

平成29年1月 (2017年)

独立行政法人国際協力機構

地球環境部





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- 別添資料 -

- 1. M/M・合同評価報告書
- 2. プロジェクト・デザイン・マトリックス (PDM) (Version 1)
- 3. 中間レビュー評価調査スケジュール
- 4. 評価グリッド
- 5. カウンターパート・リスト
- 6. 供与機材リスト
- 7. 本邦研修参加者リスト
- 8. 事業実施計画 2017-2018
- 9. ニーズ調査の結果





フィジー気象局(FMS)の外観



第三国研修の様子



長期専門家による第1回合同調整員会(JCC) 以降の進捗報告(第2回JCCにて)

真



本事業により供与された研修用機材



第三国研修の様子 (FMS 講師による実習指導)



第2回 JCC におけるミニッツ署名式

略語一覧表

| C/P | カウンターパート |
|----------|--------------------------|
| FMS | フィジー気象局 |
| JICA | 国際協力機構 |
| JCC | 合同調整委員会 |
| MoIT | 社会基盤運輸省 |
| OECD-DAC | 経済協力開発機構開発援助委員会 |
| OJT | オンザジョブ研修 |
| PDM | プロジェクト・デザイン・マトリックス |
| РМС | 太平洋気象協議会 |
| РО | 活動計画表 |
| QMS | 品質管理システム |
| RSMC | (熱帯低気圧プログラムに基づく)地域特別気象中枢 |
| WMO | 世界気象機関 |

中間レビュー評価結果要約表

| 1 | 案件の概要 | |
|---|-------|--|
| 1 | | |

| 国名:フィジー | 案件名 :大洋州気象人材育成能力強化プロジェクト |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 分野: 防災 | 協力形態: 技術協力 |
| 所轄部署:地球環境部 防災第一チーム | 協力金額:2億円(JICA予算ベース) |
| 協力期間: 2014 年 12 月~2018 年 12 月 | 先方実施機関:フィジー気象局 (FMS) |

1.1 協力の背景

大洋州の自然災害

大洋州各国は自然災害が多く、特に、サイクロンによってもたらされる洪水・土砂災害の被害 は、社会・経済活動の拡大に伴い年々増大している。各国政府は、規模が小さく、国単位での防 災への取組が困難であるため、地域的な枠組を通じた取組が不可欠であり、気象については、世 界気象機関(WMO)により、FMSが南西太平洋地域の「熱帯低気圧プログラムに基づく地域特 別気象中枢(RSMC)」として指定されている。FMSは、南西太平洋地域のサイクロンの予報・警 報サービスの中枢としての責務を担うとともに、周辺島嶼国の気象予報を行っている。また、大 洋州地域の気象分野の人材育成においても中心的な役割を果たしている。

②大洋州各国の気象観測予報能力にかかる現状・課題

各国の気象観測予報能力は異なり、観測及び予報能力が可能な国と観測を十分に実施できない 国が混在しており、各国のレベルに応じた取組が必要である。

- ・フィジーは、観測・予報能力が適切なレベルに達しており、気象業務が未整備な国々への 予報の提供を行っている。
- ・バヌアツ、サモア及びソロモン等は予報を実施しているが、データの解析・処理方法が十分ではなく、さらなる技術の改善が必要となっている。
- その他の国は、多くは観測や通信用機器の不足及び老朽化から、日常の観測も限定的であり、予報や気象解析に必要なデータの入手が十分でない状況にある。

なお、定時の高層気象観測が一部の国でしか実施されておらず、地域一帯が高層気象観測デー タの過疎地帯となっており、数値予報の精度向上の観点から、WMOでも問題視されている。

③FMS の人材育成機能

FMS では大洋州諸国を対象に第三国研修による人材育成を実施してきた。しかしながら、研修 対象国のニーズ・状況の把握、目標設定を含む人材育成の枠組の構築、事業評価に限界があり、 大洋州地域の特殊性(人材不足、隔絶性、地域間格差、インフラ整備状況)を踏まえたカリキュ ラムの確立、適切な研修員の選定等の課題があること、講師の多くを他国に頼っていることから、 第三国研修を継続すると共に、専門家派遣を通じて各国ニーズの詳細把握、目標の明確化、カリ キュラムの改善等を行い、FMS による人材育成の役割強化と大洋州地域全体の気象技術のレベル アップを図る本事業が要請された。

JICA は詳細計画策定調査団を 2014 年 2 月に派遣し、要請内容の確認と協力内容の絞込みを 行った。2014 年 9 月 29 日署名の討議議事録に基づき、本事業は 2014 年 12 月に開始し 2018 年 12 月までの 4 年間実施される予定である。

1.2 プロジェクトの概要

1) プロジェクト目標

FMS の大洋州各国に対する人材育成機能が向上する。

2) 成果

1. 南大洋州各国の人材育成ニーズを把握する能力が向上する

2. 人材育成ツールが整備される (カリキュラム、テキストを含む)。

3. FMS の観測・予報能力向上により、FMS 職員の講師としての指導能力が向上する。

3) 投入

(日本側)*2016年10月31日時点

・計6名(延べ人数)の専門家の派遣(計734日)

- ・計8名(延べ人数)のFMS職員の本邦研修
- ・研修用機材(視聴覚機材やプリンター等)や研修用測器の供与
- ・現地活動費:約940万円(第三国研修参加者の旅費や総括の旅費、プリンターインク等の消 耗品費等)

(フィジー側)* 2016 年 10 月 31 日時点

・13名の職員の配置

・現地活動費 42,390 フィジードル(約 230 万円)¹

・事務所スペース(オフィス家具・インターネットアクセス)の提供

2 評価団の構成

| 中間レビュー評価団 | 1. 植木 雅浩: JICA 地球環境部 防 | 災第一チーム 課長 | | | |
|-------------|--|----------------------|--|--|--|
| | 2. 赤津 邦夫:JICA 国際協力専門員(気象・防災) | | | | |
| | 3. 後藤 伸也: JICA 地球環境部防災第一チーム | | | | |
| | 4. 石飛 愛 : 適材適所 LLC | | | | |
| | 5. Mr. Ravind Kumar : FMS 局長 | | | | |
| | 6. Mr. Viliame Verenivalu: FMS 水文部 主任科学官 | | | | |
| 評価期間 | 2016年11月19日 | 評価の種類: 中間レビュー | | | |
| | ~2016年12月10日 | | | | |
| 3 プロジェクトの実施 | | | | | |
| 3.1 成果の達成状況 | | | | | |
| (成果 1) | | | | | |

「為替レート (2016年12月3日時点):1フィジードル = 54.13円

計画された活動は全て中間レビュー評価時点までに終了した。ニーズ調査は予定どおり9カ 国で実施され、その結果に基づいて優先分野や各研修の優先国・研修形態が総括とFMS 側で議 論され、今後2年間の活動計画を決定した。調査結果や研修計画は2017年に太平洋各国と共 有される予定である。

(成果 2)

殆どのカリキュラムや研修ツール(教科書・教材)は整備済みか整備途中であるが、指導要 領に関しては今後作成する必要がある。これらの研修ツールは研修の実施とともに作成されて いることから、活動 2.1 (研修カリキュラムの整備)と活動 2.2 (研修ツールの整備)を計画通 り 2016 年末までに終了することは難しい。したがって、活動計画表 (PO)の修正と、研修ツ ールの整備を含めた残りの活動を実施するための専門家の追加投入が必要である。

第三国研修、現地研修、本邦研修は計画通り実施され、FMSの研修提供能力の向上に貢献し、 同時に南西太平洋各国の気象サービスの向上にも貢献した。また、研修の計画、実施と評価を 主体的に実施することで、FMS 職員は徐々に研修を実施する能力を向上させている。

(成果 3)

成果3の活動は順調に進捗した。FMSの気象サービスの各分野の能力は分析され、その結果 が研修計画に反映された。活動 3-2 (FMS 職員へのオンザジョブ研修 (OJT)の実施) につい ては、成果1・2のほぼ全ての活動 (ニーズ調査や第三国研修の実施等) において OJT が実施 されていることから、PO からは削除可能と考えられる。

