めたエネルギー の多角化を推進している。また、アルジェリアの産業構造、エネルギー構造から鑑みても ソーラーブリーダーの実現と併せ太陽光エネルギーの推進、また研究者の育成、研究機関 の充実が求められている。そのため、協力終了後も政策支援は継続される見込みである。 財政面:

本プロジェクトにおいて、アルジェリア側の負担事項は適切に行われている。また、ア ルジェリア側予算でも研究にかかる費用は支出されている。今後も本研究をすべく、研究 者配置、機材の運営維持管理について、適切に予算措置がなされていく計画にある。 組織面:

サイーダ大学研究者の多くはUSTO-MB出身者であり、もともと研究者同士の交流は活発 に行われている。また、CDERアドゥラルもアルジェリアの再生可能エネルギー研究機関の 役割を負っている。かかる体制の下、日本側も本プロジェクトの研究は継続し実施してい く予定にある。また、USTO-MBは、研究者養成のための修士課程(太陽光・超伝導分野) を設立した。そのため、これらプロジェクト関係機関は本プロジェクト完了後も連携を保 ちつつ共同研究を進めていくことが期待される。

技術面:

本プロジェクトでの共同研究を通じ、各分野の研究者の育成は行われており、着実に研 究内容が進展している。本プロジェクト終了後も、WebELSなどのシステムを活用、または フォーラム、セミナーなどの参加により共同研究を実施していくこととなっている。また、 日本の大学とMOUも締結され、技術的なフォローアップ体制は整備されつつある。 3-3 効果発現に貢献した要因

- 計画内容に関すること
 特になし。
- (2) 実施プロセスに関すること

USTO-MBのトップレベル(学長・副学長)が本プロジェクトの研究内容に高い関心を示しており、本プロジェクトの実施に協力的であった。また、現場レベルでも日本人研究者との研究を通じ、実際に研究成果を経験することにより信頼関係が強くなっていった。

また、現地活動期間は非常に限られていたが、以下の要因によりコミュニケーションは 円滑であった。

- ・本プロジェクトやさまざまなスキームを活用し本邦研修や留学を行ったことにより、 良好な関係が構築された。
- ・E-mailや学会などで研究成果は共有されていた。
- ・プロジェクト調整員の高いコミュニケーション能力を有したことによりアルジェリア 研究者から信頼を得た。
- アルジェリア研究者が熱心に英語を学習し、日本人研究者とコミュニケーションを取るための努力を行ってきた。

なお、以下のように技術移転も的確に行われていた。

- ・日本の研究者はアルジェリア研究者とE-mailや学会などで頻繁に研究成果など活動の情報共有を行っている。
- ・日本への研修員も研修内容をUSTO-MBに頻繁に報告している。
- その結果、アルジェリアの研究者は導入された機材を活用し、また自ら実験機材を開発し、研究を行っている。また、研修参加者はアルジェリアに帰国後も高いモチベーションをもって意欲的に研究に取り組んでいる。

日本で研究を実際に体験したこと、また機材導入・技術の習得によりアルジェリアでも 研究が再現できるようになったことがモチベーション向上の大きな要因になっている。

3-4 問題点及び問題を惹起した要因

- (1) 計画内容に関すること
 - 特になし。
- (2) 実施プロセスに関すること

2011年3月の東日本大震災、及び2013年1月のアルジェリアでの日本人誘拐殺人事件など 不測の事態、また通関手続きに予想以上の時間を要したことにより活動に遅れが生じた部 分があった。

3-5 結論

本プロジェクトは、プロジェクト目標である①持続可能なソーラーブリーダーに検証、②地 球エネルギーの新体系の基礎研究、人材開発の基礎確立に向け、活動は順調に実施されている。 各成果においても成果2を除き、計画どおり達成されつつある。

終了時評価調査時点において、成功の要因となったのは、①日本人研究者が研究の成果を見 せたこと、②アルジェリアの研究者も高いモチベーションをもって研究を行ったこと、③ USTO-MBの学長や各研究分野のリーダーが本プロジェクトの活動を強力にサポートしたこと、 と分析する。それゆえ、本プロジェクト終了後も、日本・アルジェリア国側双方の協力体制の 下、継続し共同研究が実施されていくことが望まれる。

- 3-6 提言
 - (1) Si還元テストプラント設置に係る準備(アウトプット2)

2015年6月にSi還元テストプラントが据え付けられる計画にある。アルジェリアで円滑な Si還元プロセスを達成していくため、Si還元テストプラントを継続的に運転・活用すべきで ある。

(2) 機材の安全管理(アウトプット1、3、4)

日本からUSTO-MB及びサイーダ大学に導入された供与機材の安全かつ適正な維持管理 については引き続き、考慮することが望まれる。

(3) WebELSの活用 (アウトプット5)

WebELSの導入により、日本をはじめ海外との学術的なコミュニケーションが容易になった。アルジェリア側は、若手研究者の教育促進、研究成果の広報のため、WebELSを継続的に活用していくことが望まれる。

(4) 国際的なソーラーブリーダーワークショップやプロジェクト活動に関する広報活動を通じ ての研究成果の公表(アウトプット6)

持続的エネルギーフォーラムを通じ、日本・アルジェリア国側双方のネットワークは強 化された。プロジェクト終了後も以下のように、共同研究を継続していく予定にある。

・国立研究開発法人物質・材料研究機構(National Institute for Materials Science: NIMS)とア ルジェリア・技術開発総局との包括協力協定の締結。

・中部大学とUSTO-MBが国際交流協定を締結予定。

今後は、ソーラーブリーダー構想の実現のため、日本・アルジェリア国側双方の研究者 は明確なビジョンと必要なステップを共有する必要がある。そのためにも、ロードマップ を策定し、関係機関への働きかけを行っていく必要がある。

3-7 教訓

科学技術協力の場合、①本邦研修により実験を実体験する機会の提供、②機材供与により現 地でも実験を再現できる場の整備、③修士・博士号コース設立による、導入された技術を保持 するための体制づくり、そして④学長・副学長や高等教育・科学研究省局長への積極的な働き かけによる強いトップマネジメント下でのプロジェクト運営が重要である。

科学技術協力の場合、プロジェクト目標、上位目標の達成に長期間を要する場合がある。導入された技術の社会実装に向け、本プロジェクト完了後も継続し共同研究をしていくため、日本側と相手側研究機関とのMOUの締結促進やその他のスキームの紹介(文部科学省の留学生支援制度)などを実施していくことが望ましい。

JICA事務所がなく、治安面で特別な配慮が必要な、英語圏以外の国での科学技術協力を含む 技術協力の事業展開は、手続き面、治安面、コミュニケーション面などかなり難しい側面があ った。円滑な事業展開には、科学技術協力制度に通じたプロジェクト調整員の配置が不可欠で あり、コミュニケーション改善が円滑な事業展開に直結するため、早期の調整員配置が重要で ある。

3-8 フォローアップ状況

該当なし。

I. Outline o	. Outline of the Project				
Country :		Project title :			
The People's	Democratic Republic of Algeria	Sahara Solar Energy Research Center Project			
Issue/Sector :	Renewable Energy	Cooperation scheme : Technical Cooperation (SATREPS)			
Division in ch	harge : Industrial Development and	Total cost : JPY 300,000,000			
Public Policy	Department				
Period of	(R/D) :	Partner Country's Implementing Organization :			
Cooperation	November, 2011 to November,	University of Science and Technology of Oran			
	2015	"Mohamed Boudiaf (USTO-MB), Saida			
	(Extension) :	University, Renewable Energy Development Center			
	(F/U) :	(CDER) Adrar			
	(E/N) (Grant Aid)	Supporting Organization in Japan :			
		Tokyo University, Tokyo Institute of Technology,			
		Hirosaki University, Chubu University, National			
		Institute of Informatics (NII), National Institute for			
		Materials Science (NIMS), and Shimizu densetsu			
		Kogyo Co., Ltd. etc.			

Summary of Terminal Evaluation

Related Cooperation :

1. Background of the Project

The economy of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria (hereinafter referred to as "Algeria") has been in strong condition with increasing oil and natural gas export due to surge of energy price in recent years. Thus both trade and current balance have been in surplus.

However, employment absorption rate of this sector is only 2% of the total. Such sectional economic structure to the same sector (occupied about 98% of export, approximately 50% of GDP and approximately 75% of revenue of Algeria) become factors of social anxiety.

President Abdelaziz Bouteflika won the presidential election three times consecutively and has established the "Algeria National Action Plan 2009". The plan takes up diversification of industry and the human resource development for the diversification as high priority issue, and the plan draw up various policies toward the correction of disparities such as 1) expansion of opportunities for practical professional education 2) of higher education, and 3) job creation for three million people

At the same time, in the field of the mainstay energy sector, Algerian government plans to figure out the overall picture oil and natural gas of Algerian national energy resources and to carry on research study aimed to strategic utilization. In addition, as a priority research topics Algerian government takes up aggressive research development (such as development of policy and regulations, promotion of research and development, and industrialization) related to next generation renewable energy.

Particularly, solar power generation is placed as the most important issue in terms of promoting science and technology, formulating and creating new jobs opportunity, and industries, in addition expanding local power supply network and stable power supply.

Internationally, in the absence of energy committee in Africa, Algerian government advocated an establishment of African Energy Commission (the headquarters is located in Algiers), and realized the commission taking over the seven years this Commission. It has become a driving force to promote mutually complementary cooperation and integration of energy in continent scale.

In addition, Algerian government proposed clean development mechanism in the region based on three components such as 1) reduction of flare gas by devising and implementation of trans-Sahara gas pipeline project linking from Niger and Nigeria to Algeria, 2) securing resources for solar power and improvement of energy efficiency and 3) strengthening network of intra-African research institutions. Algerian government functions as a base to spread new technology to African countries and of natural energy supply. Moreover in the COP-new phase development, Algerian government plays a leading role for search of global warming prevention measures in Africa as African Group chairperson.

In this circumstance, Algerian government has positioned "solar power generation" as the top priority field for next generation energy, thus Algerian government requested assistance to Japan which owes advanced technology in this field, through the "global issues corresponding international science and technology cooperation".

The project has a purpose to verify the possibility of sustained expansion of solar breeder (solar power plants and solar silicon factory), and to establish basic research of new earth energy system (performance of solar cells, introduction of a superconducting cable) and to establish basic human resources development. The project has been carried out with USTO-MB, Saida University and CDER Adrar as a counterpart (C/P) organization. The project has implemented in the plan for five years from November 2010 to November 2015, currently one expert in long-term expert as a project coordinator has been dispatched.

2. Project Overview

(1) **Project Purpose**

To verify the feasibility of sustainable scaling up of the solar breeder concept (construction of Si solar cell plants and solar power plants) and to establish basic research and education for new global energy supply system.

(2) Outputs

[Output 1]

To develop Si reduction process not from the widely used silica stone but from abundant sand in the desert by designing new thermodynamics for Si production. [Output 2]

To construct a Si production test plant from sand and to establish Si reduction process in Algeria. [Output 3]

To find problems and solutions in the use of solar cells in the desert by accumulating quantitative data about cell performance such as efficiency and reliability and to find new applications of solar energy in this area.

[Output 4]

To point out problems with operation of high critical temperature superconducting cable system and to find out solutions for them.

[Output 5]

To establish bases for energy engineering education in the Africa area and to perform remote education by complex education system with the use of WebELS system which was developed in Japan.

[Output 6]

Organizing Annual Sahara Solar Energy Workshop alternately in Japan and Algeria.

(3) Inputs

Japanese side :

Dispatch of Experts : Forty five short-term experts/researchers and one long-term expert (Project Coordinator)

Equipment * () Number of procurement in the project :

Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM-EDX) (1), Atomic Force Microscope (AFM) (1), Optical microscope (1), Deionized water (DIW) (1), Solar Panel monitoring (1), Weather monitor (1) and WebELS server (1)

Trainings in Japan : 54 persons

Total Cost : JPY 148,327,000 (by the end of March 2015)

Algerian side :

Assignment of counterpart personnel : Thirty seven researchers and eighteen PhD and Master course students in total

Provision of facilities : Working spaces for Japanese experts and installation space for WebELS and for procured equipment in laboratories in USTO-MB

Local cost : Approximately 54,313 thousand DA (as of April, 2015)

II. Review Team

Members of	Mr. Kaoru Suzuki, Leader, Senior Advisor (Energy), Industrial Development and				
Review	Public Policy Department, JICA				
Team	Mr. Takayuki Kurita, Evaluation Analysis, Senior Consultant, ICONS Inc.				
	Mr. Noboru Okada, Interpreter, Japan International Cooperation Center				
	Dr. Kotaro Inoue, Principal fellow, Japan Science and Technology Agency				

Period of Review	April 18 to 30, 2015	Type of Evaluation: Terminal Evaluation				
III. Results	of Review					
1. Summary	y of Achievements					
1-1 <u>To desi</u> 1-2 <u>Purifica</u> 1-3 <u>To dev</u>	vities under Output 1 ign thermodynamics for Si production process : ation of sands from the desert : 100% has been relop Si reduction techniques from the sands (has been achieved.	achieved.				
2-1 <u>To tune</u> 2-2 <u>To set u</u> 100% 2-3 <u>To esta</u>	Expects to be achieved by July, 2015.	en achieved.				
3-1 <u>To get</u> 3-2 <u>To coll</u> 100%	 (3) Activities under Output 3 3-1 To get and set up solar panels : 100% has been achieved. 3-2 To collect the data and to find problems and solutions : 100% expects to be achieved by September, 2015. 3-3 To find applications : 100% expects to be achieved by September, 2015. 					
4-1 <u>To get</u>	tivities under Output 4 and set up measurement system : 100% had be ect and analyze data : 100% had been achieved					
5-1 <u>To esta</u> 100% 5-2 <u>To sup</u>	vities under Output 5 blish infra-structure for the use of WebELS sys had been achieved. port the research works in SSERC at USTO and by the use of WebELS: 100% had been achieved	d to educate engineers in the field of global				
6-1 <u>Organi</u>	vities under Output 6 zing Annual Sahara Solar Energy Workshop alte had been achieved.	rnately in Japan and Algeria :				
2. Summary	y of Evaluation Results					
(1) Rele	evance					
-	ian industry depends largely on the fossil entere is concern of the depletion of these resolutions and the depletion of the d					

However, there is concern of the depletion of these resources. In addition, the employment rate of the fossil energy industry sector is only around 2 %. In such a context, the Algerian government is promoting technology development such as Solar power energy to create employment by

diversifying the energy and the industry. As the Project has conducted to develop the new technology of solar breeder and to diversify the energy and the industry, the Project is relevant to the Algerian needs.

USTO-MB is an institution of higher technician training. Researches of electrical also have been implemented in USTO-MB, and USTO-MB has been involved in the targeting research of the Project before the Project started. Also Saida University has a strong cooperation with USTO and Saida University is located close to desert area, which is in the proper location to install solar cell and measurement equipment for superconducting.

The CDER Adrar is a research institute of renewable energy in Algeria, research contents of the Project correspond exactly.

(2) Effectiveness

Achievement of the Outputs

[Output 1]

<Indicator of Output 1> "To obtain Si with a B/P concentrations of less than 10 ppm with the use of the new reduction method from SiO2 in 2015".

In laboratory level in Japan, it has been verified that Si with B/P concentration is less than 10ppm with a new Si reduction process. Moreover researchers of USTO-MB developed Si reduction process from diatom utilizing technology introduced under the Project (the purity is more 99%).

[Output 2]

<Indicator of Output 2> "To construct a Si plant with a production rate of 1 ton/year".

It was verified that 130g/h of Si produced with Si reduction process developed in research in Output1 (at Hirosaki University). When the results is converted to amount of production per year, more than one ton of Silicon production was to be achieved.

Installation of the Si production test plant plans to be completed in June, 2015. The Project conducted training on operation and maintenance of the test plant for two (2) researchers from UDTO-MB. In addition, after the installation, the Project plans to have instruction for the test plant. Through these activities, the Project established a system to operate and maintain the test plant continuously even after the completion of the Project.

[Output 3]

<Indicator of Output 3> "<u>To obtain operational records of two types of solar cells at least for more</u> than two years to accumulate quantitative data about cell performance such as efficiency and <u>reliability</u>".

Five types of solar cells which has a total of 10kW was installed at Saida University in December, 2013, and its monitoring has been conducting. Due to delay of solar cell installation, the solar cells have been operated for one year and five months as of the terminal evaluation. The monitoring data has been shared between Algerian researchers and Japanese researchers. The

analysis has been carried out using two kinds of data (data for six months and twelve months). In the results of the analysis, characteristics of outdoor conditions in Saida area and performance evaluation such as power generation efficiency of the five types of solar cells due to changes of the natural conditions were clarified. It is scheduled to perform the analysis using data for 12 months in the future.

I addition, the Project has receive two researchers (for solar cell evaluation). The Project has conducted training about solar cell system, and the trainees acquired enough knowledge about solar cell operation.

[Output 4]

<Indicator of Output 4> "<u>To obtain consecutive temperature data in the ground of Algeria for more</u> than 100 days for burying the superconductor cables"

Underground temperature measuring equipment was installed in September 2013, and the Project started to measure the earth temperature. The monitoring has been conducted for more than 375 days as of the terminal evaluation. The system is capable to monitor the data on the internet. However due to internet circumstances in Saida University, the Japanese researchers are not able to monitor the data from Japan these days. Therefore the data has been sent by researchers of Saida University by way of researchers of USTO-MB every a few months. As a result of measurement in September which the earth temperature is the hottest, it is clarified that earth temperature is less than 25°C as long as 2.5m underground level. Similar superconducting system in Japan is usable.

[Output 5]

<Indicator of Output 5>

5-1 "To introduce the WebELS server and the meeting system to USTO-MB"

WebELS server and the meeting system were installed at USTO-MB and Saida University, and USTO-MB established a meeting room for WebELS.

5-2 <u>"To educate more than 8 engineers a year by the energy engineering course through E-learning and to educate 5 Ph.D. students in total"</u>

As internet system in Algeria was improved, the Project held a lecture (Introduction to Inorganic Material Science and Process) using WebELS at Hirosaki University and USTO-MB for three hours on 7 February, 2014.A number of the participants was approximately twenty (20). So far only once lecture on WebELS has been held, however the lecture was attracted favorite comment.

[Output 6]

<Indicator of Output 6> <u>"Organizing Annual Sahara Solar Energy Workshop alternately in Japan</u> and Algeria"

The workshop has been held annually as planned. The project has invited not only Algerian researchers involved in the Project but also researchers worldwide.

In the workshop the Project activity report and information exchange about the research has been held. As in academic society has not established, the workshops were utilized as effective opportunities for young Algerian researchers to present their research.

Achievement of the Project Purpose

Two verification indicators set for achieving the Project Purpose are partially realized. Each indicator and their degree of achievements are as follows.

Indicator 1) "<u>Current feasibility situation of sustainable solar breeding with solar power plants and cell production plants</u>."

[Degree of achievement]

Generating a high-purity silica and silicon reduction, which is the core of the technology in the Project are carried out in both Japan and Algeria. Silicon reduction from sand has been achieved. Cost and energy balance of Silicon reduction with the technology has come up with a result that is less than the current silicon manufacturing. It should be noted that silicon reduction from diatom have been successful in USTO-MB. As installation of a test plant is completed in June 2015, silicon reduction from the sand will be carried out in Algeria as planned. Furthermore towards the realization of solar bleeding, it is necessary to continuously promote to other organizations

(government institution such as Ministry of higher education and scientific research, other universities, and private companies) in order to get support from these organizations in the remaining period of the Project.

Indicator 2) "<u>Current situation of establishing basic research and education for new global energy</u> <u>supply system</u>".

[Degree of achievement]

Through the dispatch of students and researchers to Japan, human resource development have been carried out steadily from research results under the Project so far.

In addition, USTO-MB established a PhD and master's degree courses related to solar cells and superconductivity for platform of technology introduced from Japan. Thus, the organization capability as a research institute also has been strengthened through the Project.

The experimental equipment by equipment provision under the Project, researchers and students in Algeria has been continued by utilizing equipment procured under the Project and technologies introduced from Japan. Despite experimental equipment is not enough in some fields in USTO-MB, researchers and students in Algeria have achieved outputs, utilizing equipment granted by Japan in 1980's and devising present facilities under support from Japanese researchers. Remote education system utilizing WebELS also been established. Moreover USTO-MB is also signed MOU with Japanese universities. Therefore continuous technical support system was also constructed. Thus, basis of research was already established.

(3) Efficiency

Efficiency of Inputs :

The custom clearance for equipment took long time (approximately three months). Consequently, the metrological data collection and some experiments get delayed. The test plant for the Si reduction being subjected to the security trade control standard of Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI) in Japan, the shipping of the test plant get delayed from one to two months. However, if the custom clearance of this equipment and the setting up of the equipment are carried out smoothly, there is no concern about the progress of the Project.

Efficiency of Activities :

Although Activities in Algeria is so limited for Japanese researchers, the Project utilized schemes such as training in Japan and receiving students effectively in order to achieve the project purpose. In particular, it is confirmed that by being exposed to Japanese research, motivation of Algerian researchers has been increased. These inputs contribute to promote each activity.

(4) Impact

The outputs of the research which were presented by means of scientific literature, academic meeting, and the forum of this project which raised the interest of some countries such as Tunisia, Turkmenistan. Particularly Turkmenistan is ready to implement the same research by their own budget.

Furthermore, the flowing impacts are found through these public relation activities.

- Networking among researchers was strengthening. In addition, Chubu University and USTO-MB signed on MOU, and relationship was strengthened institutionally and individually.
- Before the Project Algerian researchers did not have connection to Japanese companies. However through the Project the connection has been constructed.

Young Algerian researchers obtained opportunities to present their research output (As here is not academic societies in Algeria, and it is difficult to present research output for young Algerian researchers).

In addition, it is noted that utilizing the technology introduced under the Project, Algerian researchers proposed pure silica production from Diatom which is available in huge amount of 6 million tons at a low price.

(5) Sustainability

Policy aspects :

Algeria is promoting to diversify the energy such as Photovoltaic energy under the policy of public investment (2010 to 2014). It is advantageous for Algeria to realize the solar breeder technology and make progress in the field of Photovoltaic energy because of the structure in the industrial and energy sector. Algerian government support for this activity is likely to be maintained even after the Project is completed.

Financial Aspects :

The part in charge of the Algerian side is provided as planned. There is a part of research financed by the Algerian side. In the future, the Algerian side is willing to provide the budget for the assignment of researchers and the operation and maintenance cost of equipment in order to continue the research.

Organizational Aspects :

Many researchers of Saida University are graduated from USTO-MB. In this circumstance, the relationship between two universities is very active. Also, CDER Adrar plays role of the renewable energy institute in Algeria. Japanese side is willing to continue the research of the Project in the future. In USTO-MB, the master course in the field of PV and superconductivity was created in order to have researchers in this field. In this condition, these institutes are likely to conduct the collaborative research by maintaining the relationship with Japanese researchers through PhD and master course even after the Project is completed.

Technological Aspects :

A number of researchers are have been prepared to accomplish their task in each field through the collaborative research of the Project which will be continued by means of WebELS and participation to forums and seminars etc. even after the Project is completed. Moreover USTO-MB schedule to sign on MOU with Japanese University. Thus, the condition required to follow up technically is on the way to be secured.

3. Factors that Promoted Realization of Effects

(1) Factors Relevant to Planning

None.

(2) Factors Relevant to the Implementation Process

The rector and the vice-rector of USTO-MB are very interested in the Project and willing to support to carry out activities under the Project. Through the collaboration research under the Project between two parties in laboratory level by experiencing research output, relationship between both parties have been strengthening.

In addition, despite the very limited activities in Algeria for Japanese researchers, the two parties has maintained a good communication because of the factors as follows :

- Utilizing the Project and other schemes, Algerian researchers and students have opportunities for trainings and studies in Japan. Through these opportunities good relationship between two parties have been constructed.
- Sharing information regarding their works by email or in academic meetings;
- A good communication skill of the Project coordinator enabling to win the confidence among the Algerian researchers;
- Willingness of the Algerian researchers to communicate in English with the Japanese researchers

Moreover technical transfer has been also conducted adequately as follows.

- Information sharing regarding the research results among the researchers of two parties contacting frequently by email or academic meeting, etc.;
- Counterpart trainees' reports to USTO-MB regarding the content of their training in Japan.
- On the basis of this, the Algerian researchers have been carried out their research, utilizing the new equipment installed under the Project, and develop some devices for experimentation by themselves. The former trainees also play active roles for the researches in Algeria with high motivation.