3.2 プロジェクト目標の達成見込み

「3.1 成果の達成状況」で上述のとおり、一部の活動に遅れはあるものの、ほとんどの活動は 計画通り実施されている。中間レビュー評価時点での主な成果は以下のとおり。

- FMS と南西太平洋諸国の気象サービスに関するニーズが分析され、分析結果に基づいて 研修計画が策定された。
- FMS 職員は研修の内容を計画し、準備や関係者との調整を行い、研修を評価する一連の 過程を主体的に実施することで徐々に南西太平洋諸国に対して気象研修を実施できる能 力を向上させている。また研修受講者による研修への評価は高い。

本事業では中間レビュー評価時点で計74名(延べ人数)に気象関連の研修を実施した。
 したがって、残りの活動がすべて計画どおり実施され、提言が実行されれば、プロジェクト目標の達成見込みは比較的高い。

現行の PDM は事業開始前に設定された暫定版であり、詳細計画策定調査報告書に記載のとお りニーズ調査の結果を受けて改定されることになっていた。中間レビュー評価団は PDM を見直 した結果、指標の選定・成果と活動の関係・上位目標の設定については以下の理由から再検討し たほうが良いとの結論に至った。

• より適切・定量的な指標を選定するため

- 成果と活動の関係をより論理的整合性のとれたものにするため
- ニーズ調査の結果に基づいて新しい活動を追加し、内容が曖昧な活動(3-2)を削除するため
- 「本事業の貢献により間接的に達成しうる長期的な開発効果(=上位目標)」に関し、関係 者間で共通認識を持つため

4 五項目評価による評価結果²

4.1 妥当性

本事業の妥当性は高い。

- 「災害軽減及び防災」を優先政策の一つに掲げるインフラ・運輸省(以下「インフラ省」)の「年間計画 2016」では、成果目標に"気象・水文データのタイムリーな取得、クオリティ・コントロール、公表"や"水文気象に関する WMO 等の国際・地域機関へのフィジーの責務の効果的、効率的な遂行"が含まれている。様々な研修の提供を通じて FMS の能力を強化することで、本事業はこれらの目標達成に貢献することができる。
- 日本の「対フィジー共和国への事業展開計画」における優先プログラムの一つは防災プロ グラムである。同プログラムでは気象予報官の能力強化を通じてサイクロン、地震、津波 のための早期警報システムのネットワークを支援することでフィジーや周辺国における自 然災害の被害を最小化することを目指している。本事業は気象予報官の能力強化を目指し ており、同計画にも一致している。
- FMSの使命は"地域的な天候、フィジーの気候、水文パターンを観察し理解し、コミュニ ティの福祉や経済発展、環境的な持続性と国際的な責務を果たすために水文気象サービス を提供すること"である。本事業は第三国研修や本邦研修を通じて FMS の気象サービス提 供能力の向上に貢献していることから、FMS の使命遂行にも貢献している。
- 日本の気象庁は世界の気象庁の中でも最も先進的な組織の一つである。加えて、日本はフィジーや南太平洋各国においてこれまで防災分野、特に気象サービスの向上に貢献してきた。したがって、本事業はこれまでのフィジーや南太平洋地域での長期にわたる支援に基づいて日本が優位性を持つ先端技術を提供しており、適切であると考えられる。

4.2 有効性

本事業の有効性は幾つかの条件を満たせば、比較的高いと考えられる。

- 「3.3 プロジェクト目標の達成見込み」に記載のとおり、一部活動の遅れはあるものの、
 総合的に判断して事業は順調に進捗している。したがって、残りの活動が事業期間内に予定通り実施され、「6 提言」に記載の提言が実施されれば、プロジェクト目標は達成見込みである。
- 中間レビュー評価時点での成果達成に貢献した要因は「施設や機材の供与、第三国研修の 実施等 1990 年代から続く FMS との長い協力関係」と「総括と FMS の 20 年来の関係に基

² 評価五項目は、「高い」「比較的高い」「中程度」「比較的低い」「低い」の5段階で判断した。

づく信頼関係」である。

• プロジェクト目標達成の主な阻害要因は、日本人専門家及び FMS 職員の不十分あるいは限 定的な投入である。

4.3 効率性

本事業の効率性は中程度と判断される。

- 合計8名(延べ人数)の専門家をフィジーに4回派遣し、FMSに対して技術協力を実施したものの、計画された活動を完了するには専門家の投入量は不十分であった。総括の任期は6カ月延長されることとなったが、プロジェクト期間中に残りの活動をすべて完了するにはそれでも不十分である可能性が高い。一方で、専門家により提供された支援の質は、FMS職員により高く評価されている。
- 本事業では、研修用機材(視聴覚機材やプリンター等)と研修用測器が供与され効果的な 研修の実施に活用された。供与機材の量や質について問題は見受けられない。しかしなが ら、機材調達に1.5年要したために、効率的な研修の実施に影響した。
- JICA と FMS は事業実施に必要な予算を執行しており、中間レビュー評価時点で大きな問題は見られない。
- 本邦研修を通じて FMS は講師としての知識と経験を効果的に強化することが出来た。本邦 研修参加者の約半数が既に講師として研修を担当し、残り半数の参加者は 2017 年に予定さ れている第三国研修の際に講師として研修を担当予定である。
- FMS 職員は本事業の実施に際し概ね適切に配置されている。しかしながら、特にサイクロンの時期には人員不足のために十分な数の講師を現地研修に派遣できないこともある。

4.4 インパクト

上位目標の達成見込みについては、中間レビュー評価時点での判断は難しい。また本事業によ り正の効果が発現している。

- 現時点での上位目標("FMS が自立的に太平洋州各国を対象とした効果的な人材育成事業 を継続する")は本事業の"間接的な、長期間の開発効果"ではない。したがって、本事業 が長期的にどのような成果への貢献を目指すのかについて関係者間で議論し、共通認識を 持った上で上位目標を改定する必要がある。したがって中間レビュー評価時点では、上位 目標の達成見込みは判断が難しい。
- 中間レビュー評価時点までに本事業により発現した効果は以下のとおり。
 - キリバス・クリスマス島の航空気象サービスの向上を含む、南西太平洋各国の気象サ ービスの向上
 - 第三国研修を通じて南西太平洋各国の測器を直接校正することで、これらの国々の地 上気象観測データの改善や同地域におけるトレーサビリティの発達に繋がった。
 - 第三国研修を通じて南西太平洋各国の気象局間のネットワークが構築され、サービス
 提供に際し互いに助け合えるようになった。本事業において気象データの生産者(気)

象局)やユーザー(航空会社等)とのネットワークも強化された。

4.5 持続性

本事業の持続性は中程度である。

- 政策的・制度的観点からの持続性は高い。本事業の政策的環境は事業開始から変化はないが、現在草案が提出されている「気象水文サービス法3」が発効すれば、空席が多く人的資源に課題を抱える FMS は業務実施に必要なリソースを要求することが出来るようになり、周辺国に対する研修の継続に対しても好影響が予想される。本事業開始以降、監督省庁が再編成になったが変更による本事業への影響はない。
- ・ 財政的、組織的な観点からの持続性は中程度。FMSの経費予算は過去4年間(2013-2017) で微増しているが、第三国研修は多額の経費がかかるため、FMSが持続的に同研修を独自 財源のみで実施することは難しい。研修経費確保に関しては様々な選択肢が考えられるが、 どの選択肢を選ぶにせよFMSが持続的に周辺国に研修を提供していくためには、他ドナー や民間企業との連携が不可欠である。この点において、中間レビュー評価時点で他ドナー や民間企業に本事業の成果が認められ、次のステップに繋がる成果が発現しつつある。予 算獲得の不確実性と、中間レビュー評価時点での成果から判断して、経済的な持続性は中 程度と判断した。
- 中間レビュー評価時点で研修ツールの作成が遅れているが、離職率の高い FMS にとってはこれらのツールは移転技術を持続的に確保する上で不可欠であることから、技術的な持続性は中程度である。供与機材は既に FMS が使用経験のあるものばかりで、過去に供与した機材もよく維持管理が行われていることから、機材の維持管理に問題はない。

5 結論

結論として、本事業はフィジー政府の方針、日本の支援政策及び FMS の使命とも一致している ことから、妥当性は高い。事業終了時までに残りの活動がすべて実施され、提言が実施されれば、 有効性は比較的高い。本事業は現地活動費や本邦研修など一部の投入は所期の成果を達成するた めに有効に活用されたものの、専門家の派遣や FMS 職員の配置は不十分または限定的であった。 以上から、本事業の効率性は中程度と判断される。本事業の上位目標は変更の必要があるため、 中間レビュー評価時点では上位目標の達成見込みを判断することは難しい。中間レビュー評価時 点までに本事業による幾つかの正の効果が発現している。持続性は経済的・組織的・技術的な観 点から課題があり、持続性は中程度である。

6 提言

インフラ省、FMS、JICA への提言

(1) PDM と PO の修正

³ この草案は既に議会に提出されており、2017年末までに承認されることが予想されている。

中間レビュー評価時点の PDM は暫定版であり、ニーズ調査の結果を経て改定されることに なっていた為、中間レビュー評価団は PDM を見直し一部修正したほうがよいと思われる箇所 を特定した。したがって、PDM を適宜修正し、その変更に合わせて PO も修正することが望 ましい。修正した PDM と PO は合同調整委員会(JCC)で承認される必要がある。

JICA と FMS への提言

(2) FMS スタッフへの教授法の研修の実施

本事業を通じて、FMS 職員は気象分野の研修を実施する為の技術的な能力を強化した。さらに本事業の効果発現を促進するために、JICA と FMS は、FMS 職員が教授法に関する研修 (Training of Trainers: TOT)を受けられるよう支援することが望ましい。

JICA への提言

(3) 専門家の投入量の増加

本事業の後半期間では、2名の短期専門家が毎年派遣される予定である。中間レビュー評価 時点で残っている活動(研修ツールの整備、研修の評価結果の分析と報告に加え、後半2年 間で新しく予定されている活動)の量から判断して、これらの活動すべてを期限内に完了し、 十分な技術移転を行うには現在予定されている投入量では不十分である可能性が高い。した がって、JICA は専門家(研修管理や業務調整等)を追加投入することが望ましい。

(4) 専門家との事務手続きに関する情報の事前共有

品質管理(QMS)に関する研修では、国内パートナー(大学)を活用した研修実施の際に 必要な情報が十分に事前に共有されておらず、研修の効率的な実施の阻害要因となった。今 後2年間で計画されている研修を遅滞なく実施するためには、研修実施に必要な事務手続き に関して日本人専門家に事前に情報を共有しておく必要がある。

インフラ省への提言

(5) FMS の人的資源の補充

南西太平洋諸国の気象分野における能力強化は、フィジーが RSMC として正確で信頼でき る気象情報を発信する上でも非常に重要である。過去 2 年間の研修によってこれらの国々の 能力は向上しつつあるものの、何年も空席が補充されていない FMS の人的資源の不足は、人 材育成事業を継続的に実施する上での深刻な課題となっている。実際このために、FMS は経 験のある職員を海外に講師として十分に派遣することが出来ない状況である。十分な人材の 確保は今後持続的に研修を実施する上で必要不可欠であることから、インフラ省は可能な限 り速やかに FMS の空席を埋める努力をすることが望ましい。

(6) 必要に応じた、FMS と WMO との関係強化における支援

本事業によって FMS が実施した研修は WMO によって非常に高く評価されており、2016 年 11 月の JICA と WMO の研修の共同実施に繋がった。気象分野における WMO の国際協力・ 協調における決定的な役割を考慮した際、これらの事実は FMS にとっても今後研修を実施し ていく上での強いインセンティブとなる。したがって、今後、特に本事業終了後の研修事業 実施のために、FMS と WMO の関係強化がさらに促進されることが望ましい。この点からイ ンフラ省は、FMS と WMO 間の人材育成における協力関係の強化を支援することが重要であ る。

FMS への提言

(7) FMS を気象分野の人材育成における南西太平洋地域の拠点として国レベル・地域レベル・国際レベルで幅広く紹介

FMS が持続的に南西太平洋地域における気象分野の人材育成に貢献する為には、FMS が気象分野の人材育成における南西太平洋地域の最大拠点として認識され、さらなる外部支援を受け入れていくことが決定的に重要である。したがって、FMS は本事業の成果をありとあらゆる機会に紹介し、気象分野の人材育成における地域的な拠点としての認知度を高めることが望ましい。

7 教訓

(1) プロジェクト実施体制の慎重な検討

本事業では、総括は FMS への技術的な指導だけではなく、JICA が支援した全ての活動の会計やロジ等も担っており、業務過多が事業の進捗の遅れにつながった。今後の JICA 直営の技術協力プロジェクトにおいては、総括の一人体制にはせず、事務作業のアシスタントを配置することが望ましい。

(2) 調達プロセスを促進するための組織知の収集と活用

上述のとおり、研修用機材の調達の遅れが研修の効率的な実施に影響した。調達が遅れた 主な理由は、免税許可の承認に想定以上の時間がかかったことによる。ところが、中間レビ ュー評価の過程で調達時間を大幅に短縮できる方法があったことが明らかになった。したが って、JICAは調達期間を短縮する方法に関する組織知を財産として収集・活用し、今後の類 似案件において調達の遅れを防ぐことが重要である。

第1章 中間レビュー評価調査の概要

1-1 協力の背景

大洋州の自然災害

大洋州各国は自然災害が多く、特にサイクロンによってもたらされる洪水・土砂災害の被害は、 社会・経済活動の拡大に伴い年々増大している。 各国政府は規模が小さく、国単位での防災への 取組が困難であるため地域的な枠組を通じた取組が不可欠であり、気象については世界気象機関 (以下、「WMO」という)により、フィジー気象局(以下、「FMS」という)が南西太平洋地域 の「熱帯低気圧プログラムに基づく地域特別気象中枢(以下、「RSMC」という)」として指定さ れている。FMSは、南西太平洋地域のサイクロンの予報・警報サービスの中枢としての責務を担 うとともに、周辺島嶼国の気象予報を行っている。また、大洋州地域の気象分野の人材育成にお いても中心的な役割を果たしている。

大洋州各国の気象観測予報能力にかかる現状・課題

各国の気象観測予報能力は異なり、観測及び予報能力が可能な国と観測を十分に実施できない 国が混在しており、各国のレベルに応じた取組が必要である。

- フィジーは、観測・予報能力が適切なレベルに達しており、気象業務が未整備な国々への 予報の提供を行っている。
- バヌアツ、サモア及びソロモン等は予報を実施しているが、データの解析・処理方法が十 分ではなく、さらなる技術の改善が必要となっている。
- その他の国は、多くは観測や通信用機器の不足及び老朽化から、日常の観測も限定的であり、予報や気象解析に必要なデータの入手が十分でない状況にある。

なお、定時の高層気象観測が一部の国でしか実施されておらず、地域一帯が高層気象観測デー タの過疎地帯となっており、数値予報の精度向上の観点から WMO でも問題視されている。

③ FMS の人材育成機能

FMS では大洋州諸国を対象に第三国研修による人材育成を実施してきた。しかしながら、研修 対象国のニーズ・状況の把握、目標設定を含む人材育成の枠組の構築、事業評価に限界があり、 大洋州地域の特殊性(人材不足、隔絶性、地域間格差、インフラ整備状況)を踏まえたカリキュ ラムの確立、適切な研修員の選定等の課題があること、講師の多くを他国に頼っていることから、 第三国研修を継続すると共に、専門家派遣を通じて各国ニーズの詳細把握、目標の明確化、カリ キュラムの改善等を行い、FMS による人材育成の役割強化と大洋州地域全体の気象技術のレベル アップを図る本事業が要請された。

国際協力機構(以下、「JICA」という)は詳細計画策定調査団を2014年2月に派遣し、要請内容の確認と協力内容の絞込みを行った。2014年9月29日署名の討議議事録に基づき、本事業は2014年12月に開始し2018年12月までの4年間実施される予定である。

1-2 プロジェクトの概要

プロジェクト・デザイン・マトリックス(以下、「PDM」という)に記載されているプロジェ クトの概要は以下のとおり。PDM(バージョン1)の詳細は別添資料2参照。

(1) 上位目標

FMS が自立的に大洋州各国を対象とした人材育成事業を継続する。

(2) プロジェクト目標

FMS の大洋州各国に対する人材育成機能が向上する。

- (3) 成果
 - 1) 南大洋州各国の人材育成ニーズを把握する能力が向上する
 - 2) 人材育成ツールが整備される(カリキュラム、テキストを含む)。
 - 3) FMSの観測・予報能力向上により、FMS 職員の講師としての 指導能力が向上する。
- (4) 協力期間