By having experiences to research in Japan, installing the equipment and acquiring technology,

Algerian researchers have environment in Algeria to continue their research in Japan. The factor contribute to improvement of their motivation to carry their research.

4. Factors that impeded realization of effects

(1) Factors Relevant to Planning

None.

(2) Factors Relevant to the Implementation Process

Some parts of the activities in the project delayed due to unanticipated situation such as the Great East Japan Earthquake in March, 2011 and hostage restraint incident in January, 2013 and to take longer time than expected for custom clearance.

5. Conclusion

The Project has been carried out smoothly forward to achieve the Project Purpose 1) to verify the feasibility of sustainable scaling up of the solar breeder concept (construction of Si solar cell plant and solar power plants) and 2) to establish the basement for research and educational activities on new global energy supply system.

As of Terminal Evaluation, each output of the Project has been achieved as planned except for Output 2 It is evaluated that the keys for success of the Project is 1) research target is clear (Japanese researchers demonstrate what shall be done to achieve the Output through their research), 2) Algerian researchers conducted their research with high motivation. 3) Rector and Leader of USTO-MB support the Project activity with strong willing.

Therefore even the completion of the project joint research expects to be conducted continuously under the framework of Japan and Algeria cooperation policy

6. Recommendations

(1) Preparation to install Si reduction test plant (Output 2)

The Si production test plant plans to be installed at USTO-MB in June 2015. First, the Project should continuously operate the Si production test plant smoothly to establish sustainable Si reduction process in Algeria.

(2) Safety and appropriate measures for equipment (Output 1, 3 and 4)

It is expected to take necessary safety and appropriate measures continuously for equipment which has been procured and installed at USTO-MB and Saida University under the Project.

(3) Utilization of WebELS (Output 5)

By installing WebELS system, academic intercommunion among Japan and many countries in the world will work easily. Algerian side should utilize WebELS continuously because WebELS is useful to facilitate education for young researchers and for dissemination of research output.

(4) Dissemination of the research result of the project (Output 6)

Through several international sustainable energy forums, network between Japanese and Algerian researchers has been strengthened. The researchers would be willing to extend the collaborative research to the next stage;

- NIMS and DGRSDT already signed on comprehensive cooperation agreement.

- Chubu University and USTO-MB are willing to sign an MOU on research and education, mainly for superconducting power transmission system.

Thus structure to carry out research continuously has been constructed. It is necessary that the researchers of Japanese and Algerian sides should share clear vision and necessary step to realize solar breeder. Besides, the researchers of both sides should design road map such as;

in order to help promoting new visions for Algerian government, to strengthen network of the Algerian energy industry (including silicon production and renewable energy industries), and to facilitate institutional improvement on human resource development.

7. Lessons Learned

In case of SATREPS, it is important to manage a project (1) to provide a opportunities to experience actual experiment by trainings in Japan, (2) to develop a place to replicate the experiment by procurement of equipment, (3) to establish master and PhD course to hold technology introduced under a project and (4) under strong top management by rector.

Moreover, in case of SATREPS, there are some cases to take long time to achieve a project purpose and overall goal. Toward the social implementation of the technology introduced under the project, it is expected to promote to sign MOU between Japanese and recipient institutes and to introduce other schemes (such as international student supported by Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and technology in Japan (MEXT)).

There were some fairly difficulties in procedural, security and communication aspects in technical cooperation projects implementation including SATREPS in non-English speaking countries where does not have JICA office and requires special considerations in security aspects. In order for smooth project implementation it is essential to arrange project coordinator who deeply understand frameworks of SATREPS, and as communication improvement links to the smooth project implementation, it is important to arrange the project coordinator in the early stage of the project.

8. Follow-up Situation

(Not applicable)

第1章 終了時評価調査の概要

1-1 調査の目的

本終了時評価調査の目的は、以下のとおりである。

- (1)「サハラを起点とするソーラーブリーダー研究開発プロジェクト」(以下、「本プロジェクト」と記す)は2010年11月から開始され、2015年11月に終了する計画となっている。プロジェクトの残り期間が6カ月になることから、プロジェクトの投入実績、活動実績、計画の達成度を取りまとめ評価する。
- (2) 評価 5 項目(妥当性、有効性、効率性、インパクト、持続性)の観点からレビューを行う とともに、プロジェクトの実施に影響を及ぼしている促進要因、阻害要因を確認する。
- (3) 国立研究開発法人科学技術振興機構(Japan Science and Technology Agency : JST)の調査団 員の参加・協力を得て、科学技術的観点から本プロジェクトの成果と課題について評価を行う。
- (4) 以上の結果を踏まえて、残りのプロジェクト期間で取り組むべき課題を抽出し、課題及び 今後の方向性について確認する。
- (5) 合同評価報告書として取りまとめ、アルジェリア側と合意する。

1-2 プロジェクトの概要

(1) プロジェクトの背景

アルジェリア民主人民共和国(以下、「アルジェリア」と記す)経済は、近年のエネルギ 一価格高騰を背景に主力の石油・天然ガスセクターが好調で、貿易収支、経常収支とも黒字 幅は拡大を続け 2005 年以降は対 GDP 費 10%以上の黒字を達成、1 人当たり GDP も 4,000 ド ル前後と中進国入りしつつある。しかし、同セクターの雇用吸収率は全体の2%にすぎず、 同セクターへの偏重型経済構造(アルジェリア輸出の約 98%、GDP の約 50%、歳入の 75%) は、所得格差や社会的格差の拡大など、さまざまな社会的不安要因となっている。2009年に 3 選を果たしたブーテフリカ大統領は、「アルジェリア国家行動計画 2009」を策定、産業の 多様化とそれを担う人材育成を最重要課題とし、実践的な専門教育や高等教育機会の拡充 (今後5年間で200万人の大学就学・教授陣の50%増員など)、5年間で300万人の雇用創 出など、格差是正へ向けたさまざまな政策を打ち出している。特に、科学技術振興には重点 を置き、科学調査研究に対し5年間で1,000億ディナール(約1,300億円相当)の助成を行 うとしている。同時に、主力のエネルギー分野では、石油・天然ガスなどアルジェリアエネ ルギー資源の全体像の把握(埋蔵量や新たな採掘サイト)と戦略的活用へ向けた調査研究を 進めるとともに、エネルギーの多様化を進める観点から、太陽光発電など再生可能な次世代 エネルギーに係る積極的な研究開発(政策・規制の整備や研究開発の促進、産業化)を重点 研究課題として掲げている。特に太陽光発電は、科学技術振興や新規産業の形成・雇用創出、 さらに、地方への電力供給網の拡充と安定的な供給の観点から、最重要分野として位置づけ ている。国際的には、地域レベルのエネルギー委員会が不在のアフリカで、アフリカ・エネ ルギー委員会(African Energy Commission: AFREC)の設立(本部アルジェ)を提唱し、こ れを7年かけて実現させて、大陸規模のエネルギー協力や相互補完的統合の推進に係る牽引 役となっている。また、アルジェリアからニジェール、ナイジェリアを結ぶトランスサハラ・

ガスパイプライン計画の考案・実施による フレアガスの削減や、太陽光発電のための資源 確保、エネルギー効率の向上、アフリカ域内研究機関ネットワーク強化の3つを柱とした域 内クリーン開発メカニズムを提唱し、アフリカ諸国への新技術の波及や自然エネルギー供給 に係る拠点としての機能を果たすとともに、COP 新フェーズ策定では、アフリカ・グループ 議長として、アフリカでの地球温暖化防止対策の模索に係る主導的な役割を担っている。こ うした背景からアルジェリア政府は 「太陽光発電」を次世代エネルギーの最重点分野に位 置づけ、同分野において先進的な技術を有するわが国に対し、「地球規模課題対応国際科学 技術協力 (Science and Technology Research Partnership for Sustainable Development: SATREPS)」 事業による支援を要請してきた。本プロジェクトは、ソーラーブリーダー(ソーラーシリコ ン工場とSi太陽光発電所)の持続的な拡大の可能性を検証し、地球エネルギー新体系の基礎 研究(太陽電池の性能、超電導ケーブルの導入)、人材開発の基礎を確立することを目的と し、①Si 製造の熱力学プロセス、②Si 製造テストプラント、③太陽電池の性能、④高温超電 導ケーブル運用、⑤Web 版遠隔教育システム (Web-Based E-Learning System: WebELS) 導入、 ⑥サハラソーラーエネルギー技術開発ワープショップ開催の6つの協力分野からなる案件で ある。オラン科学技術大学(University of Science and Technology of Oran "Mohamed Boudiaf": USTO-MB)を中心に、サイーダ大学、再生可能エネルギー開発ユニット(Renewable Energy) Development Center: CDER)をカウンターパート (Counterpart: C/P) 機関として、2010 年 11月より2015年11月まで5年間の予定で実施されており、日本の研究者が短期専門家とし て派遣されている。また、2012年10月からは1名の長期専門家(業務調整)を派遣中であ る。

(2) プロジェクト目標

ソーラーブリーダー(ソーラーシリコン工場+Si太陽光発電所)の持続的な拡大の可能性 を検証し、地球エネルギー新体系の基礎研究、人材開発の基礎が確立される。

(3) 成果

以下の6つの成果が設定されている。

- 成果1:Si 製造の熱力学的プロセスデザインを行い、現在用いられている珪石ではなく、砂 漠に豊富にある硅砂を原料とするSi 還元プロセス技術を開発する。
- 成果 2: 砂を原料とする Si 製造のテストプラント構築とアルジェリア側 Si 還元プロセスの 確立。
- 成果 3:各種太陽電池の性能(効率、耐久性)の定量的データを蓄積し、砂漠地域における 太陽電池の活用法における課題と対策を整理する。また、この地域における太陽エネル ギーの新しい活用法についての検討を行う。
- 成果4:高温超伝導ケーブルシステム運用に関する問題点の摘出と対策の提示。
- 成果 5: アフリカ地域のエネルギー工学研究の拠点を形成し、日本発の多機能遠隔教育・情報交流システム: WebELS を活用した(複素エネルギー)遠隔教育・研究を行う。
- 成果 6: サハラソーラーエネルギー技術開発ワークショップの開催(日本・アルジェリア交互: 2011-2016)

(4) 活動

- 1-1 Si 製造の熱力学的プロセスデザイン。
- 1-2 砂の高純度化。
- 1-3 砂漠の砂(シリカ: SiO2)を原料とする Si 還元プロセス技術の開発(日本のみ)
- 2-1 日本での装置調整。
- 2-2 アルジェリア側への装置導入。
- 2-3 アルジェリア側 Si 還元プロセスの確立。
- 3-1 太陽電池パネルの調達と据え付け。
- 3-2 データの収集、課題と対策の整理。
- 3-3 活用方法の検討。
- 4-1 測定装置の調達と据え付け。
- 4-2 データの収集、課題と対策の整理。
- 5-1 WebELS システムを活用するインフラの構築。指導員の養成。
- 5-2 USTO-MBに開設するサハラソーラーエネルギー研究センター(SSERC)における上記 研究支援とともに、WebELSを活用した地球規模エネルギー分野の研究者育成支援。
- 6 日本アルジェリア国際会議を毎年開催。
- (5) プロジェクト期間 2011年11月から2015年11月
- (6) 相手国協力機関

オラン科学技術大学(USTO-MB)を代表とし、サイーダ大学、再生可能エネルギー開発 ユニット(CDER)が本プロジェクトに参画している。

1-3 調査団の構成

(1) JICA

担当分野	氏 名	所属	現地調査期間
総括	鈴木 薫	独立行政法人国際協力機構	4/25~5/1
		産業開発・公共政策部 参事役	
評価分析	栗田 貴之	株式会社アイコンズ	4/18~4/30
		シニアコンサルタント	
通訳	岡田 登	一般財団法人日本国際協力センター	4/18~4/30

(2) JST

担当分野	氏	名	所属	現地調査期間
科学技術計	井上	孝太郎	国立研究開発法人科学技術振興機構	4/24~5/1
画・評価			上席フェロー	

また、日本側研究機関から以下の2名が現地調査に参加した。

[担当分野	氏名	所 属	現地調査期間
	研究代表	鯉沼 秀臣	東京大学新領域創成科学研究科	4/24~5/1
			客員教授	
ſ		伊高 健治	弘前大学北日本新エネルギー研究所	4/24~4/30
			准教授	

1-4 調査日程

現地調査は2015年4月18日~4月30日までの期間で実施された。 現地調査日程の概要は以下のとおりである。

【団員の現地調査スケジュール】

日付		内容		
4月18日	土	(評価分析、通訳団員)成田発 → パリ着		
19 日	日	パリ発 → オラン着		
20 日	月	USTO-MB との協議、インタビュー実施		
21 日	火	USTO-MB との協議、インタビュー実施		
22 日	水	オラン→サイーダ		
		サイーダ大学との協議、インタビュー実施		
		サイーダ→オラン		
23 日	木	USTO-MB との協議、インタビュー実施		
24 日	金	資料整理、評価報告書案の作成		
25 日	土	資料整理、評価報告書案の作成		
		(JST) パリ発 → オラン着		
26 日	日	団内会議(調査結果の情報共有)		
		(総括) パリ発 → オラン着		
27 日	月	USTO-MB 学長への表敬訪問		
		USTO-MB にて評価報告書に係る会議、研究設備視察		
28 日	火	USTO-MB にて評価報告書の署名式		
		Si 還元テストプラント設置準備状況の確認、WebELS 設備の確認		
29 日	木	(総括、JST)オラン発 → アルジェ着		
		在アルジェリア日本大使館への表敬、調査結果報告		
		(評価分析、通訳団員)オラン発 → パリ着 →		

30 日	金	(総括、JST)アルジェ発 → オラン着	
		高等教育・科学研究省への表敬、調査結果報告 オラン発 → パリ着→	
		(評価分析、通訳団員)→ 羽田着	
5月1日	土	(総括、JST)→ 羽田着	

※合同調整委員会(Joint Coordinating Committee: JCC)は、5月10日(調査団帰国後)、国立研究開発法人物質・材料研究機構(National Institute for Materials Science: NIMS)にて、アルジェリア側研究者を招いて実施された。なお、アルジェリア側の研究者は、本プロジェクト・第5回 Asia-Arab Sustainable Energy Forum(5月11日~13日の日程でNIMS、筑波大学で開催)のため、来日していた。

1-5 主要面談者

(1) 高等教育·科学研究省

	氏名	所属・役職
1	Mr. Arezki Saidani	大学間交流・協力ディレクター

(2) USTO-MB

	氏名	所属・役職
1	Prof. Aicha DERDOUR	学長
2	Prof. TAIEB BRAHIMI Abdelhalim	電気工学学部長
3	Pr. Tebboune Abdelghani	物理学部学部長
4	Prof. Boudghene Stambouli Amine	教授
5	Prof. Flazi Samir	超電導分野リーダー
6	Dr. Ali Tahri	太陽電池分野リーダー
7	Prof. Saad Hamzaoui	Si 還元分野リーダー
8	Dr. Bendella Fatima	WebELS 分野リーダー
9	Mr. Chali Abderkhadel	電気工学部事務長
10	Prof. Berrached Nasr Eddine	副学長 (計画担当)
11	Prof. Bouamrane Rachid	副学長(研究·大学院担当)
12	Mr. Mustapha Abdelatif	ネットワーク責任者
13	Dr. M. Zerdali	研究者
14	Kadri Laid	学生(博士号)
15	Khiat Abdelmadjid	学生(修士号)
16	Benghabrite Sihem	学生(博士号)
17	Chewki Zegadi	学生(博士号)
18	Medeghri Shahrazed	学生(博士号)
19	Redjati Alaa Eddine	学生(修士号)
20	Si Ali Mokhtaria	学生(博士号)
21	Fergani Ouanassa Samia	学生(博士号)

(3) サイーダ大学

	氏名	所属・役職
1	Prof. Feth-allah Ouhbi Tebboune	学長
2	Prof. Y. Miloud	教授
3	Dr. M. Mostefai	講師
4	Dr. A. Miloudi	講師
5	Dr. A. Zahaf	講師
6	Mr. M. Derikadui,	ネットワークマネジャー

(4) 日本側研究者

	氏名	所属・役職
1	鯉沼 秀臣	東京大学新領域創成科学研究科 客員教授
2	黒川 浩助	東京工業大学統合研究院ソリューション研究機構
		特任教授
3	清水 政義	清水電設工業株式会社 会長
4	角谷 正友	物質・材料研究機構 次世代太陽電池センター
		主幹研究員
5	岡本 裕二	筑波大学数理物質科学研究科物性·分子工学専攻
6	上野 晴樹	国立情報学研究所 情報学プリンシプル研究系
		名誉教授
7	伊高健治	弘前大学北日本新エネルギー研究所 准教授
第2章 評価の方法

2-1 評価の項目と手法

今回の終了時評価調査は、JICA 事業評価ガイドライン改訂版「プロジェクト評価の実践的手法」 及び「新 JICA 事業評価ガイドライン 第1版」に準拠して行った。評価の方法は以下のとおり である。

2-2 調査項目

2-2-1 プロジェクトの実績の確認

討議議事録(Record of Discussion: R/D)、活動計画(Plan of Operation: PO)に沿ってプロジェクトの投入実績、アウトプット、プロジェクト目標が達成された度合いの検証を行った。

2-2-2 実施プロセスの検証

プロジェクトの実施プロセスは以下の事項を確認することにより検証された。

- 活動が計画どおり実施されてきたか。計画より遅れがある場合、問題の所在と対策を明確にする。
- ② プロジェクトのモニタリングやプロジェクト内のコミュニケーションが円滑に行われているか検証した。

2-2-3 レビュー項目ごとの分析

表-1の評価5項目(妥当性、有効性、効率性、インパクト、持続性)の観点に基づいた収集 データの分析を行った。なお、本調査は終了時評価調査であるため、評価にあたっては、プロ ジェクト目標の達成見通し、プロジェクトの効率性と持続性に焦点を当てた。

項目	視点
妥当性	プロジェクト目標や上位目標が、評価を実施する時点において妥当か
(Relevance)	(受益者のニーズに合致しているか、相手国の問題や課題の解決策と
	して適切か、アルジェリアと日本側の政策との整合性はあるか、プロ
	ジェクトの戦略・アプローチは妥当か)などを問う視点。
有効性	プロジェクト目標達成の見込みはあるか、アウトプットのプロジェク
(Effectiveness)	ト目標への貢献度、目標達成の貢献・阻害要因、外部条件は何かなど
	を問う視点。
劾率性	プロジェクトのアウトプット産出状況の適否、アウトプットと活動の
(Efficiency)	因果関係、活動のタイミング、コストなどとそれら効果について問う
	視点。
インパクト	上位目標達成の見込み、上位目標とプロジェクト目標の因果関係、正
(Impact)	負の波及効果などを問う視点。

表-1 評価5項目と主な確認事項

持続性	政策・制度面、組織・財政面、技術面、社会・文化・環境面、総合的
(Sustainability)	持続性において、協力終了後もプロジェクトで発現した効果が持続し
	ているか(あるいは持続の見込みはあるか)を問う視点。

2-3 情報収集・入手手段

評価に必要なデータや情報は主に以下のような方法で収集した。

- (1) 日本人専門家向け
 - プロジェクト関連文献(詳細計画策定調査関連資料、中間レビュー調査報告書、年次報告書、プロジェクトの研究に係る論文)などの参照。
 - ② 評価グリッドに基づき作成した日本側プロジェクト関係者への質問票の配布、回収、及びインタビュー調査、また実験設備見学を実施した。なお、インタビューは、東京大学をはじめ、東京工業大学、NIMS(実験設備見学を含む)、国立情報学研究所(National Institute of Informatics: NII)、清水電設工業株式会社(実験設備見学を含む)に対し実施した。
- (2) アルジェリア側 C/P 向け

評価グリッドに基づき作成したアルジェリア側プロジェクト関係者への質問票の配布(英 文・仏文)、回収、及びインタビュー調査を実施した。

第3章 プロジェクトの実績と現状

3-1 投入実績

マスタープランに沿って、日本・アルジェリア国側双方からプロジェクトに対して投入がなさ れている。

【日本側の投入】

(1) 日本人専門家の派遣

プロジェクト業務調整員として長期専門家が1名2012年10月から派遣されている。また、 短期専門家については、プロジェクト開始後、終了時評価調査まで延べ45名が合計441日 間派遣されている。

詳細については、合同評価報告書中の Annex-4: Inputs for the project、(2) Record of Japanese Researcher dispatched に記した。

(2) 本邦研修

本邦研修参加者は、終了時評価調査時点で55名となっている。加えて5名がJSTの予算 として日本に派遣されている。受け入れ先は東京大学、弘前大学、中部大学、NIMS、NII、 清水電設工業(株)などである。

(3) 資機材の供与

付属資料1. 合同評価報告書中の Annex-4: Inputs for the project、(3) Provision of Equipment under the project に記載した機材が供与された。なお、2015年6月には、成果2で示された Si 還元テストプラント及び消耗品が導入される計画となっている。

(4) 現地業務費

終了時評価調査時点にて表-2のとおり在外事業強化費としての支出があった。

支出時期	支出額 (ディナール)
2012年度小計	1,143,040
2013年度小計	7,390,378
2014年度小計	11,524,254
合計	20,057,672

表-2 在外事業強化費

【アルジェリアの側投入】

(1) カウンターパートの配置

USTO-MB、サイーダ大学、及び CDER アドゥラルから合計 37 名の研究者、及び 18 名の 修士・博士号の学生が各分野(Si 還元、太陽光、超伝導、WebELS)に配置され活動を実施 している。 (2) カウンターパート機関による本プロジェクトに係る予算措置

終了時評価調査時点でアルジェリア側の現地業務費として 322 万 600 ディナール、また供 与機材据え付けにかかる費用として 1,129 万 2,522 ディナールが支出されている。加えて、 プロジェクト活動実施に必要な機材として X 線回折計(4,000 万ディナール)の購入を行っ ている。

3-2 成果の進捗と実績

3-2-1 アウトプットレベルの実績

本プロジェクトでは6つのアウトプット(成果)が設定されている。各アウトプットの実績 を表-3に示す。

砂漠に豊富にある硅砂を原料とする Si 還元プロセス技術を開発する。		
指標	進捗状況	
2015 年で硅砂シリカ (SiO2) を	達成度 ¹ :100%	
原料とする新還元法によるシ	Si 還元プロセスはアルジェリア側と共同で、東京工業大学(マ	
リコン純度において、硼素・リ	イクロ波加熱による還元法)、弘前大学(高周波加熱による炭素	
ン濃度が 10ppm 以下	熱還元法)、NIMS(水素ラジカルによる還元プロセス)で研究が	
	進められており、これら研究は実証された。	
	実験室レベルではシリカ、還元シリコン両面において指標(硼	
	素・リン濃度が 10ppm 以下)を達成している。	
	なお、アルジェリア側でも独自に本分野の研究は進められてい	
	る。通関に長時間を要したため、機材の到着が遅れ、それに伴い	
	実験開始が遅れたが、実験室レベルではシリカ、還元シリコン両	
	面において指標 (硼素・リン濃度が 10ppm 以下) を達成している。	
	あわせて、各還元法について、C/P が自ら実験機材を製作する	
	とともに、オラン近隣でも採掘可能な珪藻を用いて Si 還元実験を	
	行っている。	
	本邦研修にて実際に実験を体験することにより、プロジェクト	
	目標が明確に理解できるようになり、活動へのモチベーションが	
	高まった、との証言が C/P からあった。	
活動実績		
1-1 Si 製造の熱力学的プロセ	(進捗度)100%	
スデザイン	水素ラジカル効果を現行のシーメンスプロセスに応用し、太陽	
	電池用シリコンのみならず、半導体用シリコン用として生成収率	
	を向上されることを確認した。	