2014年12月~2018年12月(4年間)

1-3 目的

中間レビュー評価調査の主な目的は以下のとおり。

- (1) 中間レビュー時点における事業の進捗確認
- (2) 五項目評価に基づいた事業の評価
- (3) プロジェクト後半期間に実施すべき提言の抽出
- (4) JICA 支援事業における透明性と説明責任の向上を目的とした情報公開

1-4 中間レビュー評価調査のスケジュール

中間レビュー評価調査は2016年11月19日から12月10日にかけて実施された。調査の詳細な 日程は別添資料3参照。

1-5 評価団員

中間レビュー評価調査はフィジー側・日本側との合同で実施された。両国の評価団員は以下のとおり。

1-5-1 フィジー側

| | 氏名 | 肩書/所属 |
|---|--------------------------|--------------|
| 1 | Mr. Ravind Kumar | FMS 局長 |
| 4 | 2 Mr. Viliame Verenivalu | FMS 水文部主任科学官 |

1-5-2 日本側

| | 氏名 | 担当 | 肩書/所属 | | |
|---|-------|-------|-----------------------|--|--|
| 1 | 植木 雅浩 | 団長/総括 | JICA 地球環境部 防災第一チーム 課長 | | |
| 2 | 赤津 邦夫 | 気象 | JICA 国際協力専門員(気象・防災) | | |
| 3 | 後藤 伸也 | 評価計画 | JICA 地球環境部防災第一チーム | | |
| 4 | 石飛 愛 | 評価分析 | 合同会社 適材適所 コンサルタント | | |

1-6 技術所感(気象)

本プロジェクトは、2014 年 12 月に黒岩長期専門家の派遣によって実質的に開始された。本 中間レビューは、時期的にもほぼその折り返し点である。

以下、特に成果1、2および全体的な所感を述べる。

(1) 活動1(FMSが、南西太平洋諸国の各国気象局の発展のためのニーズ分析能力を取得する) FMS カウンターパートが黒岩専門家と共に各国を訪問し、現地で OJT(以下、「OJT」という)的にニーズ把握の指導が実施され、次にこれらのニーズに応えることの出来る FMSの能力評価がなされ、更に残されたプロジェクト期間を考慮してプロジェクト期間内における各国の到達目標の分析がなされた。この一連の合理的なプロセスは恐らく FMS では初経験であったであろうが、この点に関しては、黒岩専門家の気象庁時代、WMO時代からの長期に亘る大洋州への係わりによる経験、知識によるところが大きい。すなわち、一般的に途上国からのニーズはランダム的に発生し、重点をどこに置くべきかという、地域的広がりを考慮した俯瞰的な見方・知識が不足していることが多く、この点における同専門家の指導効果はかなり大きいものがある。

(2) 活動2(研修に必要なカリキュラムや資料、テキスト、指導書が改善される)

南西太平洋諸国の気象局に対する研修員(FMS)指導を目的にした研修の内、気象測器の 検定・校正、高潮予測やサイクロンや一般気象予測に効果を発揮する HimawariCast (これ は過去の第三国研修の F/U で今年 2016 年に導入されたものである)の予報への利用技術 などの一部の科目の研修は気象庁の協力ですでに実施されていて、その時に使用された教材 は存在している。また、FMS が技術指導に十分な能力のある航空気象分野も、FMS 主導で 数カ国を対象に現地研修で実施され、この時に使用された資料等も存在している。

このようにすでに実施された研修科目については、指導に必要な教材は揃っているが、 今後はこれらを整理し、FMS の研修担当職員の異動があっても、効果的に実施できる指導 要領の作成が必要である。

この指導要領は、教員の指導要領などのような本格的なものとするには非常に多くの時 間が必要になることが想定され、本プロジェクトの実施期間を考慮すると現実的ではない。 そこで科目に共通的な事項、例えば指導対象とする職員のレベル、必要な機材、適切な人数、 サイクロンなどの気候条件を考慮した指導時期、指導ポイントなどを一覧的に表現した表の ようなものがよいのではないかと思われる。

- (3) 全体的に見て
 - 今回のプロジェクトの実施体制は、一人の長期専門家(直営)および研修講師としての直営の短期専門家の構成でスタートした。最初の一年が経過した頃に、同専門家へのアドミニ的、ロジスティックな作業の負荷が重なっていたことを踏まえ、ローカルスタッフの補充等の検討が関係者間でなされたが、現状のままであった。その後、具体的な研修は適切に実施されたが、活動2の成果の一つである「整理された教材化ー見える化」は、その研修の準備、実施に圧迫されて進捗がはかばかしくない。これらを考慮し、2017年度から業務調整員を日本から短期派遣のシャトル形式で派遣することが計画されている。この体制強化による成果2の加速化を期待したい。 一方、注意すべきは、本プロジェクトは、FMSの南西太平洋各国に対する研修能力

の向上としているため、長期専門家の FMS カウンターパート (C/P) への指導はプロ ジェクト終了時期に向けて次第に減少させることが求められる。その上でも技術研修 が適切に行われる、というイメージをしっかりと持つべきであろう。一方の派遣予定 の業務調整員の活動も、内容によっては、このイメージと同期させる必要がある。

2) 気象測器の検定・校正用のチャンバーの更新の必要性について

本プロジェクトで目指す具体的な成果として最も重要なものは、南西太平洋各国で 信頼に耐えうる気象観測が行われることである。このために JICA は SP 各国の中心に なる FMS に対して、測器の検定・校正に関する機材や検定・校正技術の投与を行って 来た。

一方で過去に供与されたものの中で、気温や湿度のセンサーの検定・校正装置の重要な部分を占める恒温恒湿槽(Chamber)が、かなり経年変化しており、短期専門家として派遣されている気象庁職員の評価では、異音が時々発生するなど既に更新の時期に来ているとのコメントがあった。今後南西太平洋各国からの測器の検定・校正の依頼が増加することを考え、また FMS 局長からの要請もあることから、本プロジェクトで更新を行うことが望ましい。

1-7 団長所感

クリスマス休暇直前の派遣となったため、長期専門家やカウンターパート(以下、「C/P」という)とはJCC(以下、「JCC」という)前に必要最小限の協議時間しか確保することができなかったものの、評価分析の結果から導出された提言を着実に履行するとともに計画どおりに活動を実施することで、プロジェクト目標の達成を目指していくことを双方で確認することができた。外局であるFMSが実施する本プロジェクトに対してインフラ省の関与が少ないとの話もあったが、今年の省庁再編と次官・次官補レベルの相次ぐ交代以降はFMSとのコミュニケーションも良好になってきている。今回の提言にはインフラ省に対するものも含まれているが、履行のための協議を両機関で進めていくなど、今後の更なる関係改善を期待したい。

■特記事項

評価結果に関連して、特に取り上げたい事項を以下に挙げる。

・プロジェクト後半の研修活動計画

今回の調査団滞在中、ニーズ調査の体系的な分析結果及びそれを踏まえた今後のより具体的 な研修活動計画の可視化を図るべく専門家と C/P との間での議論を重ねていただき、そこでま とめた結果を JCC でプレゼンしていただいた(合同評価報告書の別添 8 と 9 参照)。特に研修 活動計画では、本プロジェクトで取り扱う優先分野・項目別に、各研修講座の実施形態、実施 時期・期間、対象国などが一目で分かるように整理し、関係者間で共有・理解することができ た。これにより、長期専門家の任期が完了し不在となる 2017 年 6 月以降であっても、プロジ ェクトの進捗監理が容易になるものと推察される。また、今回のプレゼン資料で用いられた各 種の表は、今後のモニタリングにおいて報告用フォーマットとしてそのまま活用されることが 望まれる。

・プロジェクト後半の専門家派遣

本プロジェクトの計画策定段階では、専門家1人で活動内容の企画立案・実施指導・結果取 りまとめ(経理処理含む)を担当できると想定していた。派遣された長期専門家は孤軍奮闘さ れて成果を修めつつあるが、しかし実際には特にロジ的な業務に労力を割けなくなるなど、す べての業務を1人でこなすにはかなり困難があった。このような経緯から、中間レビューでは 専門家の追加派遣が提言されている。