表-3 アウトプットの実積 アウトプット1:Si 製造の熱力学的プロセスデザインを行い、現在用いられている珪石ではなく、

¹ 達成度、進捗度:終了時評価調査時点の進捗状況から、評価調査団が判断し、アルジェリア側との協議により確定した達成 度合いを示した。

1-2 砂の高純度化	(進捗度)100%
	活動 1-1 の成果に基づき、サハラ砂漠のいろいろな地点の砂を
	入手し、各種分析装置で不純物濃度を解析し、シリカの高純度化
	(目標指標:硼素、リン 10ppm) を行った。
	また、USTO-MB では珪藻土を使用しての Si 還元実験も行って
	いる(USTO-MBの研究者が論文から当該手法を発見した)。実験
	機材は USTO-MB の研修者が自ら製造したものもある。珪藻土は
	粉砕にエネルギーを要さないため低エネルギーで、砂と同様の手
	順で高純度化することが実証された。なお、珪藻土自体の価格は
	高い(2,000~3,000 ディナール/t、ちなみに砂は 500~1,000 ディ
	ナール/t)。一方、USTO-MB の研究室には粉砕機がなく、砂の粉
	砕に長時間を要するが、珪藻土はそれほど長時間を要せず、プロ
	セスにかかる経費は安い。また、サハラの砂は南部にあるため輸
	送コストがかかるのに対し、珪藻土はオラン近郊でも入手可能で
	あるため、有効な手段となっている ² 。
1-3 砂漠の砂(シリカ:SiO2)	(進捗度)100%
を原料とする Si 還元プロセ	Si 還元プロセスはアルジェリアと共同で、東京工業大学(マイ
ス技術の開発(日本のみ)	クロ波加熱による還元法。清水電設工業株式会社も3年目から本
	プロジェクトに参画)、弘前大学(高周波加熱による炭素熱還元
	法)、NIMS(水素ラジカルによる還元プロセス)で研究が進めら
	れている。従来のシーメンス法より、より消費電力が少量(シー
	メンス法:180kW/kg(SOG-Si)→新手法で 30kW/kg(SOG-Si))
	でシリコン還元が可能となった。また、CO2発生量も 50万 t/5,000t
	(SOG-Si)から 5 万 t/5,000t となることが実証された。

アウトプット 2:砂を原料とする Si 製造のテストプラント構築とアルジェリア側 Si 還元プロセスの 確立

指標	進捗状況
テストプラントを構築し、その	達成度:40%
Si 生産能力を Silt/年以上	成果 1 の研究で開発された Si 還元技術を用いると、生産量が
	130g/h(弘前大学)になることを実証している。これを年換算す
	ると Silt 以上はクリアしたことになる。 テストプラントの据え付
	け完了は 2015 年 6 月の予定である。また、USTO-MB からの研修
	員(2名)に対し、テストプラントの運営維持管理に係る研修を
	実施しており、USTO-MB に据え付け後もインストラクションを
	実施する計画にある。これら活動を通じ継続的にテストプラント
	を運用する体制を整えた。

² 珪藻土は、SiO2を主成分としており、オランから約50km離れたSig地域で採取可能であり、埋蔵量は600万tといわれている。

活動実績	
2-1 日本での装置調整	(進捗度)100%
	活動 1-3 の成果に基づき、弘前大学で Si の製造量 1t をめざし調
	整が行われ、2015年2月に完了した。
2-2 アルジェリア側への装置	(進捗度)10%
導入	テストプラントは 2015 年 4 月にオランに到着した。通関後、6
	月に据え付けが実施される予定である。なお、据え付け場所は
	USTO-MB 構内に確保されている。
2-3 アルジェリア側 Si 還元プ	(進捗度)0%
ロセスの確立	弘前大学では、今までに2名の留学生を受け入れ、テストプラ
	ントの運営維持管理に係る研修を実施してきた。6 月にテストプ
	ラントの据え付け完了後も数週間インストラクションを実施す
	ることを計画している。また、必要な消耗品は日本から供与する
	予定にある。

アウトプット 3:各種太陽電池の性能(効率、耐久性)の定量的データを蓄積し、砂漠地域における太陽電池の活用法における課題と対策を整理する。また、この地域における太陽エネルギーの新しい活用法についての検討を行う。

	2 0
指標	進捗状況
太陽電池の性能(効率、耐久性)	達成度:90%
の定量的データ蓄積のために、	2013 年 12 月にサイーダ大学に 5 種類、計 10kW の太陽電池が
太陽電池の種類が2種以上で、	設置され、モニタリングが行われている。据え付けの遅れにより
運用期間が2年以上	終了時評価時点で、1年5カ月間の運用となっている。モニタリ
	ングデータは日本人研究者と共有されている。分析は、6カ月間、
	12 カ月間2種類の期間のデータを用いて実施されている。分析結
	果ではサイーダ地域の自然条件の特性、及び自然条件の変化によ
	る5種類の太陽電池の発電効率の変化など性能評価が明らかにな
	った。今後は 12 カ月間のデータでの分析を行う予定になってい
	る。
	また、2 名(太陽電池評価として)の研修員を毎年受け入れ、
	研修を行った。同研修では、太陽電池モジュール・システムの研
	修を行い、太陽電池運用に係る十分な知識を習得した。
活動実績	
3-2 太陽電池パネルの調達と	(進捗度)100%
据え付け	2013年12月、サイーダ大学に5種類の太陽電池(10kW)を設
	置した。また、サイーダ大学も太陽電池を購入し研究を実施して
	いる。

3-3 データの収集、課題と対策	(進捗度)80%
の整理	設置後、データの収集を行っている(サイーダ大学から
	USTO-MBの研究者が収集を行っている)。データは6カ月間の測
	定結果と12カ月間の測定結果2種類にまとめられている。デー
	タは容量が大きいので日本人研究者には会った際に手交わして
	いる(今まで手交わしたのは6カ月間のデータ)。
3-4 活用方法の検討	(進捗度)90%
	終了時評価調査時点では6カ月間のデータ分析(IV カーブから
	の性能特性分析)が行われた。12カ月間のデータ分析は今後実施
	してく計画にある。
	なお、日本人研究者からは、フォーラムなどで会った際に分析
	結果についてのコメントを受けている。
	また、USTO-MB から研修員を 2 名受け入れており、以下のよ
	うな研修も含め、太陽電池モジュールの性能、太陽光発電の性能
	評価に係る研修を実施した。
	 ・TUV(ドイツ企業)の研修への研修生の参加(2014年6月3日
	~7月11日)
	・Grand Renewable Energy (2014 年 7 月 27 日~8 月 1 日)

アウトプット4:高温超伝導ケーブルシステム運用に関する問題点の摘出と対策の提示		
指標	進捗状況	
超伝導ケーブル配管をめざし	達成度:100%	
たアルジェリアにおける地中	2013年9月にサイーダ大学に地中温度用機材が設置され、地中	
温度の継続的記録(延べ100日	温度の測定を開始した。終了時評価調査時点で375日以上測定が	
以上)	実施されている。同測定機材はインターネットでデータのモニタ	
	リングができるシステムとなっている。しかし、最近はサイーダ	
	近辺のインターネット事情により日本からはモニタリングがで	
	きない。そのため、データはサイーダ大学から USTO-MB を経由	
	し数カ月に一度送付されている。データを分析した結果、対象地	
	域で最も地中が熱い9月に測定したところ、地中2.5mでは25℃	
	以下になることがわかった。25℃であれば、日本と同様の超伝導	
	システムが使用可能となる。	
活動実績	活動実績	
4-1 測定装置の調達と据え付	(進捗度)100%	
け	通関に3カ月要したが、測定装置は調達され、2013年9月にサ	
	イーダ大学に設置された。	

4-2 データの収集、課題と対策	(進捗度)100%
の整理	機器の故障、またアルジェリアのインターネット環境の問題に
	より、日本からのデータのモニタリングが不可能な事態にある
	が、データは USTO-MB の研究者が収集し、日本に送付され、サ
	イーダ地域の地中温度の分析が行われている。今後、更なる超電
	導の実用性を検討するため、測定ポイントを増加(アドゥラルを
	含め 10 カ所) することを検討している。設置場所の選定にあた
	っては、自然条件とともに治安状況などを確認することとしてい
	る。なお、設置費用はアルジェリアの民間企業(ソネルガス)及
	び他大学から支援を得る構想にある。

アウトプット 5:アフリカ地域のエネルギー工学研究の拠点を形成し、日本発の多機能遠隔教育・		
情報交流システム:WebELS を活用した(複素エネルギー)遠隔教育・研究を行う ³ 。		
指標	進捗状況	
5-1 WebELS サーバー、会議シ	達成度:100%	
ステムの導入	WebELS サーバー及び会議システムは USTO-MB、サイーダ大	
	学に設置され、またアルジェリア側は、WebELS 用の会議室も整	
	備した。また、導入当時は、インターネット通信速度が十分では	
	なかったので、USTO-MB は、ADSL を導入しインターネット環	
	境の改善を行った。	
5-2 E-Learning によるエネル	アルジェリアのインターネット環境が改善したので、WebELS	
ギー工学講義の実践延べ人	を活用し講義(無機材料科学入門)を弘前大学、及び USTO-MB	
数年間 8 人以上。博士学生教	にて 2014 年 2 月 7 日、3 時間実施した。参加者は約 20 名。現状	
育延べ5人(以上)	の実績は本講義だけであるが、講義は質疑を含めて好評であっ	
	た。 ⁴	
活動実績		
5-1 WebELS システムを活用	(進捗度)100%	
するインフラの構築。指導員	WebELS の設備は既に USTO-MB、サイーダ大学に導入されて	
の養成	いる。ソフトウェアも随時更新されている。両大学では、WebELS	
	用の会議室も設置された。USTO-MB では ADSL が導入されイン	
	ターネット環境は改善されつつある。また、以下のような改良も	
	アルジェリア側研究者により行われている。	
	・モバイル端末での使用も可能	
	・動画コンテンツの自動編集機能の追加	
	 ・災害時の WebELS の活用 	

³ WebELSは、E-Learningとビデオ会議を家庭のパソコン環境などで実施できるシステムであり、システム導入上特に初期投資 を必要とせず、ウェブサイト(http://webels.ex.nii.ac.jp/)に接続するだけで、登録など必要とせず使用可能となっている。

⁴ ADSLは中間レビュー調査時点でも回線の導入工事は完了していたが、通信業者の最終調整が終了しておらず、使用が不可能な状況になっていた。しかし、現在は問題なく使用できる通信速度を確保しており、通信業者との契約更新もなされている。

	なお、システムの運営維持管理については、以下のとおり行わ
	れている。
	・日本の研究者がインターネット上でサポート。
	・アルジェリア国内においても USTO-MB のエンジニアがサポー
	۲.
	・また、使用方法などはウェブ上で公開されている。
5-2 USTO-MBに開設するサハ	(進捗度)100%
ラソーラーエネルギー研究	弘前大学と USTO-MB を結び講義が実施された。日本人研究者
センター (SSERC) における	による講義はこの一回しか行われていない。詳細は成果に詳述し
上記研究支援とともに、	た。その他、WebELS サーバーに各講義の映像・教材データが保
WebELS を活用した地球規模	管されており、いつでも利用可能である。また、モロッコ、チュ
エネルギー分野の研究者育	ニジア、フランス、英国、他のアフリカ諸国に対し USTO-MB の
成支援	教授が講師となりセミナーも開催している。その他、英国、南ア
	フリカ、モロッコ、インドネシアとも接続し会議などで使用され
	ている。

アウトプット 6: サハラソーラーエネルギー技術開発ワークショップの開催(日本・アルジェリア 交互)

父互)						
指 標	進捗状況					
日本アルジェリア国際会議を	達成度:100%					
毎年開催	計画どおり、毎	年実施されてい	る。アルジェ	リアのプロジェク	ク	
	ト関係者だけでな	く、世界各国の	研究者を招待	し、活動報告、研	研	
	究に係る情報交換	が行われ、研究	記者間のネット!	フーク構築・強化	۲Ŀ	
	に寄与している。					
	また、アルジェ	リアには学会が	ないので、若手	手研究者にとって	τ	
	は、有効な研究発	表の機会となっ	った。なお、活動	動実績は活動に~	τ	
	詳述する。					
活動実績	活動実績					
6-1 日本アルジェリア国際会	(進捗度)100%					
議を毎年開催	計画に沿って下表のとおり毎年サハラソーラーエネルギー技					
	術開発ワークショ	ップは行われて	いる。			
	開催日	会議名	場所	参加者		
	2011 年	1st Asia-Arab	日本	90 名(アル		
	8月23~26日	Sustainable	ウィンク愛知	ジェリア		
		Energy Forum		側:10名)		
	2012年 2nd Asia-rab アルジェリア 150名(アル					
	5月15~16日 Sustainable USTO-MB ジェリア					
		Energy Forum		側:50名)		

2013 年 5 月 25 日	3rd Asia-Arab Sustainable Energy Forum	日本 弘前大学	延べ 150 名 (アルジェ リア側:50
2014 年 5月 13~14 日	4th Asia-Arab Sustainable Energy Forum	オラン科学 技術大学 (USTO-MB)	名) 約150名(ア ルジェリア 側:50名)
2015 年 5月 11~13 日	5th Asia-Arab Sustainable Energy Forum	筑波大学	約 100 名

3-2-2 プロジェクト目標の達成度

本プロジェクトの目標は、1)Si 還元技術の確立及びその技術に基づくソーラーブリーダー 実証、及び2)研究基盤の強化の2点となっている。それぞれの指標に係る達成状況を表-4に 示す。

【プロジェクト目標】						
ソーラーブリーダー (ソーラーシ	ノリコン工場+Si太陽光発電所)の持続的な拡大の可能性を検証し、					
地球エネルギー新体系の基礎研究	完、人材開発の基礎が確立される。					
指標進步行						
1. ソーラーブリーダー (ソーラ	本プロジェクトのコアの技術である高純度シリカの生成、Si 還					
ーシリコン工場+Si 太陽光発	元は日本・アルジェリア国側双方で行われ、砂からの Si 還元は達					
電所)の検証状況	成された。 エネルギー収支・コストについても現行の Si 製造を下					
	回る結果が出ている。なお、USTO-MB では独自に珪藻土からの					
	Si 還元の実験も進められ、成功している。2015 年 6 月にテストフ					
	ラントの据え付けが完了するので計画どおりアルジェリアでも					
	砂からの Si 還元が行われるようになる。					
	本プロジェクトでは、フォーラム、論文発表などの広報活動を					
	通じ、他の研究機関、民間企業とのネットワークが構築された。					
	今後、さらに、ソーラーブリーディングの実現に向けて他機関(高					
	等教育・科学研究省 (Ministry of High Education and Science					
	Research: MHESR) などの政府機関、他大学、また民間企業)の					
	サポートを得るため、これら機関への働きかけを残り期間も引き					
	続き行っていくことが必要である。					

表-4 プロジェクト目標の指標に係る達成状況

2. 地球エネルギー新体系の基	日本への学生の派遣などを通じ、今までの研究成果から人材育
礎研究、人材開発の基礎確立	成は着実に行われている。
状況	加えて、本プロジェクトで導入された技術のプラットフォーム
	構築のため、太陽電池・超伝導に係る博士号・修士号のコースを
	設置し、組織の強化も行われている。
	また、機材供与により実験設備は整備され、機材、日本で習得
	した技術を活用し、現地でも研究は続けられている。まだ実験設
	備は十分でない部分もあるがアルジェリアの研究者・学生は 1980
	年代に日本が供与した機材も活用し、現状での施設に工夫を重
	ね、日本人研究者のサポートの下、研究成果の創出を行っている。
	WebELS を活用した遠隔教育システムも確立され、また、
	USTO-MB は日本の大学と共同研究に係る覚書 (Memorandum of
	Understanding: MOU) も締結し、継続的な技術支援体制も構築し
	た。このことから研究の基礎は確立できた。

3-3 プロジェクトの実施過程

3-3-1 プロジェクトの実施とモニタリング体制

JCC は、表-5 のように年1回程度開催され、各活動の進捗状況の報告、また今後の実施計画 「プロジェクト・デザイン・マトリックス (Project Design Matrix: PDM)、POの見直しを含め〕 の確認などがなされてきた。

開催年月日	議題	概 要
2012/3/11	アルジェリアとの共同研究の今後	オランで開催、アルジェリアとの共同研究の今
	の方向性について	後の方向性についての取り決めと調印
2013/5/5	アルジェリアとの共同研究の今後	弘前で開催、アルジェリアとの共同研究の今後
	の方向性について	の方向性についての取り決めと調印
2014/5/2	アルジェリアとの共同研究の今後	オランで開催、アルジェリアとの共同研究の今
	の方向性について	後の方向性についての取り決めと調印
2015/5/10	アルジェリアとの共同研究の今後	つくばで開催。アルジェリアとの共同研究の今
	の方向性について	後の方向性についての取り決めと調印

表一5 合同調整委員会

なお、2015年9月に最終 JCC が実施される予定にある。

本プロジェクトは、研究内容が多岐にわたるため、JCC などの機会を通じ、各分野の研究内 容、進捗状況を把握することは非常に有益であった。 3-3-2 コミュニケーション

日本人研究者による現地活動期間は非常に限られていたが、以下の要因によりコミュニケー ションは円滑であった。

- ・本プロジェクトやさまざまなスキームを活用し本邦研修や留学を行ったことにより、日本・アルジェリア国側双方の研究者の間に良好な関係が構築された。
- ・E-mailやフォーラム、学会などで研究成果は共有されていた。
- ・また、プロジェクト調整員の高いコミュニケーション能力を有し、アルジェリア研究者から信頼を得た。
- ・アルジェリア研究者が熱心に英語を学習し、日本人研究者とコミュニケーションを取るための努力を行ってきた(英語の習得のため英会話学校に通ったアルジェリア人研究者もいる)。

3-3-3 アルジェリア側のオーナーシップ

本プロジェクト実施中、USTO-MB、サイーダ大学の学長、副学長の異動はあったが、学長 は、本プロジェクトの共同研究内容に高い関心を示しており、学長を中心とする強いトップマ ネジメントの下、円滑に活動は遂行されている。

各活動に対し、十分な C/P は配置されており、各分野で主体的に活動を実施している。具体 的な自主活動は以下のとおり。

- ・珪藻土からの Si 還元技術の開発
- ・実験機材をアルジェリア人研究者自らが製作し、実験を実施(研究者のポケットマネーで 作成したケースもある)
- ・サイーダ大学に、本プロジェクトとは別に太陽電池をアルジェリア側の予算で設置。
- ・Asia-Arab Sustainable Energy Forum (アルジェリアにて実施分)の経費はアルジェリアの民間企業に働きかけ、必要資金を募ったケースもある。

また、実験に係る経費、実験機材据え付け工事費用、WebELS 会議室などアルジェリアの負 担事項については適切に予算措置、支出がなされている。

3-3-4 技術移転

日本人研究者による現地での活動期間は非常に限られていたが、しかし、以下のように技術 移転は的確に行われている。

- ・日本の研究者はアルジェリア研究者と E-mail や学会などで頻繁に研究成果など活動の情報 共有を行っている。
- ・日本への研修員も研修内容を USTO-MB に頻繁に報告している。
- ・本邦研修が終了し帰国後報告会を行い、研究者だけでなく、他の学生へも研究に係る情報 共有を行っている。

その結果、アルジェリアの研究者は導入された機材を活用し、また、自ら実験機材を開発し、 研究を行っている。また、研修参加者はアルジェリアに帰国後も高いモチベーションをもって 意欲的に研究に取り組んでいる。

日本で研究を実際に体験したこと、また、機材導入・技術の習得によりアルジェリアでも研 究が再現できるようになったことがモチベーション向上の大きな要因になっている。

第4章 評価5項目によるレビュー結果

4-1 妥当性

(1) アルジェリア政府の政策との妥当性

アルジェリアの産業構造は石油・天然ガスなど炭化水素関連産業に大きく依存している。 しかし、将来、炭化水素資源の枯渇が懸念されている。一方、炭化水素関連産業の雇用吸収 率は約2%にすぎない。そのため、アルジェリア政府はエネルギーの多角化、産業の多角化 による新たな雇用の創出をめざし、太陽光発電を含めた技術開発を推進している。本プロジ ェクトはソーラーブリーダーを実証することによりエネルギー・産業の多角化を目的に実施 されておりアルジェリアのニーズに合致している。

また、USTO-MB は高等技術者育成を目的とした教育機関であり、電気関係の研究も実施 されている。また、本プロジェクト開始前から本プロジェクトの研究にかかわってきている。 また、サイーダ大学は研究者の多くが USTO-MB 出身など USTO-MB と強い連携があり、砂 漠に近いことから、砂漠地域の太陽電池、超伝導の活用実証研究を行うに適した機関である。 また、CDER アドゥラルはアルジェリアの再生可能エネルギーの研究機関であり、研究所 も砂漠に位置しており、砂漠地域の太陽電池性能に係る研究データも有している。そのこと から本プロジェクトの研究に合致している機関である。

(2) 日本の ODA 政策との妥当性

日本のアルジェリアの援助方針は、上記の公共投資新5カ年をはじめとしたアルジェリア の投資・開発計画に沿って、日本企業との連携を考慮しつつ実施されている。そのなかで産 業構造の多様化を目的に、特に、産業基盤の整備を促進するため、基盤技術の強化及び産業 人材の育成の二側面での技術協力を行う内容となっている。プロジェクト目標は係る二面へ のアプローチを含んでいるとともに、また、ソーラーブリーダーの実現に向けては、日本企 業をはじめとしたエネルギー産業をはじめとした民間企業(特にシリコン産業、再生可能エ ネルギー産業)の活用が必要であることから、対アルジェリアの援助方針と合致している。

4-2 有効性

Si 還元技術は実験室レベルでは実証された。今後、Si 還元のテストプラントが 2015 年 6 月に 設置、運用されることにより、ソーラーブリーダーの実用性が実証されることになる。また、砂 漠地域における太陽電池、超電導についてもデータ収集・分析が行われている。また、アルジェ リアの研究基盤についても、実験機材の導入、また研修などを通じ研究者育成が行われ、着実に 整備されている。

そのなかで、プロジェクト目標の指標1「ソーラーブリーダー(ソーラーシリコン工場+Si太陽光発電所)の持続的な拡大の可能性が高まる」については、日本でのSi還元技術が実証されたこと。また、アルジェリアでも熱心に研究に取り組んだ結果、より簡単な珪藻土からのSi還元を可能するなど、本プロジェクトで導入された技術を生かして独自の方法を考え出している。ことが貢献要因として挙げられるが、シリコン及び太陽電池の市場動向は、政府及び民間企業の協力を得ることに大きな影響を与える可能性があることは、今後、阻害要因になりうる。

また、指標2「地球エネルギー新体系の基礎研究、人材開発の基礎確立状況」については、日

本人研究者の派遣は限られていたが、①本邦研修、留学を通じ日本での研究成果を体験すること により研究目標が明確になった。これによりアルジェリア研究者が高いモチベーションをもって 研究を行っていること、②USTO-MB は修士号・博士号を設立するなど技術的なプラットフォー ム構築を図ってきたこと、③実験機材が導入され、日本での研修を再現できる環境が整ったこと、 ④USTO-MB としても、必要な機材はアルジェリア側予算で購入し、実験設備を整えていること、 などが促進要因として挙げられる。一方、①アルジェリアでは水素ガスの取り扱いが困難である ため、水素ラジカルなどを使用する実験がアルジェリアでは困難なこと。②太陽電池、超電導に 関しては、機材の性能評価測や気象測定がメインの活動であり、実際のシステム運用をする場が 現状ではアルジェリアにない。そのため、日本での研修を現場で生かす、向上させる機会が得に くい研究分野があることが阻害要因として挙げられる。

4-3 効率性

実験機材は通関手続きに長時間(3カ月程度)を要した。その結果、成果3(太陽電池関連)、 成果4(超電導関連)に係る気象データ収集、データ分析に遅れが生じた。ただし、成果の達成 に大きく影響は与えなかった。また、成果2に係るSi還元用テストプラントの導入に関しても日 本の経産省の安全管理基準に該当したために、1~2カ月の輸送の遅れが生じた。2015年4月末 には同テストプラントはオラン港に到着していたので、その後、アルジェリア側の通関手続き、 据え付け準備が円滑に行われれば、特に問題なく、成果は達成される見込みである。

本プロジェクトの研究は本プロジェクト開始前から東京大学を中心に実施されており、知見の 蓄積があり、本プロジェクトでの共同研究遂行を円滑にした。

加えて USTO-MB の建物は日本の建築家 (丹下健三) が設計した。その後、JICA の支援により、 オラン科学技術大学プロジェクト (1989~92年)、同フォローアップ協力 (2007年) が実施され、 各種実験機材が導入され、現在も活用されている。

上記のような長年にわたる協力の結果、日本とアルジェリアの協力関係が構築され、お互い強い信頼関係が結ばれている。かかる良好な関係と併せ、USTO-MBの学長・副学長が本プロジェクトに高い関心を寄せ、強いトップマネジメントの下、プロジェクトが実施された。