具体的には、第三国研修の運営管理の指導を目的とする「研修管理」短期専門家(コンサル タント契約)を 2017 年度初頭から複数回派遣することを想定する。長期専門家の任期中(~ 2017 年 6 月)に第 1 回目の派遣を行い、第三国研修における各種ロジ業務への習熟を図る。長 期専門家の任期終了後は、短期専門家に振り替えて複数回派遣するものの、プロジェクト終了 が近づくにつれて派遣期間を原則抑制させていく。これを引き取るような形で「研修管理」専 門家の派遣時期・期間を漸増させていき、最終的には研修運営能力がフィジー側に定着するよ うにしていきたい。

第2章 評価の方法

2-1 評価の手法と基準

中間レビュー評価調査は「新 JICA プロジェクト評価ガイドライン第1版(2010年6月)」に基 づき、PDM を参照して実施した。また同ガイドラインの指示に従い、評価グリッド(別添4)を 作成し、グリッドに沿って情報収集を行った。評価グリッドには評価質問、指標、収集データ、 情報源、情報の収集方法を明記し、調査前にプロジェクト関係者と共有した。また、PDM に記載 されている各活動の実施状況や各成果の達成状況を示した進捗グリッドをプロジェクト進捗報告 書(案)および聞き取り調査の情報に基づいて作成し、日本人専門家や FMS 局長と各活動の進捗 を確認した。評価グリッドに基づいて情報を収集するため、質問票を現地調査前に FMS に送付し、 現地調査では回収した質問票に基づいて聞き取り調査を行い、実施中の第三国研修を視察した。

中間レビュー評価調査は、以下の評価五項目に沿って実施した。各項目の詳細については以下のとおり。

| 妥当性 | 開発インターベンションの目標が、受益者の要望、対象国のニーズ、地球規模の |
|-------|---------------------------------------|
| | 優先課題及びパートナーやドナーの政策と合致している程度。 |
| 有効性 | 開発インターベンションの目標が実際に達成された、あるいはこれから達成され |
| | ると見込まれる度合いのことであり、目標の相対的な重要度も勘案しながら判断 |
| | する。 |
| 効率性 | 資源及び(又は)インプット(投入)(資金、専門技術(知識)、時間など)がい |
| | かに経済的に結果を生み出したかを示す尺度。 |
| インパクト | 開発インターベンションによる貢献が期待されている、より高次の目標。 |
| 持続性 | 開発インターベンションの終了時における、開発インターベンションによる便益 |
| | の持続性。長期的便益が継続する見込み。時間の経過に伴う純益の流出というリ |
| | スクに対する回復力。 |

評価五項目

出典:JICA (2010)「新 JICA プロジェクト評価ガイドライン」

2-2 情報収集

本評価調査では、以下の方法を用いて情報を収集した。

(1) 文献調査

業務進捗報告書(案)、詳細計画策定調査資料、フィジー政府及び地域政策関連資料(防 災分野)、本事業関係者提供資料、JICA や他ドナーによる類似案件資料等の本事業関連資料 の文献調査を実施した。

(2) 質問票調査

質問票は現地調査実施前に FMS 職員 9 名と長期専門家 1 名に配布され、FMS 職員 8 名と 長期専門家より回答を得た。 (3) 聞き取り調査

FMS 職員、研修参加者、研修参加国の気象局長、長期専門家及び WMO 南西太平洋事務 所を対象に聞き取り調査を実施した。

(4) 視察

評価団は測器に関する第三国研修及び FMS の日常業務を視察した。

2-3 情報の分析

収集データに関しては、1) プロジェクトの達成状況、2) 実施プロセス、3) 五項目評価の観 点から評価分析を行った。収集データ・情報を検証するために、分析の際は異なる情報源のデ ータの比較を行った。また報告書の完成前に調査結果を日本人長期専門家と FMS と共有し、情 報の妥当性を確認した。

第3章 プロジェクトの実績

3-1 投入実績

- (1) フィジー側
 - カウンターパートの配置 プロジェクト・ダイレクター:インフラ・運輸省⁴(以下、「インフラ省」)、副長官 プロジェクト・マネージャー:インフラ省、FMS 局長 その他のカウンターパート:FMS 職員 11 名(観測部・予報部・施設部・総務部(研修課)) カウンターパートの詳細は別添 5 参照。
 - 2) 事務所スペース

FMS は長期専門家の為に事務所スペース(家具・インターネットアクセス含む)を提供した。

3) 現地活動費

FMS は 2016 年 10 月 31 日までに 42,390 フィジー・ドル(約 230 万円)を支出した。

- (2) 日本側
 - 1) 日本人専門家

2016年10月31日の時点で、計6名(延べ人数)の日本人専門家が4回フィジーに派遣された(表1)。

| 専門分野 | 派遣人数 | 派遣回数 | 合計 |
|-------------------|------|------|-----|
| 長期専門家 /気象学 | 1 | 1 | 688 |
| 短期専門家 | | | |
| 気象測器の保守と校正 | 2 | 2 | 30 |
| ひまわり受信機/SATAID 技術 | 3 | 1 | 16 |
| 計 | 6 | 4 | 734 |

表 1 日本人専門家の派遣実績(2016年10月31日時点)

出典: プロジェクト提供資料

2) 機材供与

研修用機材(視聴覚機材やプリンター等)と研修用測器が供与された。2016年10月末時点で機材の調達費用は約650万円⁵。機材リストは別添6参照。

3) 本邦研修

計8名(延べ人数)のFMS職員が本邦研修に参加し、測器の保守と校正、ウインドプロ

⁴ 公共事業省から再編成された。

⁵ 為替レート(2016年12月3日時点):1フィジードル=54.13円

ファイラーと潮位計のデータの活用について学んだ。本邦研修参加者のリストは別添7の とおり。

4) 現地活動費

日本側は現地活動の実施に必要な経費の一部を負担した。2016年10月末時点で本事業 開始以降の負担額は約940万円である。主な用途は第三国研修参加者や長期専門家の旅費、 プリンターのインク代等。

3-2 成果の達成状況

事業開始から中間レビュー評価調査までの各成果の達成度は以下のとおり。

(1) 成果 1: 大洋州各国の人材育成ニーズを把握する能力が向上する

| 指標 | 結果 |
|---------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. ニーズ調査が FMS の事業計画に記載される | 2015 年度 FMS 研修計画に記載 |
| 2. ニーズ調査の結果が南西太平洋諸国と共有される | 2017年に実施予定 |

| 活動 | 進捗と成果 | | | | | | |
|------------|---|---|----------|----------|---------|---------|----------|
| 1.1 | サイクロン PAM や Winston の情報を含め、南西太平洋諸国の自然災害 | | | | | | |
| 南大洋州の災害を | のレビューを行うための情報収集を実施した。レビュー結果は 2017 年 | | | | | | |
| レビューする。 | 6月まて | に長期専門 | 家の終了 | 報告書にまる | とめられ | る予定。 | |
| [進捗状況: 完了] | | | | | | | |
| 1.2 | FMS O | 研修課職員。 | と長期専門 | 家により、 | 南西太平 | 洋9カ国 | における気 |
| 南太平洋各国の気 | 象業務の | のレビューカ | 『下表のと | おり実施さ | れ、各国 | のニーズ | が特定され |
| 象サービスをレビ | た。ニー | ーズ調査は F | MS Ø 201 | 5 年度の研(| 修計画に | FMS の公 | 式活動とし |
| ューする。 | て含まれ | 1ている。調 | 査結果は | 2017 年の太 | 平洋気象 | 協議会(以 | 、下、「PMC」 |
| | という) | において南 | 可西太平洋 | 諸国と共有 | される予 | 定である。 | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | FMS 研修課員は南西太平洋諸国の気象業務におけるニーズと課題に関 | | | | | | |
| | する理解を深めることが出来た。ニーズ調査の共同実施により、FMS | | | | | | |
| | の研修課員と長期専門家間で調査の計画方法や実施方法が共有され | | | | | | |
| | た。聞き取り調査によると FMS 研修課員は今後専門家の支援を受けず | | | | | | |
| | にニーン | にニーズ調査を実施する自信があり、FMS 観測部・予報部職員は南西 | | | | | |
| | 太平洋諸 | 太平洋諸国からの報告(例えば天気予報、METAR, SPECI, TAF等)の | | | | | |
| | モニタ | リングや WI | MO/WWW | モニタリン | グ、質問 | 票調査の | 実施等を通 |
| | じて各自が担当する分野(観測・予報や航空気象等)の能力格差を特 | | | | | | |
| | 定することが出来ると回答した。 | | | | | | |
| | 表 2 ニーズ調査実施スケジュール | | | | | | |
| | 2015 | 2/9-12 | 2/26-3/3 | 4/18-25 | 5/25-28 | 7/18-25 | 12/11-20 |
| | 国名 | キリバス | ツバル | バヌアツ | ナウル | トンガ | ニウエ |
| | 2016 | 1/24-30 | 2/28-3/3 | 4/19-23 | | | I |