また、アルジェリアの研究者も日本人とコミュニケーションをしようと英語を学習するなど努 力した。さらに、プロジェクト調整員が派遣され、高いコミュニケーション能力で日本側とアル ジェリア側の「橋」として十分に機能した。

また、日本人研究者が所属大学・研究所での業務で多忙であったため、現地での活動は限られ た状況であったが、プロジェクト目標の達成に向け、本邦研修、留学生制度を有効に活用し、ア ルジェリア側の研究者と共同研究を進めていった。特に、機材の導入に時間を要したなか、本邦 研修で、整備された研究設備にて、日本の研究に触れ、研究成果を得ることにより、アルジェリ ア側の研究者もモチベーションが高まったことが確認されている。

その結果、日本人が不在のなかでも、アルジェリア側が日本で習得した技術を活用し、自主的 に研究を進め、また実験に必要な機材を自ら購入・製作するなど各活動の推進に大きく寄与して いる。

4-4 インパクト

論文発表や学会や本プロジェクトで実施しているフォーラムでも世界各国から研究者を招き

本プロジェクトの研究成果を発表しており、チュニジア、トルクメニスタンなど他国も本研究成 果に高い関心をもっている。特にトルクメニスタンは自国の予算で本プロジェクトの研究を実施 する準備をしている。

これら広報活動を通じ、以下のようなインパクトを確認した。

- ・研究者のネットワークが強まった。あわせて、(本プロジェクトでは超伝導分野の研究のため参加している)中部大学と USTO-MB が MOU を締結し、組織・個人両面の連携が強化された。
- ・今までUSTO-MBの研究者は日本企業とあまり接触がなかったが、本プロジェクトの研究を 通じ、日本の民間会社とのネットワークが構築されつつあり、今後基礎研究から応用研究へ の進展に寄与する可能性がある。
- ・若手研究者が研究の発表の場を得た(アルジェリアには学会がなく、若手研究者の研究発表の場は限られていた)。

特に、本プロジェクトで導入された技術を活用し、アルジェリア側の研究者が珪藻土からの Si 還元に係る研究の提案があったこと、また実験が進められていることは特筆すべき点である。

4-5 持続性

(1) 政策面の支援

アルジェリアでは、「公共投資政策(2010-2014)」の基、太陽光発電を含めたエネルギーの 多角化を推進している。また、アルジェリアの産業構造、エネルギー構造から鑑みてもソー ラーブリーダーの実現と併せ、太陽光エネルギーの推進また、研究者の育成、研究機関の充 実が求められている。そのため、協力終了後も政策支援は継続される見込みである。

(2) 財政面の支援

本プロジェクトにおいて、C/P の配置、施設の提供などアルジェリア側の負担事項は適切 に行われている。また、アルジェリア側予算でも研究にかかる費用、実験設備整備にかかる 経費は支出されている。今後も本研究をすべく、研究者の配置、機材の運営維持管理につい て、適切に予算措置がなされていく計画にある。

(3) 組織面の支援

サイーダ大学の研究者の多くは USTO-MB 出身者であり、もともと研究者同士の交流は活 発に行われている。また CDER アドゥラルもアルジェリアの再生可能エネルギー研究機関の 役割を負っている。かかる体制の下、日本側も本プロジェクトの研究は継続し実施していく 予定にある。また、USTO-MB は、研究者養成のための修士・博士号コース(太陽光・超伝 導分野)の設立を行ってきている。そのため、これらプロジェクト関係機関は本プロジェク ト完了後も連携を保ちつつ共同研究が進められていくことが期待される。

(4) 技術面の支援

本プロジェクトでの共同研究を通じ、各分野の研究者の育成は行われており、着実に研究 内容が進展している。また、実験設備も機材供与により整備された。まだ研究設備としては 不十分な点もあるが、アルジェリア側の研究者は本邦研修で習得した技術を応用し、1980年 代に日本から供与された機材など既存の設備を生かし、アルジェリア側研究者が自ら珪藻土 からの Si 還元に係る研究を開始したように、自主的な活動も確認されている。また、日本側 の研究者のみならずアルジェリアの研究者も本プロジェクト終了後も研究を継続していく ことに高い意欲を示している。

本プロジェクト終了後も、WebELS などのシステムを活用、またはフォーラム、セミナー などの参加により共同研究を実施していくこととなっている。また、日本の大学と MOU も 締結され、技術的なフォローアップ体制は整備されつつある。

第5章 結論と提言

5-1 結論

本プロジェクトは、プロジェクト目標である①持続可能なソーラーブリーダーに検証、②地球 エネルギーの新体系の基礎研究、人材開発の基礎確立に向け、順調に活動は実施されている。各 成果においても成果2を除き、計画どおり達成されつつある。

終了時評価調査時点において、成功の要因となったのは、①日本人研究者が研究の成果をみせたこと、②アルジェリアの研究者も高いモチベーションを以て研究を行った、③USTO-MBの学長や各研究分野のリーダーが本プロジェクトの活動を強力にサポートした、と分析する。それゆえ、本プロジェクト終了後も、日本・アルジェリア国側双方の協力体制の下、継続し共同研究が実施されていくことが望まれる。

5-2 提言

(1) Si 還元テストプラント設置に係る準備(成果2)

2015 年 6 月頃に Si 還元テストプラントが据え付けられ、7 月頃から Si 還元が実施される 予定にある。アルジェリア側は本プロジェクト終了後も持続可能な Si 還元を実施していくた め、Si 還元テストプラントを継続し作動させていくべきである。

(2) 機材の安全及び適正な管理(成果1、3、4)

本プロジェクトにて USTO-MB、サイーダ大学に導入された機材(太陽電池、測定機材) の安全及び適正な管理は据え付け後、終了時評価調査まで特に問題なく実施されている。今 後も十分安全に配慮し管理していくことが望まれる。

(3) WebELS の活用(成果 5)

WebELS が導入され、また USTO-MB のインターネット環境も改善したことにより、日本 をはじめ海外との学術的なコミュニケーション・情報交流が容易になった。WebELS 導入の ためには多額の初期投資を必要としないため、アルジェリア側は、若手研究者の教育促進、 研究成果の広報のため、USTO-MB だけでなく他大学も含め WebELS を更に活用していくこ とが望まれる。

(4) 国際的なソーラーブリーダーワークショップやプロジェクト活動に関する広報活動を通じ ての研究成果の公表(成果 6)

持続的エネルギーフォーラムの実施を通じ、日本・アルジェリア国側双方の研究者間のネ ットワークは強化された。プロジェクト終了後も以下のように、共同研究を継続していく体 制は整備されつつある。

NIMS とアルジェリア・科学研究・技術開発総局(DGRSDT)との包括協力協定の締結
 (2015 年 3 月 30 日締結)⁵。

⁵ 科学研究・技術開発総局(DGRSDT):高等教育・科学研究省(MHESR)傘下の実務部門の1つであり、国全体の科学技術研究の立案・指導・資金供与・評価、を担当している。また、再生可能エネルギーやバイオテクノロジーなど11の直轄研究所も運営している。

・中部大学と USTO-MB が MOU を締結予定(主に超伝導送信システムに係る研究・教育 を内容とする)。

今後は、ソーラーブリーダーの実現のため、日本・アルジェリア国側双方の研究者は明確 なビジョンと必要なステップを共有する必要がある。そのためにも、ロードマップを策定し、 アルジェリア政府機関への働きかけ、またアルジェリアのエネルギー産業界(シリコン製造 業、再生可能エネルギー産業などを含む)とのネットワーク強化を行っていく必要がある。 また、本プロジェクトの実施により USTO-MB には修士・博士号コースが設立されたが、今 後も研究者育成のため、かかる組織的な強化を行っていくことも望まれる。

5-3 教訓

科学技術協力の場合、①本邦研修により実験を実体験する機会の提供、②機材供与により現地 でも実験を再現できる場の整備、③修士・博士号コース設立による、導入された技術を保持する ための体制づくり、そして④学長・副学長への積極的な働きかけによる強いトップマネジメント 下でプロジェクトが運営されていくことは重要である。

加えて、科学技術協力の場合、プロジェクト目標、上位目標の達成に長期間を要する場合があ る。導入された技術の社会実装に向け、本プロジェクト完了後も継続し共同研究をしていくこと が肝要である。本プロジェクト終了後は JICA、JST からの資金援助などがない状況下、共同研究 の継続のサポートとして日本側と相手側研究機関との MOU の締結促進やその他のスキームの紹 介(文部科学省の留学生支援制度)などを実施していくことが望ましい。

また、JICA 事務所がなく、治安面で特別な配慮が必要な、英語圏以外の国での科学技術協力を 含む技術協力の事業展開は、手続き面、治安面、コミュニケーション面などかなり難しい側面が あった。円滑な事業展開には、科学技術協力制度に通じたプロジェクト調整員の配置が不可欠で あり、コミュニケーション改善が円滑な事業展開に直結するため、早期の調整員配置が重要であ る。

付 属 資 料

1. The Joint Terminal Evaluation Report

1. The Joint Terminal Evaluation Report

The Joint Terminal Evaluation Report on Japanese Technical Cooperation (SATREPS) for Sahara Solar Energy Research Center Project in the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria

Oran, Algeria 28 April 2015 Mr. Kaoru SUZUKI Mr. Arezki Saidani Leader Director of Cooperation and Japanese Terminal Evaluation Team Inter-Universities Exchanges, Senior Advisor to the Director General (Energy) Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Industrial Development and Public Policy Research, Department The People's Democratic Republic of Algeria Japan International Cooperation Agency

Prof. Aicha DERDOUR Rector, University of Science and Technology of Oran, Mohamed Boudiaf (USTO-MB)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Table of Contents

ABBREVIATIONS

1. OUTLINE OF THE TERMINAL EVALUATION	1
1-1. BACKGROUND OF THE EVALUATION	1
1-2. OBJECTIVES OF THE EVALUATION	1
1-3. METHODS OF THE EVALUATION	1
1-4. MEMBERS OF THE JOINT EVALUATION TEAM	2
1-5. SCHEDULE OF THE EVALUATION	
1-6. List of Personnel Visited by the Joint Evaluation Team	
<usto-mb></usto-mb>	
<saida university=""></saida>	
<japanese experts="" researchers=""></japanese>	3
2. OUTLINE OF THE PROJECT	4
2-1. Background of the Project	4
2-2. SUMMARY OF THE PROJECT	5
3. ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE PROJECT	6
3-1. Achievement of Inputs	6
3-1-1. Japanese Side	6
3-1-2. Algerian Side	6
3-2. ACHIEVEMENT OF ACTIVITIES	
3-2-1. Activities	
3-3. ACHIEVEMENT OF OUTPUTS	
3-4. ACHIEVEMENT OF PROJECT PURPOSE1	1
4. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS	2
4-1. Relationship among the stakeholders1	2
4-2. Ownership of the Algerian Side1	2
4-3. TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER	2
5. RESULTS OF THE EVALUATION	3
5-1. Relevance	3
5-2. Effectiveness1	4
5-3. Efficiency	
5-3-1. Efficiency of Inputs from Japanese Side1	
5-3-2. Efficiency of Inputs from Algerian Side1	
5-3-3. Efficiency of Activities	
5-4. Impact	6

5-5. Sustainability	
5-5-1. Policy and Other Supports	
5-5-2. Financial Aspects	
5-5-3. Organizational Aspects	
5-5-4. Technical Aspects	
5-6. Conclusions	
6. RECOMMENDATIONS	

Annexes

Annex-1: PDM (Project Design Matrix)

Annex-2: Evaluation Grid

Annex-3: PO (Plan of Operation)

Annex-4: Inputs for the Project (Japanese side)

- (1) List of Japanese Researcher in the Project
- (2) Record of Japanese Researcher dispatched
- (3) Provision of Equipment under the project
- (4) Training in Japan
- (5) Local cost by Japanese side

Annex-5: Inputs for the Project (Algerian side)

- (1) List of Counterpart (C/P) researcher
- (2) Local expense
- (3) Local expense for equipment installation work

Annex-6: Output (List of literature under the project)

Abbreviations

CDER	Renewable Energy Development Center
C/P	Counterpart
GoJ	Government of Japan
JCC	Joint Coordinating Committee
JFY	Japanese Fiscal Year
JPY	Japanese Yen
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
JST	Japan Science and Technology Agency
MHESR	Ministry of High Education and Science Research
M/M	Minutes of Meeting
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NII	National Institute of Informatics
NIMS	National Institute for Materials Science
PDM	Project Design Matrix
PO	Plan of Operation
R/D	Record of Discussion
SATREPS	Science and Technology Research Partnership for Sustainable Development
USTO-MB	University of Science and Technology of Oran "Mohamed Boudiaf"

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1. OUTLINE OF THE TERMINAL EVALUATION

1-1. Background of the Evaluation

The Japanese Technical Cooperation for "Sahara Solar Energy Research Center Project" (hereinafter referred to as "the Project") in accordance with the Agreement on Technical Cooperation between the Government of Japan (GoJ) and the Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria signed on December 7, 2004 was launched in November 2010. Since the project has reached the terminal point, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) has determined to conduct a terminal evaluation study for the purpose of reviewing the achievements of activities of the project, evaluating them, and suggesting directions for latter period of the project.

1-2. Objectives of the Evaluation

The objectives of the Terminal Evaluation are:

- (1) To review the performance, achievement and implementation of the process of the Project.
- (2) To conduct comprehensive evaluation of the activities and achievement of the Project in accordance with the five evaluation criteria, namely relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, and sustainability described Chapter 1-3.
- (3) To draw up recommendations for further improvements of the Project during its remaining period and afterward.

1-3. Methods of the Evaluation

The Terminal Evaluation is conducted:

- (1) jointly by Algerian and Japanese evaluation teams (hereafter referred to as "the Joint Evaluation Team");
- (2) by collecting data and information through;
 - i) examining the reports and documents prepared by the Project.
 - ii) interviewing Japanese experts/researchers, Algerian counterparts (C/Ps), and authorities concerned.
 - iii) observing the Project sites.
- (3) by assessing the degree of achievement of the Project; and
- (4) by analyzing the overall achievement based on the five evaluation criteria listed below
 - i) Relevance: It measures the extent to which the Project is consistent with the priorities and policies of the target group, Government of Algeria and GoJ.
 - ii) Effectiveness: It concerns the extent to which the Project purpose has been achieved, in relation to the outputs produced by the Project.
 - iii) Efficiency: It measures the outputs in relation to the inputs, in terms of timing, quality and quantity.
 - iv) Impact: It refers to direct and indirect, positive and negative impacts caused by implementing the Project.
 - v) Sustainability: This is to question whether the Project effects will be sustained after the Project, focusing on institutional, financial and technical aspects.

Please find attached Evaluation Grid (Annex-2) for reference.

1-4. Members of the Joint Evaluation Team

(1) Japanese team	
Mr. Kaoru SUZUKI	Leader
	Senior Advisor to the Director General (Energy),
	Industrial Development and Public Policy Department,
	Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)
Dr. Kotaro INOUE	Principal Fellow
	Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST)
Mr. Takayuki KURITA	Evaluation Analysis
M M L OKADA	Consultant, ICONS International Corporation Inc.
Mr. Noboru OKADA	Interpreter
(2) Algerian team	
Prof. Aicha DERDOUR	Rector, USTO-MB
Pr. TAIEB BRAHIMI Abdelhalim	Dean of Electrical Engineering Faculty
Pr. Tebboune Abdelghani	Dean of Physics Faculty
Prof. Boudghene Stambouli Amine	Professor, Lecturer and Researcher, USTO-MB
Prof. Flazi Samir	Leader of Superconductivity, USTO-MB
Dr. Ali Tahri	Leader of PV system, USTO-MB
Prof. Saad Hamzaoui	Leader of Silica reduction, USTO-MB
Dr. Bendella Fatima	Leader of WebELS (Senior Lecturer)

1-5. Schedule of the Review

The Terminal Evaluation was conducted from 19th April to 29th April 2015 for carrying out the following activities:

Schedule of Terminal Evaluation of the Japanese Technical Cooperation for "Sahara Solar Energy Research Center (SSERC) in Algeria"

No.				Remarks
1	4/19	Sun	Arrive at Oran (Kurita and Okada)	Oran (K/O)
2	4/20	Mon	USTO-MB Meeting with Project Member Interview with Prof. Amine Boudghene Stambouli and Leaders	Oran (K/O)
3	4/21	Tue	Interview with and Leaders	Oran (K/O)
4	4/22	Wed	Visit to Univ. of Saida	Oran (K/O)
5	4/23	Thu	Interview with PhD Student	Oran (K/O)
6	4/24	Fri	Preparation of Terminal Evaluation Report	Oran (K/O)
7	4/25	Sat	Preparation of Terminal Evaluation Report	Oran (K/O/I)
8	4/26	Sun	Internal meeting of Terminal Arrive at Oran Evaluation Report	Oran (K/O/S/I)
9	4/27	Mon	Courtesy Call at USTO-MB Rector Feedback the result of Terminal Evaluation Report Visit to Labos	Oran (K/O/S/I)

10	4/28	Tue	Agreement of Terminal Evaluation Report Visit to WebELS		Oran (K/O/S/I)
11	4/29	Wed			Oran (K/O) Alger (S/I)
	4/30	Thu		Report to MHESR Departure from Alger	

1-6. List of Personnel Visited by the Joint Evaluation Team </br><USTO-MB>

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Prof. Aicha DERDOUR	Rector
Pr. TAIEB BRAHIMI Abdelhalim	Dean of Electrical Engineering Faculty
Pr. Tebboune Abdelghani	Dean of Physics Faculty
Dr. Boudghene Stambouli Amine	Professor, Lecturer and Researcher
Prof. S. Hamzaoui	Leader of Silica reduction
Prof. Flazi Samir	Leader of Superconductivity
Dr. A. Tahri	Leader of PV system
Dr. Bendella Fatima	Leader of WebELS, Senior Lecturer
Mr. Chali Abderkhadel	General Secretary of Electrical Engineering Faculty
Prof. Berrached Nasr Eddine	Vice Rector of Planning (Coordinating Manager)
Prof. Bouamrane Rachid	Vice-Rector of Research and Post-graduation
Mr. Mustapha Abdelatif	Responsible of network
Dr. M. Zerdali	Researcher
Kadri Laid	PhD Student
Khiat Abdelmadjid	Magistre Student
Benghabrite Sihem	PhD Student
Chewki Zegadi	PhD Student
Medeghri Shahrazed	M2 Student, PhD Student
Redjati Alaa Eddine	M2 Student
Si Ali Mokhtaria	PhD Student
Fergani Ouanassa Samia	PhD Student
<saida university=""></saida>	
Prof. Feth-allah Ouhbi Tebboune	Rector
Prof. Y. Miloud	Professor Lecturer
Dr. M. Mostefai	Lecturer
Dr. A. Miloudi	Lecturer
Dr. A. Zahaf	Lecturer
Mr. M. Derikadui,	Network Manager
IVII. IVI. Dellkadul,	
<japanese experts="" researchers=""></japanese>	
Dr. Hideomi Koinuma	Tokyo University
Dr. Kosuke Kurokawa	Tokyo Institute of Technology
Dr. Haruki Ueno	National Institute of Informatics
Dr. Masatomo Sumiya	National Institute for Materials Science
Dr. Kenji Itaka	Hirosaki University
Mr. Masayoshi Shimizu	SEAVAC
Ms. Yukiko MBOW	JICA Project Coordinator
	5

2. OUTLINE OF THE PROJECT

2-1. Background of the Project

The economy of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria (hereinafter referred to as "Algeria") has been in strong condition with increasing oil and natural gas export due to surge of energy price in recent years. Thus both trade and current balance surplus have expanding continuously. Since 2005, the GDP per capita has achieved more than 10% in surplus and also is becoming middle-income country level with around \$ 4,000 per capita.

However, employment absorption rate of this sector is only 2% of the total. Such sectional economic structure to the same sector (occupied about 98% of export, approximately 50% of GDP and approximately 75% of revenue of Algeria) become factors of social anxiety such as expansion of income inequality and social disparities and so on.

President Abdelaziz Bouteflika won the presidential election three times consecutively and has established the "Algeria National Action Plan 2009". The plan takes up diversification of industry and the human resource development for the diversification as high priority issue, and the plan draw up various policies toward the correction of disparities such as 1) expansion of opportunities for practical professional education 2) of higher education (increasing the number of undergraduate student up to two million and 50% increase of the professors in five years), and 3) job creation for three million people In particular, the plan emphasizes on the science and technology. 100 billion Dinars (about 130 billion

yen worth) plans to be granted for scientific research over five years.

At the same time, in the field of the mainstay energy sector, Algerian government plans to figure out the overall picture oil and natural gas of Algerian national energy resources (new mining sites and reserves) and to carry on research study aimed to strategic utilization. In addition, as a priority research topics Algerian government takes up aggressive research development (such as development of policy and regulations, promotion of research and development, and industrialization) related to next generation renewable energy such as solar power generation in view to promote diversification of energy.

Particularly, solar power generation is placed as the most important issue in terms of promoting science and technology, formulating and creating new jobs opportunity, and industries, in addition expanding local power supply network and stable power supply.

Internationally, in the absence of energy committee in Africa, Algerian government advocated an establishment of African Energy Commission (African Energy Commission: AFREC) (the headquarters is located in Algiers), and realized the commission taking over the seven years this Commission. It has become a driving force to promote mutually complementary cooperation and integration of energy in continent scale.

In addition, Algerian government proposed clean development mechanism in the region based on three components such as 1) reduction of flare gas by devising and implementation of trans-Sahara gas pipeline project linking from Niger and Nigeria to Algeria, 2) securing resources for solar power and improvement of energy efficiency and 3) strengthening network of intra-African research institutions. Algerian government functions as a base to spread new technology to African countries and of natural energy supply. Moreover in the COP-new phase development, Algerian government plays a leading role for search of global warming prevention measures in Africa as African Group chairman.

In this circumstance, Algerian government has positioned "solar power generation" as the top priority field for next generation energy, thus Algerian government requested assistance to Japan which owes

advanced technology in this field, through the "global issues corresponding international science and technology cooperation".

The project has a purpose to verify the possibility of sustained expansion of solar breeder (solar power plants and solar silicon factory), and to establish basic research of new earth energy system (performance of solar cells, introduction of a superconducting cable) and to establish basic human resources development. The project consists of six supporting fields such as 1) thermodynamic process of silicon manufacturing, 2) silicon manufacturing test plant, 3) capacity of solar cells, 4)operation of high-temperature superconducting cable, 5) Web-Based E-Learning System introduction, 6) Holding a workshop of Sahara solar energy technology development. The project has been carried out with USTO-MB, Saida University and CDER Adrar as a counterpart (C/P) organization. The project has implemented in the plan for five years from November 2010 to November 2015, currently one expert in long-term expert as a project coordinator has been dispatched.

In the respect of five years period cooperation, the objective of this Terminal Evaluation is to lead recommendation to the project activities in the future as well as evaluate and confirm the Activities and Outputs.

2-2. Summary of the Project

The Project design is stipulated as follows:

(1) Project Purpose

To verify the feasibility of sustainable scaling up of the solar breeder concept (construction of Si solar cell plants and solar power plants) and to establish basic research and education for new global energy supply system.

(2) Outputs

(2)-1 Output 1

To develop Si reduction process not from the widely used silica stone but from abundant sand in the desert by designing new thermodynamics for Si production.

(2)-2 Output 2

To construct a Si production test plant from sand and to establish Si reduction process in Algeria.

(2)-3 Output 3

To find problems and solutions in the use of solar cells in the desert by accumulating quantitative data about cell performance such as efficiency and reliability and to find new applications of solar energy in this area.

(2)-4 Output 4

To point out problems with operation of high critical temperature superconducting cable system and to find out solutions for them.

(2)-5 Output 5

To establish bases for energy engineering education in the Africa area and to perform remote education by complex education system with the use of WebELS system which was developed in Japan.

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(2)-6 Output 6

Organizing Annual Sahara Solar Energy Workshop alternately in Japan and Algeria.

3. ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE PROJECT

3-1. Achievement of Inputs

Please see Annex-3 and Annex-4.

3-1-1. Japanese Side

(1) Dispatch of Experts

A total of forty five short-term researchers and one long-term expert (Project Coordinator) were dispatched. Total assigned days by end of March 2015 are 441 days.

(2) Counterpart (C/P) Training in Japan

A total of fifty five Algerian researchers were trained in Japan under the Project. In addition, a total of five Algerian researchers were dispatched to Japan under the budget of JST.

(3) Provision of Equipment

The equipment listed in the Annex-4 (3) were provided by Japanese side. They are basically in good condition and sufficiently utilized for the Project activities.

(4) Local Cost Expense

A total of 20,057,672 DA have been spent for the project activity and management in Japanese side by the end of March 2015.

3-1-2. Algerian Side

(1) Assignment of Counterpart (C/P) Personnel

A total of thirty-seven researchers of USTO-MB, Saida University and CDER Adrar have been assigned as C/P personnel for the Project.

(2) Facilities and Equipment

Working space or rooms for Japanese researchers as well as laboratories for the project are provided by USTO-MB.

(3) Local Cost Expenditure

3,220,600DA for local expense and 11,292,522DA for expense of installation work for equipment procured, and 40,000,000DA for X-ray diffractometer have been spent for the Project activities.

3-2. Achievement of Activities

The Project has undertaken many activities. The following tables show the activities and their achievement.

3-2-1. Activities

3-2-1. Activities		
Activities in PDM	Status of Activities	Accomplish -ment
1.1 To design thermodynamics for Si production process.	By applying hydrogen radicals to current Siemens process, it was confirmed to be enhanced production yield for not only silicon for solar cells, but also for the semiconductor silicon.	100% completed.
1.2 Purification of sands from the desert	Based on achievement of Activity 1-1, the Project obtained sand in various points of the Sahara, and the Project analyzed the impurity concentration with various type of analyzers, and the Project highly purified silica (targeted indicators: /P concentrations of less than 10 ppm). Moreover USTO-MB has been conducted experiment of Si reduction from diatom (researcher of USTO-MB found the process from a research paper). Some experimental equipment were manufactured by researcher of USTO-MB. Diatom does not need much energy to fracture, therefore it is verified that it is possible to highly purify Si from diatom using same process as sand. There is no mill in laboratory of USTO-MB, in addition diatom is also available in the area of Sig (50 km from Oran), and thus the research has become an effective means for silicon production.	100% completed.
1.3 To develop Si reduction techniques from the sands (SiO2) in the desert (*solely in Japan)	In cooperation with Algeria, Si reduction process research has conducted at Tokyo Institute of Technology (reduction method using microwave heating. SEAVAC also participate the researched from third year of the Project), Hirosaki University (carbothermal reduction method by high-frequency heating) and National Institute for Materials Science (reduction process by hydrogen radicals). These researches have been verified. In addition, USTO-MB in parallel have conducted research following each process of Si reduction. Compared with conventional Siemens process, power consumption got smaller for silicon reduction in new technique (in Siemens method 180kW / kg (SOG-Si) \rightarrow 30kW / kg (SOG-Si)) in the new technology developed under the Project). In addition, it is verified that CO2 emissions in conventional Siemens process also 500,000ton / 5000ton (SOG-Si) is to become 50,000ton / 5000ton in the new technology.	100% completed
2.1 To tune the reduction apparatus in Japan	Based on achievement of Activity 1-3, the test plant has been tuned up to set up more than 1ton/year of Si production in Hirosaki University, and the tuning up was completed in February, 2015.	100% completed.
2.2 To set up the reduction apparatus in Algeria	The test plant arrived at Oran in April, 2015. After custom clearance the apparatus plans to be installed in June, 2015.	10% completed (Expect to be completed by June, 2015.)
2.3 To establish the Si reduction process in Algeria	Hirosaki University has been received two students form USTO-MB and conducted necessary training on operation and maintenance of the test plant for three Algerian students. After completed installation of the test plant at USTO-MB, the Project plans to conduct instruction about the test plant for several weeks. In addition, necessary consumable for the test plant will be provided under the Project.	0% completed (Expect to be completed by July, 2015.)
3.1 To get and set up solar panels	The Project installed five (5) types of solar cells (10kW) at Saida University in December, 2013. Moreover Saida University also procured solar cells and has conducted research.	100% completed.
3.2 To collect the data and to find problems and solutions	After installation, researchers of Saida University have collected data (Researchers of USTO-MB visit Saida University to collect the data). The data is gathered in two ways, for six months and twelvemonths. As the data size is too huge, the data was handed to Japanese researchers when they meet each other (so far only data for six months was handed to Japanese researchers).	80% completed (expect to be completed by September, 2015).

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3.3 To find applications		nal evaluation, da			90% completed (expect to be
		ths plans to be ana			completed by
		received comment			September, 2015).
		eet each other in s			
		roject dispatched			
		he Project conduc			
		module and per		ssment of solar	
	-	following training to training in TU		manu) from 2	
	June to 11 Ju		(German cor	npany) nom 5	
		installation of 1	PV based plan	ned in the step	
	area of the Sa		i oused plan	ned in the step	
	- Supplying U	STO-MB with PV	based generato	r	
	- Grand Renew	able Energy (fro	m 27 July to 1A	August, 2014)	
4.1 To get and set up		ook three month			100% completed.
measurement system		ce was procured,		was installed at	
4.2 To collect and		y in September 20			1000/
analyze data		vice failure and ring data from Ja			100% completed.
diaiy20 data		lata has collected			
	earth temperatu	and sent to Japan. The data has been analyzed to examine the earth temperature in Saida area. Furthermore, in order to further			
		superconductor, it			
		urement points			
). USTO-MB wi			
	secure areas (10	universities to in:	stall measurem	ent systems in	
5.1 To establish		n has been insta	lled at USTO-	MB and Saida	100% completed
infra-structure for the use		ady. The softwar			
of WebELS system and		JSTO-MB and Sa			
to educate instructors in		for WebELS. As			
Algeria		stances in USTC			
	system as follow	thers and students	s in USIO hav	e upgraded the	
		ting on mobile de	vice		
		 Adding auto compilation function on video contents. 			
	 WebELS utilization at the time of emergency situation 				
5.2 To support the	A lecture was held connecting between Hirosaki University and			100% completed.	
research works in	USTO-MB on WebELS. Lecture on WebELS by Japanese				
SSERC at USTO-MB and to educate engineers		been held only on			
in the field of global		"Output". In add acational materials			
energy by the use of		e contents are acc			
WebELS			•		
6.1 Organizing Annual Sabara Solar Energy		D, Sahara Solar Ei		p has been held	100% completed.
Sahara Solar Energy Workshop alternately in	Date	d of the workshop Name of the	Location	No. of	
Japan and Algeria	Date	workshop	сосаноп	No. of Participants	
	23 - 26	1 st Asia-Arab	Aichi, Japan	90 (10 from	
	August,	Sustainable	,, _,, _	Algeria)	
	2011	Energy Forum			
	15-16 May,	2 nd Asia-Arab	USTO-MB,	150 (50 from	
	2012	Sustainable	Algeria	Algeria)	
	25 May.	Energy Forum 3 rd Asia-Arab	Llirocalci	Total 150 (10	
	25 May, 2013	Sustainable	Hirosaki Univ., Japan	Total 150 (10 from Algeria)	
		Energy Forum	onits, vapan		
	13-14 May,	4 th Asia-Arab	USTO-MB,	150 (52 from	
	2014	Sustainable	Algeria	Algeria)	
	1	Energy Forum		1	

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5 th Asia-Arab Sustainable Energy Forum plans to be held on 11-	
12 th May, 2015 in NIMS and Tsukuba University. There are	
not any troubles for the preparation.	

3-3. Achievement of Outputs

The status of achievements of the Project Outputs in terms of verification indicators as per PDM is shown as follows.

shown as follows.		
Narrative Summary	Verification Indicators	Achievements
Output1: To develop Si reduction process not from the widely used silica stone but from abundant sand in the desert by designing new thermodynamics for Si production.	1. To obtain Si with a B/P concentrations of less than 10 ppm with the use of the new reduction method from SiO2 in 2015	In laboratory level in Japan, it has been verified that Si with B/P concentration is less than 10ppm with a new Si reduction process. Moreover researchers of USTO-MB developed Si reduction process from diatom utilizing technology introduced under the Project (the purity is more 99%).
Output 2: To construct a Si production test plant from sand and to establish Si reduction process in Algeria.	2. To construct a Si plant with a production rate of 1 ton/year	It was verified that 130g/h of Si produced with Si reduction process developed in research in Output1 (at Hirosaki University). When the results is converted to amount of production per year, more than one ton of Silicon production was to be achieved. Installation of the Si production test plant plans to be completed in June, 2015. The Project conducted training on operation and maintenance of the test plant for two (2) researchers from USTO-MB. In addition, after the installation, the Project plans to have instruction for the test plant. Through these activities, the Project established a system to operate and maintain the test plant continuously even after the completion of the Project.
Output 3: To find problems and solutions in the use of solar cells in the desert by accumulating quantitative data about cell performance such as efficiency and reliability and to find new applications of solar energy in this area.	3. To obtain operational records of two types of solar cells at least for more than two years to accumulate quantitative data about cell performance such as efficiency and reliability	Five types of solar cells which has a total of 10kW was installed at Saida University in December, 2013, and its monitoring has been conducting. Due to delay of solar cell installation, the solar cells have been operated for one year and five months as of the terminal evaluation. The monitoring data has been shared between Algerian researchers and Japanese researchers. The analysis has been carried out using two kinds of data (data for six months and twelve months). In the results of the analysis, characteristics of natural conditions in Saida area and performance evaluation such as power generation efficiency of the five types of solar cells due to changes of the outdoor conditions were clarified. It is scheduled to perform the analysis using data for 12 months in the future. In addition, the Project has receive two researchers (for solar cell evaluation). The Project has conducted training about solar cell system, and the trainees acquired enough knowledge about solar cell operation.

Output 4. To point out muchting	A To abtain anna stitue	
Output 4: To point out problems	4. To obtain consecutive	Underground temperature measuring
with operation of high critical	temperature data underground of	equipment was installed in September 2013,
temperature superconducting	Algeria for more than 100 days for	and the Project started to measure the earth
cable system and to find out	burying the superconductor cables	temperature. The monitoring has been
solutions for them.		conducted for more than 375 days as of the
		terminal evaluation. The system is capable
}		to monitor the data on the internet. However
		due to internet circumstances in Saida
		University, the Japanese researchers are not
		able to monitor the data from Japan these
		days. Therefore the data has been sent by
		researchers of Saida University by way of
		researchers of USTO-MB every a few
		months. As a result of measurement in
		September which the earth temperature is
		the hottest, it is clarified that earth
		temperature is less than 25°C as long as
		2.5m underground level. Similar
		superconducting system in Japan is usable.
Output 5. To establish bases for	5.1 To introduce the WebELS server	WebELS server and the meeting system
energy engineering education in	and the meeting system to	were installed at USTO-MB and Saida
the Africa area and to perform	USTO-MB	University, and USTO-MB established a
remote education by complex	OSTO-MID	• '
education system with the use of		meeting room for WebELS.
WebELS system which was	5.2 To educate more than 8	As internet system in Algeria was improved,
developed in Japan.	engineers a year by the energy	the Project held a lecture (Introduction to
uevelopeu în Japan.	engineering course through	Inorganic Material Science and Process)
	E-learning and to educate 5 Ph.D.	using WebELS at Hirosaki University and
	students in total	USTO-MB for three hours on 7 February,
		2014.A number of the participants was
		approximately twenty (20). So far only once
		lecture on WebELS has been held, however
		the lecture was attracted favorite comment.
Output 6. Organizing Annual	6. Organizing Annual Sahara Solar	The workshop has been held annually as
Sahara Solar Energy Workshop	Energy Workshop alternately in	
alternately in Japan and Algeria	Japan and Algeria (2011-2016)	planned. The project has invited not only
(2011-2016).	Japan anu Aigeria (2011-2010)	Algerian researchers involved in the Project
(2011-2010).		but also researchers worldwide. In the
		workshop the Project activity report and
		information exchange about the research has
		been held. As in academic society has not
		established, the workshops were utilized as
		effective opportunities for young Algerian
		researchers to present their research. The
		detail is mentioned in the column of
		"Activity"
		Adding

3-4. Achievement of Project Purpose

Status of indicators that measure attainment level of the project purpose is show as follows.

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Narrative SummaryVerification IndicatorsAchievementsProject Purpose: To develop Si reduction process not from the widely used silica stone but from abundant sand in the desert by designing new thermodynamics for Si production1. Current feasibility situation of sustainable solar breeding with solar power plants and cell production plants.Generating a high-purity silica silicon reduction, which is the core technology in the Project are carri- in both Japan and Algeria. S reduction from sand has been ach Cost and energy balance of S reduction muthat silicon reduction diatom have been successful USTO-MB. As installation of a test is completed in June 2015, s reduction from the sand will be c out in Algeria as planned. Further to work the realization of solar ble it is necessary to continuously pri to other organizations (govern institution such as Ministry of 1 education and scientific research, universities, and private compani- order to get support from organizations in the remaining per the Project.2. Current situation of establishing basic research and education for new global energy supply system.Through the dispatch of student research results and energy supply system.	of the d out licon eved. licon come n the nould from in plant licon arried more ding,
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energy supply system. development have been carried	and
	ource
steadily from research results und	out
steadily nom research results and	r the
Project so far.	
In addition, USTO-MB establish	ed a
PhD and master's degree courses r	lated
to solar cells and superconductivi	
platform of technology introduced	from
Japan. Thus, the organization capa	bility
as a research institute also has	been
strengthened through the Project.	
The experimental equipment	by
equipment provision under the Pr	-
researchers and students in Algeri	
been continued by utilizing equi	ment
procured under the Project	and
technologies introduced from .	
Despite experimental equipment	
enough in some fields in USTC	
researchers and students in Algeria	
achieved outputs, utilizing equi	
granted by Japan in 1980's and de	
present facilities under support	
Japanese researchers. Remote edu	
system utilizing WebELS also	
established. Moreover USTO sched	
sign MOU with Chubu Unive	
Therefore continuous technical su	pport
system was also constructed. Thus,	basis
of research was already established.	

4. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS

4-1. Relationship among the stakeholders

The rector and the vice-rector of USTO-MB are very interested in the Project and willing to support to carry out activities under the Project. Through the collaboration research under the Project between two parties in laboratory level by experiencing research output, relationship between both parties have been strengthening.

Despite the very limited time in activities in Algeria, the two parties has maintained a good communication because of the factors as follows:

- Utilizing the Project and other schemes, Algerian researchers and students have opportunities for trainings and studies in Japan. Through these opportunities good relationship between two parties have been constructed.
- Sharing information regarding their works by email or in academic meetings;
- A good communication skill of the Project coordinator enabling to win the confidence among the Algerian researchers;
- Willingness of the Algerian researchers to communicate in English with the Japanese researchers.

The collaborative researches have been carried out under the good relation between USTO-MB and Saida University. The research outputs were shared to MHESR.

The fact that among the researchers of Saida University, there are a lot of graduates from USTO, enable to create a good relation between two parties. Consequently, the information sharing is also carried out frequently. There are some Japanese companies (such as SEAVAC) participating already to the Project and Algerian companies (such as SONATRACH etc.) being interested in the Project.

4-2. Ownership of the Algerian Side

The number of C/P is sufficient for each field of their research. They are participating actively to the Project in their field. There are some activities started by their own initiative such as:

- Proposal of utilization of Diatom from Algerian side
- Development of Silica purification process with Diatom,
- Realizing some experimentation by means of experimentation tools developed by them (sometime, this experimentation was developed by their own money).
- Some solar panels were installed by their own budget.

Although there was some personnel changes in rector and Vice-rector of USTO-MB and Saida University within the period of the Project, the activity of the Project is being carried out very smooth under the strong top management of USTO-MB.

Each C/P of USTO and Saida University plays active role to the Project.

The part in charge of Algerian side such as cost for experimentation, setup of some experimentation equipment, and preparation of meeting room for WebELS has been carried out by their own budget according to the agreement of the two parties.

4-3.Technology Transfer

Despite a very limited time for activity in Algeria, the technology transfer has been carried out as scheduled by means such as:

- Information sharing regarding the research results among the researchers of two parties contacting frequently by email or academic meeting, etc.;

- Counterpart trainees' reports to USTO-MB regarding the content of their training in Japan.

On the basis of this, the Algerian researchers have been carried out their research, utilizing the new equipment installed under the Project, and develop some devices for experimentation by themselves. The former trainees also play active roles for the Algerian researches with high motivation.

By having experiences to research in Japan, installing the equipment and acquiring technology, Algerian researchers have environment in Algeria to continue their research in Japan. The factor contribute to improvement of their motivation to carry their research.

5. RESULTS OF THE EVALUATION

5-1. Relevance

The Project is still relevant in view of consistency with Algerian development policies, Japanese ODA policies, and the needs of C/P organizations as follows:

(1) Relevance to Algerian society and development policies

The Algerian industry depends largely on the fossil energy such as gasoline and natural gas. However, there is concern of the depletion of these resources. In addition, the employment rate of the fossil energy industry sector is only around 2 %. In such a context, the Algerian government is promoting technology development such as solar power energy to create employment by diversifying the energy and the industry. As the Project has conducted to develop the new technology of solar breeder and to diversify the energy and the industry, the Project is relevant to the Algerian needs.

(2) Relevance to Japanese ODA policies

In order to promote the development of industrial infrastructure, Japanese cooperation policy for Algeria, is to provide the technical cooperation on the one hand for the development of human resources in industrial sector, on the other hand for the infrastructure development for the industrial diversification. Therefore, the Project Purpose is consistent with the Japanese cooperation policy.

(3) Consistency with needs of C/P organizations

USTO-MB is an institution of higher technician training. Research of electrical also been implemented in USTO-MB, and USTO-MB has been involved in the targeting research of the Project before the Project started. Also Saida University has a strong cooperation with USTO and Saida University is located close to desert area, which is in the proper location to install solar cell and measurement equipment for superconducting.

The CDER Adrar is a research institute of renewable energy in Algeria, research contents of the Project correspond exactly.

In order to achieve the Project Purpose, USTO-MB has created the good structure to implement the research with the collaboration of other institutions such as Saida University and CDER Adrar.

The project has contents providing a good and sufficient support to achieve the Project Purpose. The research of the project is being carried out mainly by Tokyo University. As the researchers involved in the Project have sufficient expertise in this field, Japanese technology also has relatively high advantage in this field.

5-2. Effectiveness

As of the terminal evaluation, there is no change in the Algerian policy for the promotion of renewable energy programme and the training of the researcher in the field of higher education of Algeria.

The Si reduction technology has been already demonstrated in laboratory level. By installing and operating a test plant, the solar breeder will be verified to be realizable. Regarding usage of solar cell and superconductive cable in desert area is being monitored to collect and analyze data. Moreover, regarding establishment of research basis in Algeria, Algerian researchers has been improved by introducing experimental equipment and the technology transfer.

The indicators are well designed. The achievement of the indicators means the achievement of the Project Purpose.

The Project Purpose has focused on two main points of view in the indicators. Contribution factors and hindering factors for these two indicators are as follows; The Project will be implemented according to the following points.

1) Analysis of the possibilities of sustainable expansion of solar breeders. Type and quality of assistance (Si reduction process, plant setting, performance test of solar battery superconducting cable).

[Contributing factors]

The Si reduction technology is demonstrated in Japan. Based on the technology, Algerian researchers are committed to research. As a result the Algerian researchers create new unique technology such us silicon reduction from diatom.

[Hindering factors]

Market tendency in silicon and solar cell has possibility to influence to get support from government _ and to collaboration with private company.

2) Establishment of a basis of human resource development of solar breeder.

[Contributing factors]

Despite dispatches of Japanese researcher were limited, training and study in Japan contributed to clarify research target for Algerian researchers. As a result, Algerian researchers have been carried out their research with high motivation.

Moreover USTO-MB has established the technical platform such as the master course and the PhD course.

[Hindering factors]

As the use of the hydrogen gas is difficult in Algeria, experiment using hydrogen radical is difficult to carry out.

Regarding research on Solar cell and superconductor, main activities are performance assessment and meteorological measurement and there are not any opportunities to operate these system practically. Therefore it is difficult to obtain opportunities to utilize and to improve their research output practically.

5-3. Efficiency

Some activities got delayed because of the delay of the introduction of equipment. However as of the
terminal evaluation, Project outputs are almost achieved as planned. Each target level of the indicators are well designed, enabling to achieve each Output. Each activity is well designed to achieve the output.

5-3-1. Efficiency of Inputs from Japanese Side

Although the operational costs are very limited, the research has been carried out efficiently.

(1) Dispatch of Japanese Experts

In each field, researchers having a good performance record and expertize are provided. Also the timing and the duration of researchers' dispatch were appropriate.

(2) Provision of Equipment

The custom clearance for equipment took long time (approximately three months). Consequently, the metrological data collection and some experiments get delayed. The test plant for the Si reduction being subjected to the security export control standard of Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry in Japan, the shipping of the test plant get delayed from one to two months. However, if the custom clearance of this equipment and the setting up of the equipment are carried out smoothly, there is no concern about the progress of the Project.

(3) C/P Trainings in Japan

Although Activities in Algeria is so limited for Japanese researchers, the Project utilized schemes such as training in Japan and receiving students effectively in order to achieve the Project Purpose. In particular, it is confirmed that by being exposed to Japanese research, motivation of Algerian researchers has been increased. These inputs contribute to promote each activity.

5-3-2. Efficiency of Inputs from Algerian Side

(1) Assignments of Counterparts

Including the transfer of the Rector of USTO-MB and Saida University and of Vice Rector of USTO-MB, there were several personnel changes of Algerian researchers, however serious problems has not occurred on the project progress.

(2) Local Cost Expenditures

Both USTO-MB and Saida University provided offices for Japanese experts. Algerian side expensed a total of 11,292,522DA for procurement of experiment equipment and cost for the experiment of the Project as mentioned above. These expenditure is very efficient for the smooth implementation of the project.

5-3-3. Efficiency of Activities

USTO-MB and Saida University are using efficiently their existing laboratory in order to carry out the research. They are referring to the existing research results to take profit from the output of experience of third party.

[Contributing Factors]

The research of the Project has been carried out mainly by Tokyo University before the Project was started.

Besides, the USTO's building was designed by Japanese architecture, TANGE Kenzo. JICA has continued to provide the support to USTO-MB by carrying out the project of USTO (1989 to 1992) and the follow-up project by providing equipment, which are still working until now.

Thanks to the long term cooperation between Japan and Algeria, there is a good relation between two

countries now.

In addition to that, the rector and the vice rector are willing to realize the Project. The Project has been carried out under the strong leadership of the Direction of the university.

Algerian researchers as well, made effort for the smooth communication with Japanese researchers in English.

Besides, the Project coordinator was dispatched. The coordinator is functioning well as "bridge" between Japanese side and Algerian side with high communication capacity.

5-4. Impact

The outputs of the research which were presented by means of scientific literature, academic meeting, and the forum of this project which raised the interest of some countries such as Tunisia, Turkmenistan. Particularly Turkmenistan is ready to implement the same research by their own budget.

Furthermore, these public relation activities led to the impacts as follows.

- Networking among researchers was strengthening. In addition, Chubu University and USTO-MB schedule to sign on MOU, and relationship was strengthened institutionally and individually.
- Before the Project Algerian researchers did not have connection to Japanese companies. However through the Project the connection has been constructed.
- Young Algerian researchers obtained opportunities to present their research output in Japan and Algeria during the AASEF.

In addition, it is noted that utilizing the technology introduced under the Project, Algerian researchers proposed pure silica production from Diatom which is available in huge amount of 6 million tons at a low price.

5-5. Sustainability

5-5-1. Policy and Other Supports

Algeria is promoting to diversify the energy such as Photovoltaic energy under the policy of public investment (2010 to 2014). It is advantageous for Algeria to realize the solar breeder technology and make progress in the field of Photovoltaic energy in order to restructure the industrial and energy sector. Algerian government support for this activity is likely to be maintained even after the Project is completed.

5-5-2. Financial Aspects

The part in charge of the Algerian side is provided as planned. There is a part of research financed by the Algerian side. In the future, the Algerian side is willing to provide the budget for the assignment of researchers and the operation and maintenance cost of equipment in order to continue the research.

5-5-3. Organizational Aspects

Many researchers of Saida University are graduated from USTO-MB. In this circumstance, the relationship between two universities is very active. Also, CDER Adrar plays role of the renewable energy institute in Algeria. Japanese side is willing to continue the research of the Project in the future. In USTO, the master course in the field of PV and superconductivity was created in order to have researchers in this field. In this condition, these institutes are likely to conduct the collaborative research

by maintaining the relationship with Japanese researchers through PhD and master course even after the Project is completed.