| 活動 | 進捗と成果 | | | | | | |
|------------|---------------------------------------|-----------|---------|---------|----------------------|--|--|
| | 国名 クック サモア ソロモン | | | | | | |
| | ニーズ調査の結果から、一部の国々は共通の課題を抱えており、特に | | | | | | |
| | これらの | 国々に対し | 、てはFMS | 「内でのオン | ザジョブ研修が適しているこ | | |
| [進捗状況: 完了] | とが明ら | かになった | 20 | | | | |
| 1.3 | オースト | ラリア政府 | 守による気 | 候関連プロ | ジェクト (COSPPac) や、WMO | | |
| 南太平洋各国にけ | による荒 | 天予報実訓 | Eプロジェ | クト (SWF | DP) など、他ドナーによる南 | | |
| る能力開発に係る | 西太平洋 | 諸国での多 | 気象能力向 | 上活動のレ | ビューが実施された。レビュ | | |
| 活動をレビューす | ーの結果 | は研修計画 | 画に反映さ | れた(活動 | 1-5)。 | | |
| る。 | | | | | | | |
| [進捗状況: 完了] | | | | | | | |
| 1.4 | ニーズ調 | 査の結果が | ぶ分析され | 、総括と FN | MS の間で議論された。議論の | | |
| 南太平洋各国にお | 結果に基 | づいて、厚 | 南西太平洋 | 諸国各国の | 気象能力向上に関する目標が | | |
| いて気象サービス | 別添資料 | 8のとおり |) 決定され | た。 | | | |
| の能力開発に係る | | | | | | | |
| ゴールを設定す | | | | | | | |
| る。 | | | | | | | |
| [進捗状況: 完了] | | | | | | | |
| 1.5 | 活動 1-2、 | 1-3 と 1-4 | の成果に | 基づいて、気 | 気象能力向上研修の優先分野・ | | |
| 南太平洋各国に対 | 国と研修 | 方法が FM | IS 内で議詞 | 論され、整理 | 目された(別添8)。この分析結 | | |
| する研修計画を作 | 果は後半2年間の研修計画に反映されている。 | | | | | | |
| 成する。 | | | | | | | |
| | 第1回合 | 同調整員会 | ぐでは8つ | の活動が実力 | 施されることになっていたが、 | | |
| | このうち 7 つの活動は中間レビュー評価調査までに終了している。最 | | | | | | |
| | 後の活動("災害専門家を含めた警報戦略の研修を 2016 年 9 月までに | | | | | | |
| | 実施する")は、その他の緊急性が高い分野の研修実施を優先するため、 | | | | | | |
| | 本事業では実施されないこととなった。 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | 研修計画は長期専門家、FMS と JICA 間で議論され、最終化された。 | | | | | | |
| | 同計画の実施は FMS が主導的し、日本人専門家が支援することとなっ | | | | | | |
| [進捗状況: 完了] | ている。 | | | | | | |

<成果1の総合評価>

中間レビュー評価調査までに成果 1 に関して予定されていた活動はすべて終了した。ニ ーズ調査は計画通り南西太平洋 9 カ国にて実施され、調査結果に基づいて後半 2 年間の優先 分野・国、研修方法を含めた研修計画が長期専門家と FMS の間で議論・決定された。調査 結果と研修計画は 2017 年に南西太平洋諸国と共有される予定である。

(2) 成果 2: 人材育成ツールが整備される

| 指標 | 結果 |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| カリキュラムに含まれたトピックの数 | 整備済み:7/ 製作中:2 |
| カリキュラムに沿って製作された教科書の数 | 整備済み: 2 / 製作中: 11 |
| 地域の研修に従事した FMS 講師の数 | 6人 |
| 教育省に認定された講師の数 | n/a ⁶ |

| 活動 | 進捗と成果 | | | |
|-------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|--|
| 2.1 | ニーズ調査の対象となった20分野(別添9参照)のうち、13分野が | | | |
| 研修カリキュラム | 本事業の対象とすることとなった7。13分野のうち、3分の2のカリ | | | |
| を作成する。 | キュラムや研修ツー | ールは研修 | 冬の実施に沿っ [、] | て整備済みか、製作途中で |
| 2.2 | ある。指導要領は"観 | 測基礎" | 以外の科目は未 | 整備である(別添8参照)。 |
| テキスト及び補助 | | | | |
| 教材を含む研修資 | | | | |
| 料を作成する。 | | | | |
| [進捗状況: 継続中] | | | | |
| 2.3 | 中間レビュー評価調 |]査までに | こ、下表のとお | り計 8 名の FMS 職員が気 |
| フィジー気象局職 | 象庁での本邦研修に | 参加した | と。 研修の主な分 | 分野は測器校正と潮位計の |
| 員のための TOT を | 利用及び高潮予報で | ぎある。 | | |
| 実施する。 | | 表 3 | 3本邦研修の概 | 要 |
| | 研修内容 | 時期 | 参加者 | 成果 |
| | 測器校正 (気圧、気温) | 2015.6. 15-25 | 測器担当2名、 研修課員1名 | 気圧計、気温計、湿度計 の校正手法、ならびに雨 |
| | 測器校正 (湿度) | 2016.7. 4-17 | 測器担当2名、 システム担当 1名 | 量計の保守点検方法を習 得した。また、1996年の 無償資金協力で供与され た恒温・湿槽、温度計校 正用水槽や2015年の無償 資金協力で供与された気 圧・気温、湿度の各校正 用機材の使用方法に習熟 するとともに、校正手順 書を作成した。 |
| | 潮位計の利用及 び高潮予報 | 2016.9. 20-10.6 | 予報官2名 | ウインドプロファイラー と潮位計の利活用、特に 天文潮位の算出方法と高 潮予報に関する技術移転 が行われ、参加者は気象 庁のモデルを用いた高潮 予報の技術を習得した。 |

⁶ 教育省が認定するのは教員のみで、研修講師ではない。

⁷ 残りの7分野は"洪水""モニタリング (climate monitoring)" "ダウンスケーリング"とICTの4分野("通信""ICT機器保守" "プログラミング" "ウェブ関連技術")。"洪水"に関しては、FMSを含め、南西太平洋諸国では水文分野の能力強化をするための技術的な基盤が整っていないためである。"モニタリング"と"ダウンスケーリング"に関する技術移転は、太平洋気候変動センター(PCCC)が実施予定である。ICT に関しては、使用されている ICT システムと知識レベルが国によって大きく異なるため、効果的な研修コースを設定することが難しい。