5-5-4. Technical Aspects

A number of researchers are have been prepared to accomplish their task in each field through the collaborative research of the Project which will be continued by means of WebELS and participation to forums and seminars etc. even after the Project is completed. Moreover USTO-MB schedule to sign on MOU with Japanese University. Thus, the condition required to follow up technically is on the way to be secured.

5-6. Conclusions

The Project has been carried out smoothly forward to achieve the Project Purpose 1) to verify the feasibility of sustainable scaling up of the solar breeder concept (construction of Si solar cell plant and solar power plants) and 2) to establish the basement for research and educational activities on new global energy supply system.

As of Terminal Evaluation, each output of the Project has been achieved as planned except for Output 2 (installation of Si reduction test plant). It is evaluated that the keys for success of the Project is 1) research target is clear (Japanese researchers demonstrate what shall be done to achieve the Output through their research), 2) Algerian researchers conducted their research with high motivation. 3) Rector and Leader of USTO-MB support the Project activity with strong willing.

Therefore even the completion of the project joint research expects to be conducted continuously under the framework of Japan and Algeria cooperation policy.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the findings, the Terminal Evaluation Team would like to raise some matters regarded as necessary for further improving the Project implementation for the rest of the Project duration.

(1) Preparation to install and operate Si production test plant (Output 2)

The Si production test plant plans to be installed at USTO-MB in June 2015. First, the Project should continuously operate the Si production test plant smoothly to establish sustainable Si reduction process in Algeria.

(2) Safety and appropriate measures for equipment (Output 1, 3 and 4)

It is expected to take necessary safety and appropriate measures continuously for equipment which has been procured and installed at USTO-MB and Saida University under the Project.

- (3) Utilization of WebELS (Output 5)
 By installing WebELS system, academic intercommunion among Japan and many countries in the world will work easily. Algerian side should utilize WebELS continuously because WebELS is useful to facilitate education for young researchers and for dissemination of research output.
- (4) Dissemination of the research results of the Project (Output 6)
 Through several international sustainable energy forums, network between Japanese and Algerian

researchers has been strengthened. The researchers would be willing to extend the collaborative research to the next stage;

- NIMS and DGRSDT already signed on comprehensive cooperation agreement.

- Chubu University and USTO are willing to sign an MOU on research and education, mainly for superconducting power transmission system.

Thus structure to carry out research continuously has been constructed. It is necessary that the researchers of Japanese and Algerian sides should share clear vision and necessary step to realize solar breeder. Besides, the researchers of both sides should design road map such as;

in order to help promoting new visions for Algerian government, to strengthen network of the Algerian energy industry (including silicon production and renewable energy industries), and to facilitate institutional improvement on human resource development.

Annex-1: Project Design Matrix(PDM) Ver.3.0

.			Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
Pro	ject Purpose				
	To verify the feasibility of sustainable scaling up of the solar breeder concept (construction of Si solar cell plants and solar power plants) and to establish basic research and education for new global energy supply system	1	To demonstrate the feasibility of sustainable solar breeding with solar power plants and cell production plants	Annual report Abstract of the meetings	Algerian government keeps collaborative research scheme.
		2	To establish basic research and education for new global energy supply system	Annual report Abstract of the meetings	
Pro	ject Outputs				
1	To develop Si reduction process not from the widely used silica stone but from abundant sand in the desert by designing new thermodynamics for Si production	1	To obtain Si with a B/P concentrations of less than 10 ppm with the use of the new reduction method from SiO2 in 2015	Elemental analysis by EDX or ICP	Requirement for purity of solar silicon remains unchanged.
2	To construct a Si production test plant from sand and to establish Si reduction process in Algeria	2	To construct a Si plant with a production rate of 1 ton/year	Integrated production volume and data of the clemental analysis	
3	To find problems and solutions in the use of solar cells in the desert by accumulating quantitative data about cell performance such as efficiency and reliability and to find new applications of solar energy in this area	3	To obtain operational records of two types of solar cells at least for more than two years to accumulate quantitative data about cell performance such as efficiency and reliability	Data log file of the solar cells	
4	To point out problems with operation of high critical temperature superconducting cable system and to find out solutions for them	4	To obtain consecutive temperature data in the ground of Algeria for more than 100 days for burying the superconductor cables	Temperature data log file	
5	To establish bases for energy engineering education in the Africa area and to perform remote education by complex education system with the use of WebELS system which was	5-1	To introduce the WebELS server and the meeting system to USTO	Confirmation of system operation	
	developed in Japan	5-2	To educate more than 8 engineers a year by the energy engineering course through E-learning and to educate 5 Ph.D. students in total	Log file of WebELS	
6	Organizing Annual Sahara Solar Energy Workshop alternately in Japan and Algeria (2011-2016)	6	Organizing Annual Sahara Solar Energy Workshop alternately in Japan and Algeria (2011-2016)	Submission of the abstract of the meeting	

Annex-1: Project Design Matrix(PDM) Ver.3.0

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Project Activities		Inputs]
-		Japanese side	Algerian side]
1 I To design thermodynamics for Si production process		Experts	Counterparts Personnel	
1.2 Purification of sands from the desert	Leader	Dr.Hideomi Koinuma Dr.Hiroshi Fujiol Dr.Kosuke Kurokawa Dr.Haruki Ueno Dr.Yasubumi Furuya Dr.Hiroyuki Sato	a <u>Deputy PJ Manager</u> : Prof.Arnine Boudghène Stambouli <u>Deputy PJ Manager</u> : Rachid Kessas(Vice-rector)	Researchers in USTO continues to educate engineers and students.
 1 3 To develop Si reduction techniques from the sands (SiO2) in the desert (*solely in Japan) 		Dr.Takashi Matsuura Dr.Masatomo Sumiyu Dr.Takuya Hashimoto Dr.Sataro	SOG-Si research: Prof.Saad Hainzaoui, Dr. Mokhtar Zerdali, Prof. Tewfik Sahraoui, Dr. Mohamed Adnane	
21 To tune the reduction apparatus in Japan		Yamaguchi Dr.Junichi Shimoyama Mr.Yojiro Kitamu Dr.Kenji Itaka Dr. Masayuki Kamimoto Dr. Izumi Nakai	PV system evaluation (efficiency and durability): Dr. ra Ali Tahri, Dr.Salim Battahar, Dr. Amine Daoud, Dr. Mohamed Draou, Dr. Mohamed Sadok, Dr. Ahmed Mehdaoui, Dr Miloud Yahia, Dr Mohamed Mostefai	
2.2 To set up the reduction apparatus in Algeria		Dr. Takashi Oozeki Dr. Toshio Kawahara Dr. Makoto Hamabe	Dr Abdallah Miloudi <u>Fcasibility study for grid connection</u> : Prof. Samir Flazi, Dr Milod yahia, Dr Mohamed Mostfai, Dr.	
2.3 To establish the Si reduction process in Algeria		Dr. Kazuhiro Nagata Dr. Miyuki Hayashi Dr.Kenta Tsubouchi	Mohamed Draou, Dr Abdallah Miloudi Local PV application and other problems : Prof.Samir Flazi, Prof. Yahia Miloud, Dr. Miloudi	Pre-conditions
3 1 To get and set up solar panels		Dr. Arjulie John Berena Dr. Masayoshi Shimizu Dr. Yoshikazu Suzuki Mr. Yuji Okamoto	Abdallah, Dr. Mohamed Mostefai, Dr. Mohamed Draou, Dr Messaoud Hamouda, Dr Soltana Daoud <u>E-Learning(Web-ELS) system;</u> Dr Fatima Bendella, Dr. Mustapha Abdelatif, Dr Zahaf Ahmed	Public security in Algeria remains unchanged.
			Prof. Yassan Noureddine	
3.2 To collect the data and to find problems and solutions	Administration	Project Coodinator	Administrative staff, Secretary	1
3 3 To find applications	Equipment	Scanning Electron Microscope-EDX Impurity Analysis System	Office space and Facilities	
4 To get and set up measurement system		Atomic Force Microscope DI Water Generator	-Office for the Japanese Experts -Space for the Equipments provided	
4.2 To collect and analyze data		Ball Mill Reduction Apparatus	by JICA	
5 1 To establish infra-structure for the use of WebELS syste and to educate instructors in Algeria	em	Solar Panels Weather-monitoring System Scrver and Meeting System	*Necessary expenses for the Project activities and utilities	
5.2 To support the research works in SSERC at USTO and educate engineers in the field of global energy by the us WebELS		*Transportation fee for the equipment from Japan to Algeria		
6 Organizing Annual Sahara Solar Energy Workshop alternately in Japan and Algeria		*Necessary expenses for the counterpart training in Japan		
		Note: Provision of the equipment may be changed due to its priority or JICA's hudgeten allocation		

Annex-2

Evaluation Grid for the technical cooperation for Sahara Solar Energy Research Center Project (for Terminal Evaluation)

Implementation Process

Evaluation	Evaluati	on Question	Basis for Judgment &	Data Required	Data Sources	Data Collection
ltems	Main Question	Sub-question	Method			Method
Achievements of the Project purpose		ocess not from the widely used andant sand in the desert by aics for Si production	 Current feasibility situation of sustainable solar breeding with solar power plants and cell production plants (including in view of energy balance, targeting cost and its perspective). 	Study record of solar breeding with solar power plants and cell production plants.	Annual Report Abstract of the meetings	Document review Questionnaire Interview
			 Current situation of establishing basic research and education for new global energy supply system. 	Current Study activity situation of new global energy supply system.	Annual Report Abstract of the meetings	
				Current situation of human resource development on solar breeding.	Annual Report Abstract of the meetings	
Achievement of Outputs	used silica stone but from	n process not from the widely n abundant sand in the desert by namics for Si production.	To obtain Si with a B/P concentrations of less than 10 ppm with the use of the new reduction method from SiO2 in 2015	Study results of Si reduction.	Elemental analysis by EDX or ICP	Document review Questionnaire Interview
	 To construct a Si produce establish Si reduction procession 	ction test plant from sand and to ocess in Algeria.	To construct a Si plant with a production rate of 1 ton/year	Demonstration results of the test plants.	Integrated production volume and data of the elemental analysis	
	the desert by accumulat	lutions in the use of solar cells in ing quantitative data about cell ciency and reliability and to find energy in this area.	To obtain operational records of two types of solar cells at least for more than two years to accumulate quantitative data about cell performance such as efficiency and reliability	Operation data of solar cells.	Data log file of the solar cells	

		problems with operation of high critical aperconducting cable system and to find or them.	To obtain consecutive temperature data in the ground of Algeria for more than 100 days for burying the superconductor cables	Temperature data.	Temperature data log file	
	the Africa are complex educ	ases for energy engineering education in ea and to perform remote education by ation system with the use of WebELS was developed in Japan.	S-1 To introduce the WebELS server and the meeting system to USTO	Record of system operation	Confirmation of system operation	
			5-2 To educate more than 8 engineers a year by the energy engineering course through E-learning and to educate 5 Ph.D. students in total	Log record of WebELS.	Log file of WebELS	
: -		nnual Sahara Solar Energy Workshop apan and Algeria (2011-2016).	Organizing Annual Sahara Solar Energy Workshop alternately in Japan and Algeria (2011-2016)	Abstract of the meeting	Submission of the abstract of the meeting	
Input	Japanese side	Dispatch of Expert (amount, timing and period and specialty)	Amount, quality and timing of input	Expert list	Progress Report Opinions of persons concerned	Information on project management
		Equipment and materials		Equipment list		J
		Local cost		Result data		
		Timing, period, contents and participants of trainings		Result data		
		Others (if any)				
	Algerian side	Arrangement of C/P (Name, job title, organization)		C/P list	Algerian C/P	Information request
		Facility and equipment Operation cost Others		Result data	Algerian C/P	

-2-

Implementation Process

Evaluation	Evaluation Question	Basis for Judgment &	Data Required	Data Sources	Data Collection
Items	Main Question Main Question	Method		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Method
Record of the activity	 1-1 To design thermodynamics for Si production process. 1-2 Purification of sands from the desert. 1-3 To develop Si reduction techniques from the sands (SiO2) in the desert (*solely in Japan). 2-1 To tune the reduction apparatus in Japan. 2-2 To set up the reduction apparatus in Algeria. 	Comparison with the planned and actual schedule of the activities	Degree of achievement,	Progress Report Opinions of persons concerned	Document review Questionnaire Interview
	2-3 To establish the Si reduction process in Algeria.	-			
	3-1 To get and set up solar panels.]			
	3-2 To collect the data and to find problems and solutions.3-3 To find applications.	-			
	4-1 To get and set up measurement system.				
	4-2 To collect and analyze data.				
	5-1 To establish infra-structure for the use of WebELS system and to educate instructors in Algeria				
	5-2 To support the research works in SSERC at USTO and to educate engineers in the field of global energy by the use of WebELS				
	6 Organizing Annual Sahara Solar Energy Workshop alternately in Japan and Algeria				
	Are there differences between planed and actual schedule of activities? If the activity is conducted as planned, what was the factor?	are differences.	concerned	Progress Report, Interview	
Technical transfer	Are there any problems in technical transfer?	Confirmation of the appropriateness of the technical transfer for C/P. Who do what in Technical transfer? (Appropriateness of the role division). Evaluation of technical transfer, good point, point to	Method of technical transfer, role division Opinions of persons concerned	Progress Report, Interview, Questionnaire	Document review Questionnaire Interview

			be improved and to be changed.			
Relationship among the stakeholders	Relationship between the experts and C/P	Whether trusting relationship is fostered. Whether they are satisfied with each other.	Confirmation if trusting relationship is fostered	Opinions of persons concerned	Results of interview	Interview
		Communication of the experts and C/P	Confirmation of the communication	Confirmation of frequency in communication among stakeholders	Results of interview	Interview
	Role division and collaboration between stakeholders	Role division, chain of command, collaboration and information sharing among USTO, Saida University and CDER Adrar, (including MHESR)	Confirmation of system for chain of command and role division	Project chart Stipulation of role division among stakeholders Opinions of persons concerned	Progress Report Results of interview	Document review Questionnaire Interview
		Situation of collaboration and role division, among USTO, Saida University and CDER Adrar. Involvement of other organizations.	Confirmation of situation -in role division among USTO, Saida University and CDER Adrar in Technical transfer. -in collaboration with commercial establishment such as enterprises.	Situation of collaboration Opinions of persons concerned	Progress Report Results of interview	
Ownership	C/P implements proactively the project.	The number of C/P allocated is enough? The C/P participate in the project actively?	Situation of C/P arrangement and their activities.	Opinions of persons concerned	Activity results Opinions of persons concerned	
		Recognition of implementation organization on the project.	Degree of Recognition of implementation organization on the project	Opinions of persons concerned	Results of interview	
		Degree of participation and recognition of target groups.	Degree of participation and recognition of target groups	Opinions of persons concerned	Results of interview	
		Budget of Algerian side is arranged and disbursed as planned?	Confirmation budget plan, results of Algerian side	Results Opinions of persons concerned	Information on project management, Results of interview	
Other factors that affect implementation	Is there any factors th	at affect efficiency of the process?	Confirmation of problem, factors that affect output on implementation.			

Relevance

Evaluation Items		luation Question	Basis for Judgment & Method	Data Required	Data Sources	Data Collection Method
Necessity	Does Project Purpose target area and society?	correspond with the needs of the	Confirmation of the relation between the needs and the project purpose	Needs of Algeria and targeted area.	Development plan of Algeria Results of interview	Document review Interview
Relevance of approach	Is the project strategy appropriate for development issues in targeted fields and sectors of Algeria?	Are implementation structure, the division of roles, and collaboration among stakeholders appropriate? Is the content of support (Si reduction process, cell performance test, operation of high critical temperature superconducting cable system, education with the use of WebELS) is appropriate? Is it necessary and sufficient?	Appropriateness of -Project approach -Project logic Segregation with the possibility of synergy with other donor assistance.	Evaluation results of similar project Opinions of persons concerned	Progress Report Result of interview	Document review Interview
Does Japan have comparative advantage in technical cooperation in this field?		Confirmation of how experience of Japanese Science and Technology Research partnership for Sustainable Development(SATREPS) project and other countries are utilized.	Possibility and methodology of utilizing results and achievement in past SATREPS project.	Progress Report, Detailed design survey report of the project	Document review	
	Others	Have there have been any changes in the project environment in few years?	Confirmation of the events that might have effect the Project	Change of important assumption and environment surrounding the project and their affect	Progress Report Results of interview	Document review, Interview

Effectiveness

Evaluation		luation Question	Basis for Judgment &	Data Required	Data Sources	Data Collection
Items	Main Question	Sub-question	Method	Data Required	Data Sources	Method
Prospect of the Project purpose achievement		ject Purpose achievement	Confirmation of Indicators of the project purpose		Progress Report Relevant documents, etc. Results of interview	Document review Interview
		oject Purpose indicators appropriate?	Comparison with the baseline data Comparison with the target level of similar projects	Indicators of other project Opinions of persons concerned		
Causality of Outputs and Project Purpose	Do/did Outputs contrib Purpose?	ute to achievement of Project	Whether it is reasonable to consider the achievement of the outputs lead to the achievement of the Project purpose.	PDM, Opinions of persons concerned Actual achievement of the Project	Progress Report Results of interview with parties concerned	Document review Interview
	Are there any changes in the important assumption for achieving the project	[the important assumptions] Requirement for purity of solar silicon remains unchanged. Whether there is any other external	Confirmation of the important assumptions Confirmation of external	Policy-related documents Opinions of persons concerned	Development policy documents Results of interview	Document review Interview
	purpose? Any effects by the assumptions? What are hindering and contributing factors for the achievement of the Project purpose	factors What are factors that affect positively or negatively to the possibility of sustainable expansion of solar breeder (Solar silicon factory + Si photovoltaic power plant)? What are hindering and contributing factors for forming a	factors Analysis of the possibilities of sustainable expansion of solar breeders (including in view of energy balance, targeting cost and its perspective). Type and quality of assistance (Si reduction process, plant setting, performance test of solar battery superconducting cable) Relational analysis of the hindering/contributing factors	Project	Progress Report, Related reports including papers Results of interview	Document review Interview
		basis of human resource development of solar breeder? Whether there is any other hindering and contributing factors	and the content of the assistances of the Project The presence of hindering and contributing factors for achievement of the Project purpose			

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Evaluation		Evaluation Question	Basis for Judgment &	Data Required	Data Sources	Data Collection
Items	Main Question	Sub-question	Method			Method
The achievement of the outputs	The level of outputs in relation to the inputs	Whether outputs are achieved. If not, what are reasons?	Comparison between achievement and plan	The degree of the achievement of the plan, timing Opinions of persons concerned	Progress Report Results of interview	Document review Interview
		Appropriateness of the level of target value of indicators	Appropriateness of the target level of the indicators	The degree of the achievement at present Causal relation to the project purpose		
Causal relation	Are activities enough to generate Outputs?	Are activities enough to generate Outputs?	Analysis on relation between activities and outputs	Opinions of persons concerned	Progress Report Results of interview	Document review Interview
	Whether Inputs were/are appropriate, considering the achieved outputs	Whether the following Inputs were/are appropriate; The number, expertise, timing and dispatch duration of Japanese experts.	Confirmation of the appropriateness	Actual dispatch of Japanese experts Opinions of persons concerned	Progress Report Related documents Results of interview	Document review Interview
		Whether the following Inputs were/are appropriate; Specification, type, quantity, timing of installation of equipment	Confirmation of the appropriateness	List of equipment delivered Opinions of persons concerned		
		Whether the following Inputs were/are appropriate; The number of participants, qualification, area, content, duration, timing of training in Japan/Algeria	Confirmation of the appropriateness	Actual number of trainees Opinions of persons concerned		
		Whether the following Inputs were/are appropriate; The number, allocation status and capacities of C/P staff of Algeria	Confirmation of the appropriateness	The status of allocation of C/P staff Opinions of persons concerned		
		Whether the following Inputs were/are appropriate; Operational costs from Japan	Confirmation of the appropriateness	Actual operational costs Opinions of parties concerned		

		Whether the following Inputs were/are appropriate; Budget allocation from Algeria	Confirmation of the appropriateness	Actual project expenses Opinions of persons concerned		
Other factors that affect efficiency	Utilization of local resources	Whether the Project utilize the existing organizations, facilities and so on.	Confirmation of the utilization status	Progress Report Opinions of persons concerned	Progress Report related documents Results of interview	Document review Interview
·		Whether the Project utilize the outcomes of the past relevant projects	Confirmation of the utilization status			
	Whether there is any other factors that affect efficiency		Whether there is any hindering or contributing factors			

Impact

Evaluation Items	Evaluation Question	Basis for Judgment & Method	Data Required	Data Sources	Data Collection Method
Unintended effects	Is there any positive and negative effects?	Check if there is any positive and negative effect	Opinions of persons concerned	Parties concerned	Questionnaire Interview
	Is there any positive and negative effect due to issues such as gender, environment, human rights, poverty, ethnicity, socio-economic status?		Assumed effects, impacts (gender, human rights, environment, etc.), measures against the assumed negative impacts		

Sustainability

Evaluation	Evaluatio	on Question	Basis for Judgment &	Data Bequired	Data Sources	Data Collection
Items	Main Question	Sub-question	Method	Data Required	Data Sources	Method
Policy and Institutional Aspects	Is there a high possibility support after the end of the P	for continuation of the policy oject?	Check if it is highly likely that the policy continuously supports the activities after the termination of the Project.	Plans at policy level, strategies	Progress Reports Related documents Interview results	Document review Interview
Organization al Aspects	maintained after the end of	ation systems are likely to be the Project? Is there any gap tect and the roles and functions zations?	Analysis of the prospect based on the current situations and issues.	Organizational structures of organizations concerned Opinions of persons concerned		
Financial Aspects	Is the budget for the project a What is the future plan for the		Check if the budget for the project activities is secured.	Financial situations Opinions of persons concerned		
Technical Aspects		TO, Saida University, CDER ough so that they are able to the end of the Project?	Check the degree of understanding, the current issues and measures for them.	Opinions of persons concerned		
Society, Culture, and Environment al Aspects		o obstructs Sustainability due to y, culture, and environmental	If the Project gives an attention to vulnerable groups.	Opinions of persons concerned		

Others

Evaluation	Evaluation	Question	Basis for Judgment &			Data Collection
Items	Main Question	Sub-question	Method	Data Required	Data Sources	Method
Point to consider until the	Necessity to review contents of	input, activity and output.		Related information	PDM Progress Reports Interview results	
completion of the project	What are points to consider unt project?	il the completion of the		-	Progress Report Related documents Interview results	
- -	What are points to continuously between Algeria and Japan even Project?					

Annex-3 Plan of Operation (PO) Ver.3.0

	Thines-5 Than of Operation (<u> </u>						5	chedu	ile (fr	om MA	1/20	10 to M	M/20	15)		•							····	1	
	Activities	Target FY of Japan		FY	2011			FY	2012		Ť	FY	2013	;		FY	2014			FY2	015		Venue	Respo	sibility	ing ing	puts
			1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4		Algerian side	Japanese side	ltem	Institution
t	To develop Si reduction process not from the widely used silica stone but from abundant sand in the desert by designing new thermodynamics for Si production																										
1-1	To design thermodynamics for Si production process		•					•	•														1	•	Dr.Koinuma Dr.Morita Dr.Hashimoto	-	
1-2	Purification of sands from the desert	Oulput I			•							*											J&A	Prof.Saad Hamzaoui* Dr.Mokhtar Zerdali Dr.Tewfik Sahraoui Dr.Mohamed Adnane	Dr.Koinuma Dr.Fujioka Dr.Nakai Dr.Sumiya Dr.Matsuura Dr.Tsubouchi	SEM=EDX ICP AFM Di water generator Ball mill	USTO
1-3	To develop Si reduction techniques from the sands (SiO2) in the desert (*solely in Japan)													•											Dr. Furuya Dr. Sato Dr. Karuimoto Dr. Itaka Dr. Nagata Dr. Hayashi Dr. Tsubouchi	•	-
2	To construct a Si production test plant from sand and to establish Si reduction process in Algeria								Γ	Τ		Т				T							7				
2-1	To tune the reduction apparatus in Japan												-		e								L I	-	Dr. Furuya Dr. Sato Dr. Kamimoto Dr. Itaka Dr. Nagata Dr. Hayashi Dr. Tsubouchi	Reduction apparatus	Hirosaki Univ.→ USTO
2-2	To set up the reduction apparatus in Algeria	Output 2															 	ļ	,				A	Prof.Saad Hamzzoui* Dr.Mokhtar Zerdali Dr.Tewfik Sahraoui Dr.Mohamed Aduane	Dr.Furaya Dr.Sato Dr.Kamimoto Dr.Itaka Dr.Nagata Dr.Nagata Dr.Itayashi Dr.Tsubouchi	Reduction apparatus	Hirosaki Univ.→ USTO
2-3	To establish the Si reduction process in Algeria																						٨		Dr.Furuya Dr.Sato Dr.Kamimoto Dr.Itaka Dr.Nagata Dr.Nagata Dr.Itayashi Dr.Tsubouchi	Reduction apparatus	USTO
3	To find problems and solutions in the use of solar cells in the desert by accumulating quantitative data about cell performance such as efficiency and reliability and to find new applications of solar energy in this area																										
3-1	To get and set up solar panels													>										Prof. Yahia Miloud Prof. Samir Flazı* Dr. Abdalfah Miloudi Dr. Amine Daoud Dr. Mohamed Mostefai Dr. Ali Tahir*	Dr.Kurokawa Dr.Oozeki	Solar panels	USTO,Saida
3-2	To collect the data and to find problems and solutions	Output 3																				→	٨	Dr.Abi Janr Prof Yahia Miloud Dr.Salim Batahar Dr.Abdallah Miloudi Dr.Abdallah Miloudi Dr.Mohamed Mostefai Dr Mohamed Draou Dr Mohamed Sadok Dr Mohamed Sadok	Dr.Kurokawa Dr.Oozeki	Solar panels	USTO, Saida

Annex-3 Plan of Operation (PO) Ver.3.0

		_								Sche	dule	(from	ММ	/2010	to M	M/20	15)		-			• •	1				T	· · ·
	Activities	Target FY of Japan		F۱	/2011			F	Y20	12	ľ		FY2	013			FY	2014			FY:	2015		Venue	Kespe	nsibility	in In	puts
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	·	1	2	3	4		1 2		3	4	<u> </u>	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4		Algerian side	Japanese side	ltern	Institution
3-3	To find applications																							٨	Prof. Samir Flazi* Dr. Salim Bettahar Dr. Amine Daoud Dr. Mohamed Moostefai Prof. Yahia Miloud Dr. Abdallah Miloudi Dr. Ali Tahui Dr. Mohamed Drasu	Dr.Kurokawa Dr.Oozeki	-	USTO,Saida
4	To point out problems with operation of high Te superconducting cable system and to find out solutions for them																							/				
+-1	To get and set up measurement system	Output 4					•				•			<u> </u>										٨	Prof.Samir Flazi* Dr.Salim.Battahar Prof.Yahia Miloud Dr.Abdallah Miloudi Dr.Mohamed Mostefai	Dr. Yamaguchi Dr. Shimoyama Dr. Kawahara Dr. Kawabe	Weather-monitoring system	USTO, Saida
4-2	To collect and analyze data													4									→	A	Prof.Samir Flazi* Dr.Salim.Battahar Prof.Yahia Miloud Dr.Abdallah Miloudi Dr.Mohamed Mostefai	Dr. Yamaguchi Dr. Shimoyama Dr. Kawahara Dr. Kawabe	Weather-monitoring system	USTO, Saida
5	To establish bases for energy engineering education in the Africa area and to perform remote education by complex education system with the use of WebELS system which was developed in Japan	Ī																										
5-1	To establish infra-structure for the use of WebELS system and to educate instructors in Algeria	,						<u> </u>	•					_										٨	Dr. Fatima Bendella* Dr. Zahaf Ahmed Mr. Mustapha Abdelatif	Dr.Ueno Dr. Berena	Server and meeting system	USTO
5-2	To support the research works in SSERC at USTO and to educate engineers in the field of global energy by the use of WebELS	Output 5							4														-	J&A	All Members and Dr Soltana Daoud	Dr. Kornuma Dr. Kurokawa Dr. Suroya Dr. Sato Dr. Ueno Dr. Fujioka Dr. Hashimolo Dr. Hashimolo Dr. Hashimolo Dr. Jaka	Server and meeting system	USTO.Saida
6	Organizing Annual Sahara Solar Energy Workshop alternately in Japan and Algeria	Output 6		-			4-	*						+				+						J&A	All Members	Dr.Koinuma Dr.Kurokawa Dr.Furuya Dr.Sato Dr.Ueno Dr.Fujioka Dr.Hashimoto Dr.Sumiya Dr.Itaka Mr.Kitamura	-	USTO,Saida

J: Japan A: Algeria Annex-4: Inputs for the Project (Japanese side)

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(1) List of Japanese Researcher in the Project

No.	Name	Organization
1.	Dr. Hideomi Koinuma	The University of Tokyo (Leader of the Japanese Expert Team/ Research Director)
2.	Dr. Hiroshi Fujioka	The University of Tokyo
3.	Dr. Kosuke Kurokawa	Tokyo Institute of Technology
4.	Dr. Haruki Ueno	National Institute of Informatics
5.	Dr. Yasubumi Furuya	Hirosaki University
6.	Dr. Hiroyuki Sato	Hirosaki University
7.	Dr. Takashi Matsuura	University College London
8.	Dr. Masatomo Sumiya	National Institute for Materials Science
9.	Dr. Takuya Hashimoto	Nihon University
10.	Dr. Sataro Yamaguchi	Chubu University
11.	Dr. Junichi Shimoyama	The University of Tokyo
12.	Mr. Yojiro Kitamura	Institute for Arab Economies Research
13.	Dr. Kenji Itaka	Hirosaki University
14.	Dr. Masayuki Kamimoto	Hirosaki University
15.	Dr. Izumi Nakai	Tokyo University of Science
16.	Dr. Takashi Oozeki	Advanced Industrial Science and Technology
17.	Dr. Toshio Kawahara	Chubu University
18.	Dr. Makoto Hamabe	Chubu University
19.	Dr. Kazuhiro Nagata	Tokyo University of the Arts
20.	Dr. Miyuki Hayashi	Tokyo Institute of Technology
21.	Dr. Kenta Tsubouchi	The University of Tokyo
22.	Dr. Arjuile John Berena	National Institute of Informatics
23.	Dr. Kazuki Morita	The University of Tokyo
24.	Dr. Masayoshi Shimizu	Shimizu Densetsu Kogyo Co., Ltd.
25.	Dr. Jiro Momoi	Chubu University
26.	Dr. Yoshikazu Suzuki	University of Tsukuba
27.	Mr. Yuji Okamoto	University of Tsukuba
28.	Dr. Hitoshi Okada	National Institute of Informatics

PhD students: (related to MEXT PhD Students headed by Prof. Ueno and Prof. Itaka):

Mr. Mohamed Osamnia

Mr. Abderahmane Boucetta

Mr. Benioub Rabie

Annex-4 : Inputs for the project (2) Record of Japanese Researcher dispatched

Namelof, résearchen	Date of the second second	Date of a sub-	Period (Day)	Officelaffiliated	e Job title	. A Kinicharge
Hideomi KOINUMA	03/05/2011	12/05/2011	10	The University of Tokyo	Guest Professor	Leader Analysis of the raw materials of desert sand
Izumi NAKAI	04/05/2011	11/05/2011	8	Tokyo University of Science	Professor	Analysis of desert sand
Yojiro KITAMURA	03/05/2011	12/05/2011	10	Institute for Arab Economies research	Director General	industry-academia collaboration; industry- university collaboration advisor
Hideomi KOINUMA	09/11/2011	15/11/2011	7	The University of Tokyo	Guest Professor	Leader Analysis of the raw materials of desert sand
Yojiro KITAMURA	09/11/2011	03/12/2011	25	Institute for Arab Economies research	Institute of Head	Industry-academia collaboration; industry- university collaboration advisor
Takashi MATSUURA	09/11/2011	01/12/2011	23	University College London	Engineer	Research for clean device process
Hideomi KOINUMA	09/03/2012	21/03/2012	13	The University of Tokyo	Guest Professor	Leader Analysis of the raw materials of desert sand Research for basic
Hiroshi FUJIOKA	09/03/2012	14/03/2012	6	The University of Tokyo	Professor	Research for basic properties of the solar cell element of silicon raw materials from the sand of desert
Kenji ITAKA	09/03/2012	17/03/2012	9	Hirosaki University	Associate Professor	Research for basic properties of the solar cell element of silicon raw materials from the sand of
Masatomo SUMIYA	13/05/2012	19/05/2012	7	National institute for Materials Science	Principal Researcher	desert Basic research of Si solar cell manufacturing process
Yojiro KITAMURA	13/05/2012	19/05/2012	7	Institute for	Institute of Head	Industry-academia collaboration ; industry- university collaboration advisor
Kenta TSUBOUCHI	13/05/2012	19/05/2012	7	The University of Tokyo	Project Researcher	Research and experiment on Si raw material supply from desert
Kenji ITAKA	13/05/2012	19/05/2012	7	Hirosaki University	Associate Professor	Research for basic properties of the solar cell element of silicon raw materials from the sand of desert
Izumi NAKAI	13/05/2012	18/05/2012	6	The University of Tokyo of Science	Professor	Analysis of the raw materials of desert sand
Makoto HAMABE	13/05/2012	20/05/2012	8	Chubu University	Associate Professor	Research of application to desert environment of superconducting DC transmission technology

Hideomi KOINUMA	13/05/2012	20/05/2012	8	The University of Tokyo	Guest Professor	Leader Analysis of the raw
Hideomi KOINUMA	10/11/2012	17/11/2012	8	The University of Tokyo	Guest Professor	materials of desert sand Leader Analysis of the raw materials of desert sand
Kenta TSUBOUCHI	09/11/2012	14/11/2012	6	The University of Tokyo	Project Researcher	Research and experiment on Si raw material supply from desert
Kenji ITAKA	09/11/2012	14/11/2012	6	Hirosaki University	Associate Professor	Research for basic properties of the solar cell element of silicon raw materials from the sand of desert
Yojiro KITAMURA	09/11/2012	18/11/2012	10	Institute for Arab Economies research	Institute of Head	Industry-academia collaboration ; industry- university collaboration advisor
Satarou YAMAGUCHI	13/11/2012	24/11/2012	12	Chubu University	Professor	Research of application to desert environment of superconducting DC
Makoto HAMABE	21/09/2013	28/09/2013	8	Chubu University	Associate Professor	transmission technology Research of application to desert environment of superconducting DC transmission technology
Masayoshi SHIMIZU	10/11/2013	23/11/2013	14	SEAVAC	President	High purity of silicon technology development
Hideomi KOINUMA	10/11/2013	23/11/2013	14	The University of Tokyo	Guest Professor	Leader Analysis of the raw materials of desert sand
Satarou YAMAGUCHI	14/11/2013	25/11/2013	12	Chubu University	Professor	Research of application to desert environment of superconducting DC
Toshio KAWAHARA	14/11/2013	25/11/2013	12	Chubu University	Professor	transmission technology Research of application to desert environment of superconducting DC transmission technology
Kousuke KUROKAWA	30/11/2013	10/12/2013	11	Tokyo Institute of Technology	Professor	Research and analysis of photovoltaic solar cells usage in desert environment
Takashi OOZEKI	30/11/2013	10/12/2013	11	National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology	Senior Researcher	Review and analysis of photovoltaic solar cells use in the desert environment
Masayoshi SHIMIZU	19/01/2014	25/01/2014	7	Shimizu Densetsu Kogyo	President	High purity of silicon technology development
Kenta TSUBOUCHI	19/01/2014	25/01/2014	7	The University of Tokyo	Project Researcher	Research and experiment on Si raw material supply from desert
Hideomi KOINUMA	07/05/2014	16/05/2014	10	The University of Tokyo	Guest Professor	Leader Analysis of the raw materials of desert sand Research for basic
Kenji ITAKA	09/05/2014	18/05/2014	10	Hirosaki University	Associate Professor	Research for basic properties of the solar cell element of silicon raw materials from the sand of desert

Masatomo SUMIYA	09/05/2014	17/05/2014	9	National institute for Materials Science	Principal Researcher	Basic research of Si solar cell manufacturing process
Kousuke KUROKAWA	10/05/2014	17/05/2014	8	Tokyo Institute of Technology	Professor	Research and analysis of photovoltaic solar cells usage in desert environment
Haruki UENO	10/05/2014	17/05/2014	8	National institute	Professor	Remote education system
Toshio KAWAHARA	10/05/2014	17/05/2014	8	Chubu University	Professor	Research of application to desert environment of superconducting DC transmission technology
Masayoshi SHIMIZU	11/05/2014	18/05/2014	8	SEAVAC	President	High purity of silicon technology development
Arjulie John Berena	10/05/2014	17/05/2014	8	National institute	Researcher	Remote education system
Kenta TSUBOUCHI	09/05/2014	17/05/2014	9	The University of Tokyo	Project Researcher	Research and experiment on Si raw material supply from desert
Kazuhiro WADA	11/05/2014	16/05/2014	6	Tokyo Institute of Technology	Emeritus professor	Development of technology of the silicon generation by the microwave
Masakazu SUZUKI	11/05/2014	17/05/2014	7	University of Tsukuba	Associate Professor	Development of Washing process of Si02 sand
Hideomi KOINUMA	22/11/2014	10/12/2014	19	The University of Tokyo	Guest Professor	Leader Analysis of the raw materials of desert sand
Satarou YAMAGUCHI	22/11/2014	03/12/2014	12	Chubu University	Professor	Research of application to desert environment of superconducting DC transmission technology
Haruki UENO	02/02/2015	11/02/2015	10	National institute of infomatics	Professor	Remote education system
Satarou YAMAGUCHI	02/02/2015	11/02/2015	10	Chubu University	Professor	Research of application to desert environment of superconducting DC transmission technology
	Total days of	of dispatching	441			

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Annex-4 : Inputs for the project (3) Provision of Equipment under the project

No.	Equipment	Installation Place	Date of arrival	Remarck
1	Scanning Electron Microscope	USTO-MB Labo	October 29, 2013	JFY 2013
2	Atomic Force Microscope	USTO-MB Labo	October 29, 2013	JFY 2013
3	Optical microscope	USTO-MB Labo	April 10, 2013	
4	Pure water maker	USTO-MB Labo	February 28, 2013	
5	Solar Panel monitoring	U. Saida	December 7, 2013	JFY 2013
6	Weather monitor	U. Saida	September 25, 2013	JFY 2013
7	WebELS server	USTO-MB/ U.Saida WebELS Room	June, 2012	
8	Consumable supplies for AFM/SEM (Filament, etc.)	USTO-MB	September 9, 2014	
9	Consumable supplies for DIW(Filter, etc.)	USTO-MB	September 9, 2014	
10	Consumable supplies for WebELS (HDD, etc.)	USTO-MB	September 9, 2014	
11	Consumable supplies for experiment (Beaker, etc.)	USTO-MB	September 9, 2014	
12	Consumable supplies for AFM (Glass substrates, etc.)	in shipment	March 9, 2015	
13	Consumable supplies for SEM (Oil mist trap, etc.)	in shipment	March 9, 2015	
14	Consumable supplies for experiment (HEPA filter, etc.)	in shipment	March 9, 2015	
15	Consumable supplies for Solar panel monitoring equipment (Spare sensor, etc.)	in shipment	March 9, 2015	
16	Consumable supplies for Reducing furnace (Crucible, etc.)	in shipment	March 9, 2015	
17	Reducing furnace	in shipment	March 9, 2015	
18	Consumable supplies for Reducing furnace (Vacuum component, etc.)	in shipment	March 9, 2015	
19	Consumable supplies for AFM (Cantilever), etc.)	in shipment	March 9, 2015	
20	Consumable supplies for experiment (Disposable ware, etc.)	in shipment	March 9, 2015	

Annex-4 : Inputs for the project (4) Training in Japan

Name	Office	Title	Place of training	Rield of training	Date started	Date ended	Duration
Boudgene Stambouli Amine	USTO-MB	Professor	Mega-solar in Hokuto City, NIMS. The University of Tokyo Kashiwa Campus, Institute of Industrial Science, the University of Tokyo, 1st AASEF. Chubu University, Center of Applied Superconductivity and Sustainable Energy Research(CASER)	Local PV Application		28/08/11	12
Benharrats Nossira	USTO-MB		Mega-solar in Hokuto City, NIMS. The University of Tokyo Kashiwa Campus, Institute of Industrial Science, the University of Tokyo. 1st AASEF. Chubu University, Center of Applied Superconductivity and Sustainable Energy Research(CASER)	Material chemi	17/08/11	28/08/11	12
Flazi Samir	USTO-MB	Professor	Mega-solar in Hokuto City, NIMS, The University of Tokyo Kashiwa Campus, Institute of Industrial Science, the University of Tokyo, 1st AASEF, Chubu University, Center of Applied Superconductivity and Sustainable Energy Research(CASER)	Grid connection	17/08/11	28/08/11	12
Zerdali Mokhtar	USTO-MB	Lecturer	Mega-solar in Hokuto City, NIMS, The University of Tokyo Kashiwa Campus, Institute of Industrial Science, the University of Tokyo, 1st AASEF, Chubu University, Center of Applied Superconductivity and Sustainable Energy Research(CASER)	SOG-Si researc	17/08/11	28/08/11	12
Bettahar Salim	USTO-MB	Lecturer	Mega-solar in Hokuto City, NIMS, The University of Tokyo Kashiwa Campus, Institute of Industrial Science, the University of Tokyo, 1st AASEF, Chubu University, Center of Applied Superconductivity and Sustainable Energy Research(CASER)	Local PV Appl	17/08/11	28/08/11	12
Khiat Zekuiya	USTO-MB	Lecturer	Mega-solar in Hokuto City, NIMS, The University of Tokyo Kashiwa Campus, Institute of Industrial Science, the University of Tokyo, 1st AASEF, Chubu University, Center of Applied Superconductivity and Sustainable Energy Research(CASER)	WEB-ELS and PV system	17/08/11	28/08/11	12

Miloud Yahia	Saida University	Professor	Mega-solar in Hokuto City, NIMS, The University of Tokyo Kashiwa Campus, Institute of Industrial Science, the University of Tokyo, 1st AASEF, Chubu University, Center of Applied Superconductivity and Sustainable Energy Research(CASER)	Local PV Appl	17/08/11	28/08/11	12
Draou Mohamed	CDER, Adrar	Lecturer	Mcga-solar in Hokuto City, NIMS, The University of Tokyo Kashiwa Campus, Institute of Industrial Science, the University of Tokyo, 1st AASEF, Chubu University. Center of Applied Superconductivity and Sustainable Energy Research(CASER)	PV system	17/08/11	28/08/11	12
Habib Zahmani Abdeldjefil	USTO-MB	Lecturer	Mega-solar in Hokuto City. NIMS, The University of Tokyo Kashiwa Campus, Institute of Industrial Science, the University of Tokyo, 1st AASEF, Chubu University, Center of Applied Superconductivity and Sustainable Energy Research(CASER)	PV system	17/08/11	28/08/11	12
Osamnia Mohomed	USTO-MB	Lecturer	National Institute of Informatics	WEB-ELS	15/01/12	17/03/12	63
Cheuki Zegadi	USTO-MB	Ph.D	The University of Tokyo Kashiwa Campus, NIMS, Experiment Facility, Shimizu Densetsu Kogyo Co., Ltd.	Plasma Reduct	29/09/12	05/12/12	68
Tahril Ali	USTO-MB	Lecturer	National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (AIST)	PV system	29/09/12	05/12/12	68
Yaichi Mohamed Ben Tahar	URER-MS Adrar	Researcher	National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (AIST)	PV system	29/09/12	05/12/12	68
Benghabrite Sihem	USTO-MB	Ph.D	North Japan Research Institute for Susteinable Energy(NJRISE) , Hirosaki University, Tokyo University of Science	Thermal Reduction/ Characterizati on	29/09/12	05/12/12	68
Mustapha Abdellatif	USTO-MB	Master	National Institute of Informatics	WEB-ELS	29/09/12	05/12/12	68
Zahaf Ahmed	Saida University	Lecturer	National Institute of Informatics	WEB-ELS	29/09/12	05/12/12	68
Boudgene Stambouli Amine	USTO-MB	Professor	It inversity of Science, North	Local PV Application	26/11/32	05/12/12	10

Kessas Ruchid	USTO-MB	Vice Recto	Kashiwa Campus, NIMS, National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (AIST), NII, Tokyo University of Science. North Japan Research Institute for Sustainable Energy(NJRISE). Hirosaki University, JST. The Embassy of Algeria, Hirosaki	Material chem	26/11/12	05/12/12	10
Boudgene Stambouli Amine	USTO-MB	Professor	North Japan Research Institute for Sustainable Energy(NJRISE) , Hirosaki University, Hirosaki University	Local PV Application	03/05/13	10/05/13	8
Kessas Rachid	USTO-MB	Vice Rector	North Japan Research Institute for Sustainable Energy(NIRISE)	Material chemi	03/05/13	10/05/13	8
Flazi Samir	USTO-MB	Professor	North Japan Research Institute for Sustainable Energy(NJRISE) , Hirosaki University, Hirosaki University	Grid connection	03/05/13	10/05/13	8
Hamzaoui Sead	USTO-MB	Professor	North Japan Rosearch Institute for Sustainable Energy(NJRISE) , Hirosaki University, Hirosaki University, AIST, NIMS	SOG-Si researc	03/05/13	10/05/13	8
Tahri Ali	USTO-MB	Associate p	North Japan Research Institute for Sustainable Energy(NJRISE) , Hirosaki University, Hirosaki University	PV system	03/05/13	10/05/13	8
Khiat Zekuiya	USTO-MB	Lecturer	North Japan Research Institute for Sustainable Energy(NJRISE) , Hirosaki University, Hirosaki University, AIST, NIMS	WEB-ELS and PV system	03/05/13	10/05/13	8
Miloud Yahia	USTO-MB	Professor	North Japan Research Institute for Sustainable Energy(NJRISE) , Hirosaki University, Hirosaki University	Local PV Appl	03/05/13	10/05/13	8
Hamouda Messaoud	URER-MS Adrar	Associate p	North Japan Research Institute for Sustainable Energy(NJRISE) , Hirosaki University, Hirosaki University, AIST, NIMS	Local PV Appl	03/05/13	10/05/13	8
Yassaa Noureddine	CDER	Director	, Hirosaki University, Hirosaki University, AIST, NIMS	research and development in the fields of renewable energy	03/05/13	10/05/13	8
Boucetta Abderahmane	USTO-MB	Master	Tokyo University, North Japan Research Institute for Sustainable Energy(NJRISE), Hirosaki University, NIMS	SOG-Si researc	22/06/13	30/06/13	9
Benioub Rabie	USTO-MB		North Japan Research Institute for Sustainable Energy(NJRISE) , Hirosaki University	Thermal Reduction	31/08/13	06/11/13	68
Cherif Fillali	USTO-MB		North Japan Research Institute for Sustainable Energy(NJRISE) , Hirosaki University	Thermal Reduction	31/08/13	06/11/13	68
Dahmani Fatima Zohra	USTO-MB	Ph.D	The University of Tokyo Kashiwa Campus, NIMS	Sand Purification and Plasma Reduction	31/08/13	06/11/13	68
Medeghri Shahazed	USTO-MB		The University of Tokyo Kashiwa Campus, NIMS	Sand Purification and Plasma Reduction	31/08/13	06/11/13	68
Baba Ahamed Llyes	USTO-MB		Experiment Facility, Shimizu Densetsu Kogyo Co., Ltd.	Microwave Re	31/08/13	06/11/13	68