| 活動 | 進捗と成果 | | | |
|---|---|--------------|---------------|---|
| | 気象庁モデルを用いた高潮予報は現在FMSへの導入が図られており、 本邦研修に参加した職員が 2016/2017 年のサイクロンシーズン中に試 験運用を行う予定である。運用の状況を踏まえながら、RSMC の域内 において高潮予報を開始すること、また 2017 年中にも第三国研修を 通じて周辺国に技術移転を行うことについて検討することとなった。 | | | |
| | 全ての本邦研修が効果的な教授法(いわゆる Training of Trainers (TOT))をカリキュラムに含めているわけではないため、講師とし て研修を担当予定の FMS 職員の中にはそのような研修を受講してい ない職員もいる。 | | | |
| [進捗状況: 完了] 2.4 フィジーで第三国 研修を実施する。 | (1) 第三国研修 中間レビュー評価調査終了時までに計4回の第三国研修が FMS で 実施された。各研修の内容、実施時期、研修参加者及びその成果は 表4のとおり。第三国研修の実施を通じて、研修の計画・準備・実 施及び評価のプロセスが確立された。 | | | |
| | 中空 | | 三国研修の概要 | |
| | 内容 測器の保守及 び校正(1), (2) | | 名(ニウエを 除く) | 結果 参加者は測器の維持管 理と校正の方法につい て学び、自国から持参 した測器の校正を実際 に行った。 |
| | 航空気象業務 の品質管理 (QMS) | 2016.5.16-27 | | 参加者は品質管理 (QMS)の必要性に関 する意識を高め、品質 管理システムの確立方 法について学んだ。 |
| | 気象衛星デー タの利用 | 2016.9.12-16 | 10 カ国 14 名 | 参加者は衛星技術に関 する知識を深め、ひま わり受信機及びインタ ーネットから得たデー タの効果的な活用方法 について学んだ。 |
| | 研修中に参加国の測器を校正したことにより、気象測器に関する第 1回研修は参加者の知識と経験を深めただけでなく、南西太平洋地 域における観測データのトレーサビリティの確保 ⁸ と正確性の向上 に資した。この研修は WMO からの評価が非常に高く、第2回測器 | | | |

⁸ 観測データのトレーサビリティの確保とは、観測データを共通のスケールで比較可能にすることを指す。(出典:気象庁ホ ームページ http://ds.data.jma.go.jp/wcc/introduction-j.html *2016年12月23日にアクセス)

| 活動 | 進捗と成果 |
|----|--|
| | 研修は WMO との共同実施で開催された。WMO は同研修に参加す |
| | る2カ国(パプアニューギニアとミクロネシア共和国)の費用を負 |
| | 担した。 |
| | |
| | 聞き取り調査を実施した南西太平洋諸国の気象局長と第三国研修 |
| | に複数回参加した受講生は、校正された気象測器やひまわり受信機 |
| | の活用による気象データの正確性の向上等を通じて、第三国研修か |
| | 彼らの国の気象業務の質の向上に繋がっていると述べた。彼らはま |
| | た、参加者の間でお互いの気象業務に関して気軽に助言を求めた |
| | り、業務の方法を参考にするなど助け合えるようなネットワークか |
| | 第三国研修を通じて構築できたことに感謝していた。 |
| | (2) 現地研修 |
| | (2) 境地研修 キリバスでは、とりわけクリスマス島における気象リポートの質の |
| | 低さが航空会社にとって乗客の安全性の観点から大きな懸念とな |
| | っており、実際、航空会社によってクリスマス島の空港は使用しな |
| | いという決定がなされる可能性が非常に高かった。もしそのような |
| | 決定がなされた場合、クリスマス島の貿易と観光にとって甚大な悪 |
| | 影響が予想される。事態の緊急性と重要性に鑑み、航空気象業務に |
| | 関する現地研修がキリバスで 2016 年 2 月 24 日から 3 月 8 日に実施 |
| | され、キリバス気象局とキリバス航空局から 14 名が参加した。研 |
| | 修は FMS 職員によって実施された。研修の結果、FMS と WMO は |
| | クリスマス島からの気象リポートの質の著しい改善を確認した。フ |
| | ィジー航空も同様にクリスマス島からの気象リポートの質の"大幅 |
| | な改善"を認め、タラワ(キリバスの首都)における同様の研修を |
| | 実施する際の FMS 講師の航空運賃を負担することを決定した。こ |
| | のことから、多数の現地職員が受講でき、研修プログラムを現地の |
| | 業務環境に合わせた内容にすることが出来る点で、現地研修は非常 |
| | に効果的な方法になり得ることが明らかになった。 |
| | |
| | (3) FMS 職員の研修実施に関する能力強化 |
| | 南西太平洋諸国に対する研修に関し、FMS 職員は下表のとおりカリ |
| | キュラムの作成、研修準備、研修の実施と評価を主体的に実施する |
| | ようになってきている。 |
| | 表 5 各研修コースを主に担当した専門家 |

⁹ フィジー航空からキリバス気象局への E メールより。フィジー航空は研修の有効性を実感し、その後に実施された第三国研 修 "測器の保守及び校正(2)"において同社の専門家を派遣し、航空セクターにおける正確な気象データの重要性について講 義を行った。

| 活動 | 進捗と成果 | | | | | |
|------------|---|--|--|---|--|---|
| | 肉の 実施時期 主に担当した専門家 | | | | | |
| | 内容 | 実施時期 | 計画 | 準備 | 実施 | 評価 |
| | 測器の保守及び 校正 (1) | 2015.11.2-12 | 気象庁 /FMS | FMS | 気象庁 | 長 期 専 門家 |
| | 航空気象通報 (METAR/SPECI) | 2016.2.24-3.8 | FMS | FMS | FMS | FMS |
| | 航空気象業務の 品質管理(QMS) | 2016.5.16-27 | FMS | FMS | FMS | 長 期 専 門家 |
| | 気象衛星データ の利用 | 2016.9.12-16 | 長期専門 家 | FMS | 気象庁 | 長 期 専 門家 |
| | 測器の保守及び 校正(2) | 2016.11.21 -12.02 | FMS | FMS | FMS | FMS |
| | 気象測器に関す。 研修では気象庁の 回った。逆に 20 研修内容を計画 担当する一方で、 専門家が講義・第 研修を自立的に た。 QMS の研修に閉 立大学)を含む (JICA 本部・現 | の専門家が全 016 年に実施さ し、準備・調整 、長期専門家が 実習を支援した 提供できる技 関しては、現地 研修計画立案 地事務所、長期 | てのコマを れた2回目 を行い、に がまこれに、 術を習得し しい関門家) | 担目UEIのよい ー そののすべをFNあ ののすせいのいたのです。 したのかができたののでは、 したのでものです。 したのでものでのです。 していたいでものです。 していたいでものです。 していたいでもの していたいでは、 していたいでは、 していたいで、 したいで、 したいで、 したいで、 したいで、 していたいで、 したいで、 したいで、 したいで、 したいで、 したいで、 したいで、 したいで、 したいで、 したいで、 したいで、 したいで、 していたいで、 したいでので、 したいで、 で、 したいで、 ついで、 ついで、 ついで、 ついで、 ついで、 ついで、 ついで、 つ | FMS 職員 では、FN ての講し、FN て支はし、 MS はとが らた く く く て た て の 講 し、 FN の 講 し、 FN て の 講 し、 FN で い ま で の 講 し、 FN で の 読 し、 FN で の 読 し、 FN で の 読 し、 FN で の 読 し、 FN で の 読 し、 FN で の 読 し、 た の う に ろ い ろ こ ろ ろ に ろ ろ こ ろ ろ に ろ ろ こ ろ ろ こ ろ ろ こ ろ ろ こ ろ ろ こ ろ ろ ろ こ ろ | は 支援 副 部 部 部 部 部 部 部 部 部 部 部 部 部 |
| | たために、研修 て、研修用機材 は機材の免税承 | の購入は遅延 認にインフライ | し、1.5 年 省、経済省 | かかった 、税関の | こ。主な遅)許可が必 | 産延の理由 公要であっ |
| | たことから、想 価調査中に、フ FMS が直接税金 選択肢があった。 | ィジー政府に 分を払い、調道 | 免税の手約 産にかかる〕 | 売きを要 所要時間 | 請する代 引を大幅に | たわりに、 こ減らせる |
| [進捗状況: 完了] | 効率的な実施に | 影響を与えた。 | | | | |
| 2.5 | 各研修コースの終 | 了時に質問票 | が参加者に | 配布され | 1、参加者 | 皆は研修内 |
| 研修活動を評価す | 容、講師および研 | 修全体についる | て評価を行 | っている | る。ほとん | 」どの研修 |
| る。 | において評価結果 | | | | | |
| | は次の研修計画に | 白いされてい | い"。迥去(| い屼修変 | >加有の計 | † 価 桁 禾 に |