Fatima Bendella	USTO-MB	Lecturer	National Institute of Informatics	WEB-ELS	31/08/13	06/11/13	6
Miloudi Abdallah	Saida University	Professor	Chubu University, Center of Applied Superconductivity and Sustainable Energy	Superconducti vity	31/08/13	06/11/13	6
Hamzaoui Saad	USTO-MB	Professor	Research(CASER) Shimizu Densetsu Kogyo Co., Ltd., North Japan Research Institute for Sustainable Energy(NJRISE), Hirosaki University, Toei Scientific Industrial Co. 1 td	SOG-Si researd	24/01/14	01/02/14	
Zerdali Mokhtar	USTO-MB	Lecturer	Industrial Co. 1td Shimizu Densetsu Kogyo Co., Ltd., North Japan Research Institute for Sustainable Energy(NJRISE), Hirosaki University, Toei Scientific Industrial Co. 1td	SOG-Si research	24/01/14	01/02/14	
Benioub Rabio	USTO-MB	Ph.D	North Japan Research Institute for	Thermal Reduction	20/06/14	28/06/14	
Boudgene Stambouli Amine	USTO-MB	Professor	Tokyo Big Site, JICA	Local PV Application	26/07/14	05/08/14	1
Flazi Samir	USTO-MB	Professor	North Japan Research Institute for Sustainable Energy(NJRISE) , Hirosaki University.	Grid connection and HTcSC	26/07/14	05/08/14	1
Tohri Ali	USTO-MB	Associate p	North Japan Research Institute for Sustainable Energy(NJRISE) , Hirosaki University,	PV system	26/07/14	05/08/14	1
Miloud Yahia	Saida University	Professor	North Japan Research Institute for Sustainable Energy(NJRISE) , Hirosaki University,	Local PV Application	26/07/14	05/08/14	1
Si Ali Mokhtaria	USTO-MB	Master	National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (AIST), TUV Rheinland Japan National Institute of Advanced	PV system	31/05/14	04/08/14	60
Fergani Ouanassa Samia	USTO-MB	Master	National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (AIST), TUV Rheinland Japan	PV system	31/05/14	04/08/14	60
Dahmani Fatima Zohra	USTO-MB	Master	NIMS	Plasma Reduction	31/05/14	05/14	
Medeghri Shahazed	USTO-MB	Master	NIMS	Plasma Reduction	31/08/14	04/11/14	60
Baba Ahamed Liyes	USTO-MB	Lecturer	Shimizu Densetsu Kogyo Co., Ltd.,	Microwave Reduction	31/05/14	05/14	
Cherif Fillali	USTO-MB	Ph.D	Shimizu Densetsu Kogyo Co., Ltd.,	Microwave Reduction	31/05/14	05/14	
Bouzid Abdelfettah Mohammed	USTO-MB	Ph.D	Clubu University, Center of Applied Superconductivity and Sustainable Energy Research(CASER)	Superconducti vity	31/05/14	04/08/14	6
Abdellaoui Imane	USTO-MB	Ph.D	North Japan Research Institute for Sustainable Energy(NJRISE)	Thermal Reduction	31/08/14	04/11/14	6
Bouchouareb Khireddine	USTO-MB	Master	North Japan Research Institute for Sustainable Energy(NJRISE)	Thermal Reduction	31/08/14	04/11/14:	6
Khiat Abdelmadjid	USTO-MB	Master	The University of Tokyo Kashiwa Campus, NIMS	Sand Purification	31/08/14	04/11/14	6
Kadri Laid	USTO-MB	Ph.D	The University of Tokyo Kashiwa Campus, NIMS	Sand Purification	31/08/14	04/11/14	6
Redjati Alaa Eddine	USTO-MB	Master	National Institute of Informatics	WEB-ELS	31/08/14	04/11/14	6

Annex-4 : Inputs for the project (5) Local cost by Japanses side

Year		Amount of expense(DA)
2012	3rd Quarter	371,185
	4th Quarter	771,855
2013	1st Quarter	1,258,844
	2nd Quarter	1,588,058
	3rd Quarter	2,227,600
	4th Quarter	2,315,876
2014	1st Quarter	2,593,144
	2nd Quarter	2,743,398
	3rd Quarter	2,981,734
	4th Quarter	3,205,978
Total		20,057,672

Annex-5: Inputs for the Project (Algerian side)

(1) List of Counterpart (C/P) researcher

No.	Project Position	Name	Organization
Ι.	Project Director	Mr. A. Saidani	Director of Cooperation and Inter-Universities Exchanges, Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research
2.	Project Manager	Prof. A. Derdour	Rector of USTO-MB
3.	Deputy Project Manager for Research	Prof. A. B. Stambouli	USTO-MB
4	Deputy Project Manager for Monitoring of Project Management	Prof. R. Kessas	Vice Rector in charge of External Relations and Cooperation, USTO-MB
5	Deputy Project Manager for Coordination	Prof. R. Bouamrane	Vice Rector in charge of Research and Post-graduation, USTO-MB
6	Deputy Project Manager for Logistics	Prof. A. Brahimi TAIEB	Dean of Electrical Engineering Faculty, USTO-MB
7	C/P in the field of SOG-Si research	Prof. S. Hamzaoui*	USTO-MB
8	C/P in the field of SOG-Si research	Dr. M. Zerdali	USTO-MB
9	C/P in the field of SOG-Si research	Prof. T. Sahraoui	USTO-MB
10	C/P in the field of SOG-Si research	Dr. M. Adnane	USTO-MB
11	C/P in the field of PV system	Dr. A. Tahri*	USTO-MB
12	C/P in the field of PV system	Dr. A. Daoud	USTO-MB
13	C/P in the field of PV system	Dr. S. Battahar	USTO-MB
14	C/P in the field of PV system	Dr. M. Draou	URER-MS
15	C/P in the field of PV system	Dr. M. Sadok	URER-MS
16	C/P in the field of PV system	Dr. A. Mehdaoui	URER-MS
17	C/P in the field of PV system	Prof M. Hamouda	URER-MS
18	C/P in the field of PV system	M. Yaichi	URER-MS
19	C/P in the field of PV system	Prof. Y. Miloud	Saida Univ.
20	C/P in the field of PV system	Dr. A. Miloudi	Saida Univ.
21	C/P in the field of PV system	Dr. M. Mostelai	Saida Univ.
22	C/P in the field of Feasibility study for grid connection	Prof. S. Flazi *	USTO-MB
23	C/P in the field of Feasibility study for grid connection	Dr. M. Draou	USTO-MB
24	C/P in the field of Feasibility study for grid connection	Prof. Y. Miloud	Saida Univ.
25	C/P in the field of Feasibility study for grid connection	Dr. M. Mostefai	Saida Univ.
26	C/P in the field of Local PV application and others	Prof. S. Flazi*	USTO-MB
27	C/P in the field of Local PV application and others	Prof. Y. Miloud	Saida Univ.

28	C/P in the field of Local PV application and others	Dr. A. Miloudi	Saida Univ.
29	C/P in the field of Local PV application and others	Dr. M. Mostefai	Saida Univ.
30	C/P in the field of Local PV application and others	Dr. M. Draou	URER-MS
31	C/P in the field of Local PV application and others	Prof. M. Hamouda	URER-MS
33	C/P in the field of WebELS	Dr. Fatima Bendella*	USTO-MB
34	C/P in the field of WebELS	Dr. Zahaf Ahmed	Saida Univ.
35	C/P in the field of WebELS	Mr. Mustapha Abdelatif	USTO-MB
36	Economist	Dr Soltana Daoud	USTO-MB
37	Head of CDER	Prof. YASSAA Noureddine	CDER

* Team responsible and contact person

PhD students: (related to SSB project and headed by Prof. Hamzaoui and Prof. Flazi):

Siham benghabrit

Chaouki Zegadi

SI ALI Mokhtaria,

FERGANI Ouanassa Samia,

CHERFI Mohamed,

BENIOUB Rabie,

BEKKAR DJELLOUL SAIH Saiah,

BEN AHMED DAHO Mounaim,

AMEUR Abdelkader

DAHMANI Fatima Zohra.

HAMICHE Ait Mimoune

BALASKA Amira

BAYA Rassou Mohamed

HENNI Omar

ABDELLAOUI IMane

MEDEGHRI Shahrazad

New PhD Student

HEDDADJ Sidi Mohamed

CHAHTOU Amina

Item	Contents of expense	Amount of cost	Remarks
Equipment transport cost and travel expense	Equipment transport cost to Saida University and installation cost related to WebELS.	100,000DA	Travel expense for equipment installation. From USTO-MB to Saida University.
Academic meeting expenses	Fund support to 2nd AASEF	1,000,000DA	Held in Oran in May, 2012(for Saida University).
Travel expenses	Participation cost to Enersol-WSEF	200,000DA	For 3 persons. Held in Tunis in November, 2012.
Travel expenses	Participation to ICESD13	115,000DA	For 6 persons. Held in Adrar in February, 2013.
Travel expenses	Travel expense for C/P of CDER Adrar visiting Oran	100,000DA	5time per year for one person
Travel expenses	Travel expenses of C/P of instalation of Superconductive and PV panel in Saida University	550,000DA	September 2013 to December 2014
Travel expenses	Travel expense for C/P of Adrar visiting Oran	40,000DA	2 times / Year (2013), 1 person
Travel expenses	Travel expense for C/P	22,500DA	Internal business trip (Oran to/ from Algiers)
Travel expenses	Travel expense for C/P	1,000DA	Mineral survey(Oran-Sig)
Repair cost	Repair of Invertor for RX	45,000DA	Reserch for Si reduction
Commission Charges	Commision charges for Custom clearance fee for equipment	70,000DA	Receiving commission charges, USTO-MB
Academic meeting expenses	Financial support for 4AASEF	500,000DA	(Univ.)
Academic meeting expenses	Academic meeting expenses for 4AASEF	300,000DA	Held in Oran (2014, Silica Team)
Travel expenses	Travel expense for C/P of Adrar visiting Oran	40,000DA	2 times / Year (2013), 1 person
Travel expenses	Travel expense for C/P	30,000DA	Saida Univ. PV module
Travel expenses	Travel expense for C/P	15,000DA	WebELS Meeting (Algiers)
Travel expenses	Travel expense for C/P	42,100DA	Si Reduction team (Algiers)
Travel expenses	Travel expense for C/P	50,000DA	Saida Univ. PV module
Total		3,220,600DA	

Annex-5 : Input for the project (Algerian side) (2) Local expense

Annex-5 : Input for the project (Algerian side) (3) Local expense for equipment installation work

Name of Equipment	Installation	Date of cquipment	Amount
	place	articval	
Installation for WebELS			
room(internet line)	USTO-MB	25/09/12	2,500,000DA
Equipment for WebELS			
room(procurement for other	USTO-MB	25/09/12	760,149DA
apparatus)			
Equipment for WebELS			
room(meeting tables and	USTO-MB	01/11/12	85,000DA
chairs)			
Reviewent for WebEl S soon	Saida	20/07/12	500 0000 4
Equipment for WebELS room	University	29/07/12	500,000DA
Equipment for PV panels and	Saida	28/02/12	100 0000
weather monitoring laboratory	University	28/02/13	100,000DA
Land provision of 1000m2	Saida	17/01/12	
-	University	14/01/12	1,000,000DA
Installation of Deionized water	USTO-MB	05/03/13	
installment	0310-1416	05/05/15	
Preparation for electron	USTO-MB	03/2013	1,400,000DA
microscope room	0310-1410	03/2013	
Test reagent and others	USTO-MB	04/03/13	50,000DA
Microwave oven	USTO-MB	30/11/12	15,000DA
Installation of PC, Electrical	USTO-MB	01/11/13	620,000DA
engineering laboratory			020,000DA
Equipment for experiment,	USTO-MB	01/11/13	200,000DA
Electrical engineering Internet connection fee	·		
1	USTO-MB	12/02/14	235,512DA
(ADSL), WebELS laboratory Installation of Air conditioner,	Saida		
1 · · · ·		01/12/13	180,000DA
PV system laboratory Installation of mount of PV	<u>University</u> Saida		
		09/12/13	120,000DA
system Installation of Fence for PV	University Saida		
system and weather station	University	17/02/14	500,000DA
Reagent for experiment	USTO-MB	01/07/13	100.000 0
Maintenance of AFM, SEM	0310-1415	01/07/15	100,000DA
micro scope laboratory	USTO-MB	25/10/13	1,733,109DA
ADSL Line pack pro 2.3 Mb			
SHDSL, WebELS laboratory	USTO-MB	01/05/14	20.25204
WebELS	0310-1410	01/05/14	39,252DA
Modem	USTO-MB	01/05/14	4 5000 4
Equipment for experiment,	010-100	01/05/14	4,500DA
Electrical engineering	USTO-MB	01/05/14	250,000DA
laboratory		01/05/14	230,000DA
Centrifugal separator	USTO-MB	01/05/14	700.0000 4
Reagent for experiment	USTO-MB	01/03/14	700,000DA
reagont for experiment			200,000DA
		Total Amount	11,292,522DA

Annex-6 Output (List of literature under the project)

No.	Title	Author	Year	Journal title
Co	ollaborative researches			
1	"A review on the water and energy sectors in Algeria: Current forecasts, scenario and sustainability issues"	Ait Mimoune Hamiche, A. Boudghene Stambouli and S. Flazi.	2015	Renewable & Sustainable Energy Reviews 41, 261-276
2	"WebELS an e-learning Platform for higher education"	F. Bendella, H. Ueno, J. Berena and M. Osamnia	18-20 October, 2014	International Conférence: Veille technologique et e-innovation pedagogique aux formations continues
3	"Trends and Challenges of Sustainable Energy and Water Research in North Africa: Sahara Solar Breeder Concerns at the Intersection of Energy/Water"	A. Boudghene Stambouli, Z. Khiat, S. Flazi, H. Tanemoto, M. Nakajima, H. Isoda, F. Yokoyama, S. Hannachi, K. Kurokawa, 5, M. Shimizu, H. Koinuma and N. Yassaa	2014	Renewable & Sustainable Energy Reviews, Vol. 30C
4	"Sustainable development by Sahara solar breeder plan: energy from the desert of Algeria, a green energy dream grows in the Sahara"	A.B. Stambouli, S. Flazi and H. Koinuma	March – April 2013	Journal of Optoelectronics and advanced Materials, Vol. 15, No.3 - 4
5	"SSBFI: Sahara Solar Breeder Foundation, International"	Koinuma H, Fujioka H, Hannachi S, Kitamura Y, Shimizu M, Kurokawa K, Stambouli A.B.	NA	2AJAS Proc in press
6	"A review on the renewable energy development in Algeria: Current perspective, energy scenario and sustainability issues"	A. B. Stambouli, Z. Khiat, S. Flazi, and Y. Kitamura	2012	Renewable & Sustainable Energy Reviews, 16(7)
7	"A primary study on a long-term vision and strategy for the realization and the development of the Sahara Solar Breeder project in Algeria"	A. B. Stambouli, H. Koinuma	2012	Renewable & Sustainable Energy Reviews, 16(1)
Ja	apanese side			
1	"An Automated Authoring System by Means of Integrating e-Meeting and e-Learning to Support Higher Education Under the WebELS Platform"	M. Osamnia, A.J. Berena, S. Chunwijitra, H. Okada, H. Ueno	2014	Proceedings of the 2014 IEEE Conference on e-Learning e-Management and e-Services (IC3e 2014)

2	"A Cloud-based Automated Authoring System to Support E-Learning in Higher Education Under Low-Speed Internet"	Mohamed Osamnia, Arujulie John Berena, Sila Chunwijitra, Hitoshi Okada, Haruki Ueno	2014	International Journal of Advances in Computer Science and Its Applications (IJCSIA), September 2014, Vol.4, issue 3, ISSN 2250-3765, pp. 1-7
3.	"A Cloud-based Automated Authoring System to Support E-Learning in Higher Education Under Low-Speed Internet"	Mohamed Osamnia, Sila Chunwijitra, Arjulie John Berena, Hitoshi Okada and Haruki Ueno	2014	Submitted to the International Conference On Future Trends In Information and Communication Engineering. FTICE 2014, Bangkok. Thailand
4	「ステムエネルギーとステムマテリアル」	H. Koinuma	2014	ATI ニュース 16 号 2014, p.1-xx
5	"Integrated nano technology and stem technology of oxides"	H. Koinuma	2014	応用物理,2014,第83巻7号 526-530ページ
6.	"A Cloud-Based Multi-functional e-Meeting System by Flash-Based Multimedia Technology for Higher Education on the WebELS System"	Mohamed Osamnia, Sila Chunwijitra, Arjulie John Berena, Hitoshi Okada and Haruki Ueno	December 2013	Proceedings of the 14th Pacific-Rim Conference on Multimedia, DOI 10.
7.	"WebELS: Enabling e-Learning in Higher Education over Low Bandwidth Environment"	Arjulie John Berena, Sila Chunwijitra, Mohamed Osamnia, Hitoshi Okada, H. Ueno	2013	Proceedings of the 21 st International Conference on Computers in Education (ICCE 2013)
8.	"Realizing e-Learning in Higher Education over Low Bandwidth Environment"	Arjulie John Berena, Sila Chunwijitra, Mohamed Osamnia, Hitoshi Okada, H. Ueno	2013	Proceedings of the First Asian Conference on Society, Education and Technology (ACSET) 2013
9.	"An Advanced Cloud-Based e-Learning Platform for Higher Education for Low Speed Internet"	Sila Chunwijitra	September, 2013	Ph.D thesis, Department of Informatics, School of Multidisciplinary Sciences, The Graduate University for Advanced Studies (SOKENDAI)
10.	"Video Embedded Synchronization to Support On Line Presentation for Higher Education on the WebELS System"	Mohamed Osamnia, Sila Chunwijitra, Arjulie John Berena, Hitoshi Okada and Haruki Ueno	September 2013	Proceedings of the 3rd International Conference on Education, Research and Innovation (ICERI) 2013, Brunei Darussalam
11.	"Advanced Content Authoring and Viewing Tools Using Aggregated Video and Slide Synchronization by Key Marking for Web-Based e-Learning System in Higher Education"	Sila Chunwijitra, Arjulie John Berena, Hitoshi Okada, Haruki Ueno	August 2013	ICE Transactions on Information and Systems, Vol.E96.D No. 8

-77-

12.	"Automatic Adaptation of Streaming Data for WebELS Meeting for Low-Speed Internet"	Mohamed Osamnia, Arjulie John Berena, Sila Chunwijitra, Hitoshi Okada, Haruki Ueno, Khiat Zekuia	June 2013	IEICE Technical Report on Service Computing, vol. 113, no. 86, SC2013-5
13.	"Shared Virtual Presentation Board for e-Meeting on the WebELS Platform"	Arjulie John Berena, Sila Chunwijitra, Hitoshi Okada, Haruki Ueno	April 2013	Human-centric Computing and Information Sciences, DOI 10
14.	"Combinatorial Nanoscience and Technology for Solid-State Materials"	H. Koinuma, R. Takahashi, M. Lippmaa, S. Jeong, Y. Matsumoto, T. Chikyo, and S. Suzuki	2013	Handbook of Advanced Ceramics Chapter 11.1.11
15.	"Effect of hydrogen radical on decomposition of chlorosilane source gases"	M. Sumiya, T. Akizuki, K. Itaka, M. Kubota, K. Tsubouchi, T. Ishigaki, and H. Koinuma	2013	J. of Phys. Conference Series 441
16.	"Advanced Content Authoring and Viewing Tools Using Aggregated Video and Slide Synchronization by Key Marking for Web-Based e-Learning System in Higher Education"	S. Chunwijitra, A. J. Berena, H.Okada, H. Ueno	2012	IEICE Transactions on Information and Systems
17.	"Shared Virtual Presentation Board for e-Meeting in Higher Education on the WebELS Platform,"	A. J. Berena, S. Chunwijitra, H.Okada, H. Ueno	2012	Human -Centric Computing and Information Sciences, a Springer Open Journal
18.	"Large Tunnel Magnetoresistance in Epitaxial Oxide Spin-Filter Tunnel Junctions"	Harada, T; Ohkubo, I; Lippmaa, M; Sakurai, Y; Matsumoto, Y; Muto, S; Koinuma, H; Oshima, M	2012	Advanced Functional Materials, 22(21)
19.	"Development of a new laser heating system for thin film growth by chemical vapor deposition",	Fujimoto, E; Sumiya, M; Ohnishi, T; Lippmaa, M; Takeguchi, M; Koinuma, H; Matsumoto, Y	2012	Review Of Scientific Instruments, 83(9)
20.	"Spin-Filter Tunnel Junction with Matched Fermi Surfaces",	Harada, T; Ohkubo, I; Lippmaa, M; Sakurai, Y; Matsumoto, Y; Muto, S; Koinuma, H; Oshima, M	2012	Physical Review Letters, 109(7)
21.	"Authoring Tool for Video-based Content on WebELS Learning System to Support Higher Education"	Sila Chunwijitra,Arjulie John Berena, Hitoshi Okada, Haruki Ueno	2012	JCSSE 2012, May
22.	"Field-effect transistors of the block co-oligomers based on thiophene and pyridine"	Haemori, M; Itaka, K; Yamaguchi, J; Kumagai, A; Yaginuma, S; Fukumoto, H; Matsumoto, Y; Yamamoto, T; Koinuma, H	2012	Thin Solid Films, 520(13)
23.	"Strong ferromagnetism in Pt [.] coated ZnCoO: The role of interstitial hydrogen"	Shin, JM; Lee, HS; Cha, SY; Lee, S; Kim, JY; Park, N; Cho, YC; Kim, SJ; Kim, SK; Bae, JS; Park, S; Cho, CR; Koinuma, H; Jeong, SY	2012	Applied Physics Letters, 100(17)

24.	"A study of the correlation between hydrogen content and magnetism in ZnCoO"	Seunghun Lee, Bum-Su Kim, Seung-Wan Seo, Yong Chan Cho,	2012	J. App. Phys, 111(7)
		Sung Kyu Kim, Jong Pil Kim,		
		Il-Kyung Jeong, Chae Ryong Cho,		
		Chang Uk Jung, Hideomi Koinuma,		
		Se Young Jeong		
25.	"Ferromagnetic spin ordering in amorphous	Lee, S; Kim, WK; Cho, YC; Seo, SW;	2012	Epl, 98(1)
	Co-doped InGaZnO based on the Co-H-Co complex"	Bae, JS; Cho, CR; Koinuma, H; Jeong,		
		SY	<u></u>	
26.	"Conductive and ferromagnetic contributions of H	Cho, YC; Lee, S; Nahm, HH; Kim, SJ;	2012	Applied Physics Letters, 100(11)
	in ZnCoO using H-2 hot isostatic pressure"	Park, CH; Lee, SY; Kim, SK; Cho, CR;		
		Koinuma, H; Jeong, SY	<u> </u>	
27.	"Influence of substrates on epitaxial growth of	Y. Sakurai, I. Ohkubo, Y. Matsumoto,	2011	Journal of Applied Physics, 110(6)
	B•site•ordered perovskite La(2)NiMnO(6) thin films"	H. Koinuma, M. Oshima		
28.	"Itable high conductive amorphous InGaZnO	W. K. Kim, S. Lee, Y. C. Cho, H.	0011	
40.	driven by hydrogenation using hot isostatic	Koinuma, S. Y. Jeong, J. M. Shin, C.	2011	Applied Physics Letters, 98(12)
	pressing"	R. Cho, J. S. Bae, T. Y. Kim, S. Park		
29.	"Communication: The reason why +c ZnO surface is	S. Ito, T. Shimazaki, M. Kubo, H.	NA	NA
	less stable than 'c ZnO surface: First-principles	Koinuma, M. Sumiya	*	
	calculation"			
30.	"Modulation of the ferromagnetic insulating phase	T. Harada, I. Ohkubo, M. Lippmaa, Y.	2011	Physica Status Solidi-Rapid
	in Pr(0.8)Ca(0.2)MnO(3) by Co substitution"	Matsumoto, M. Sumiya, H. Koinuma,		Research Letters, 5(1)
		M. Oshima		
31.	"Design of Suitable Meeting Management Model for	Sila Chunwijitra, Arjulie John Berena,	2011	The First International Conference
	WebELS Meeting to Meet the Business Situations"	Hitoshi Okada, Haruki Ueno		on Advanced Collaborative
				Networks, Systems and
32.	"Authoring Tool based on Flash Technology for	Sila Chunwijitra, Arjulie John Berena,	2011	Applications (COLLA 2011)
32.	WebELS Learning System to Support Higher	Hitoshi Okada, Haruki Ueno	2011	Technical Committee on
	Education"	finoshi Okada, fiaruki Oeno		Knowledge-based Software Engineering (KBSE)
33.	"e-Meeting Solution for Higher Education on the	A.J. Berena, S. Chunwijitra, H. Ueno,	November	Proceedings of the International
50.	WebELS Platform"	Z. He, P. Sriprasertsuk	29 –	Conference on Education,
		2. 110, 2. Driptuoorbouk	December 2,	Informatics, and Cybernetics 2011,
			2011	Orlando, Florida
34.	"Shared Virtual Presentation Board for e-Meeting	A.J. Berena, S. Chunwijitra, H.	NA	Springer Open Journal -
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