¹⁰ 気象庁の専門家は「気象庁の紹介」と「超音波風速計(*全く新しい研修内容)」の2コマを担当した。 ¹¹ キリバスにおける現地研修の評価結果は FMS 職員により分析され、研修報告書にまとめられている。総合的な評価結果は 長期専門家の完了報告書に記載予定。

| 活動 | 進捗と成果 |
|-------------|-------------------------------------|
| | よると、参加者は概ね研修内容と講師に満足しており、「研修目的が |
| | 達成されたか」という質問に対し、「強く同意する」または「同意す |
| [進捗状況: 継続中] | る」と回答している。 |
| 2.6 | この活動は2017年以降に実施予定。 |
| 選定された南大洋 | |
| 州の国に対し、フォ | 本邦研修と FMS 職員との議論を通じて、今後も南西太平洋諸国のた |
| ローアップ活動を | めに研修を持続的に継続するため、可能性のある資金源やそれを確保 |
| 実施する。 | するための戦略、国際的な枠組み(WMOの地区研修センター(RTC) |
| | や地区測器センター(RIC)等)の確立等に関する知識が共有された。 |
| | これらの国際的な枠組みの確立により FMS は南西太平洋地域の人材 |
| | 育成ハブとしての信頼性を高めることができる。長期専門家はまた、 |
| | 気象業務の研修センターとしての FMS の認知度を高めるため、あり |
| | とあらゆる機会(PMC、WMO/RA-V フォーラム等)を利用して、本 |
| | 事業に関するプレゼンテーションを実施した。その結果、複数のドナ |
| [進捗状況: 継続中] | ーから公式・非公式に彼らのプロジェクトとの連携を打診された。 |

<成果2の総合評価>

ほとんどのカリキュラムや研修ツール(教科書・教材)は整備済みか整備途中であるが、 指導要領に関しては今後作成する必要がある。これらの研修ツールは研修の実施とともに作 成されていることから、活動 2.1 (研修カリキュラムの整備)と活動 2.2 (研修ツールの整 備)を計画どおり 2016 年末までに終了することは難しい。したがって、活動計画表(以下、 「PO」という)の修正と、研修ツールの整備を含めた残りの活動を実施するための専門家 の追加投入が必要である。

第三国研修、現地研修、本邦研修は計画通り実施され、FMS の研修提供能力の向上に貢献し、同時に南西太平洋各国の気象サービスの向上にも貢献した。また、研修の計画、実施 と評価を主体的に実施することで、FMS 職員は徐々に研修を実施する能力を向上させている。

| (3) 成果 3: フィジーの観測・予報能力向上により指導能力が |
|----------------------------------|
|----------------------------------|

| 指標 | щ. Х | 結果 |
|------------------|--------------------|------------|
| - 観測 | | |
| \triangleright | 校正された観測機材の数 | |
| \triangleright | GTS に送られた観測レポートの割合 | |
| • 予報 | | n/a^{12} |
| \succ | サイクロン予報の誤報 | |
| \succ | 予報発表時間 | |
| \triangleright | 予報精度 | |

¹² 成果 3 の焦点は FMS 職員の研修講師としての能力向上にあり、気象の専門家としての能力向上ではない為、これらの指標 は成果 3 の達成度を図るためには用いない。

| 活動 | 進捗と成果 |
|-------------|-------------------------------------|
| 3.1 | FMS の気象業務に関する能力は長期専門家によって分析され、その |
| フィジー気象局の | 結果、FMS 職員は多かれ少なかれ南西太平洋諸国の研修ニーズに応 |
| 観測・予報能力を分 | えられることが明らかになった。研修を通じてさらに強化すべき FMS |
| 析する。 | 職員の分野は、"サイクロン""高潮/潮位""統計解析""季節予報" |
| | と"品質管理"である。これらの分野は本事業後半の為の研修計画に |
| [進捗状況:完了] | 反映されている。 |
| 3.2 | FMS 職員の為の OJT は、第三国研修やニーズ調査の実施などほとん |
| JICA 専門家により | どの活動を通じて実施されていることから、この活動は PO から削除 |
| OJT を実施する。 | することが出来ると考えられる。 |
| [進捗状況: 継続中] | |

<成果3の総合評価>

成果 3 の活動は順調に進捗した。FMS の気象サービスの各分野の能力は分析され、その 結果が研修計画に反映された。活動 3-2 (FMS 職員への OJT の実施)については、成果 1・ 2 のほぼ全ての活動 (ニーズ調査や第三国研修の実施等)において OJT が実施されているこ とから、PO からは削除可能と考えられる。

3-3 プロジェクト目標達成見込み

| プロジェクト目標 | フィジー気象局の大洋州各国に対する人材育成機能が向上する。 |
|----------|-------------------------------|
| 指標 | 1)研修受講者による達成度評価 |
| | 2)研修受講者数 |

「3.2 成果の達成状況」で上述のとおり、一部の活動に遅れはあるものの、ほとんどの活動は 計画どおり実施されている。中間レビュー評価時点での主な成果は以下のとおり。

- FMS と南西太平洋諸国の気象サービスに関するニーズが分析され、分析結果に基づいて研 修計画が策定された。
- FMS 職員は研修の内容を計画し、準備や関係者との調整の提供を行い、研修を評価する一 連の過程を主体的に実施することで徐々に南西太平洋諸国に対して気象研修の提供能力 を向上させている。研修受講者による研修の評価は高い。
- 本事業では中間レビュー評価時点で計74名に気象関連の研修を実施した。
- したがって、残りの活動がすべて計画通り実施され、提言が実行されれば、プロジェクト 目標の達成見込みは比較的高い。

一方で、現行の PDM は事業開始前に設定された暫定版であり、詳細計画策定調査報告書に記載のとおりニーズ調査の結果を受けて改定されることになっていた。中間レビュー評価団は PDM を見直した結果、1) 指標の選定、2) 成果と活動の関係、3) 上位目標の設定については以下の理由から再検討したほうが良いとの結論に至った。

- より適切・定量的な指標を選定するため
- 成果と活動の関係をより論理的整合性のとれたものにするため

- ニーズ調査の結果に基づいて新しい活動を追加し、内容が曖昧な活動(3-2)を削除する ため
- 「本事業の貢献により間接的に達成しうる長期的な開発効果(=上位目標)」を設定し、
 関係者間で共通認識を持つため

3-4 実施プロセス

(1) モニタリング

プロジェクトの全体的な実施は PDM と PO に沿ってモニタリングされた。プロジェクト の進捗を確認し、課題があれば関係者間で議論することを目的として、第1回 JCC が 2015 年9月に実施され、PDM、PO、活動の進捗や事業計画について議論した。第2回 JCC は、 ニーズ調査の結果と調査結果に基づいた研修計画を共有するために、中間レビュー評価調査 の最後に実施された。

(2) 事業の進捗

ほとんどの活動は PO(ver.1) どおりに実施されている一方で、一部の活動(ニーズ調査の実施や研修計画・目標の設定等)は遅延している。遅延の理由は、長期専門家がカウンターパートへの技術的な支援と、会計を含む事務作業をすべて一人で担当しなければならず、 業務過多となったことによる。

(3) コミュニケーション

コミュニケーションに関しては、FMS と長期専門家間の 20 年以上にわたる長期間の信頼 関係により、両者間のコミュニケーションは非常に良い。研修参加国との関係にも大きな問 題は見られない。

(4) オーナーシップと参加

FMSの本事業へのオーナーシップと参加度合いにも大きな問題は見られない。FMS 職員 は長期専門家と共同でニーズ調査を実施し、南西太平洋諸国への研修の計画・実施・評価を 主体的に実施し始めている。既述のとおり、これまでに実施された5回の研修の内、3回は FMS 職員が主導している。FMS 職員は新しい知識や技術の習得に熱心であり、習得した知 識や技術を日々の業務に積極的に活用している。
第4章 五項目評価による評価結果¹³

4-1 妥当性

本事業の妥当性は高い。

(a) フィジー政府の政策との関連性

「災害軽減及び防災」を優先政策の一つに掲げるインフラ省の「年間計画(2016)」では、成 果目標に"気象・水文データのタイムリーな取得、クオリティ・コントロール、公表を確実にす ること"と、水文気象に関する国際・地域機関(クオリティ・コントロールへのフィジーの責務 の効果的、効率的な対応"が含まれている。様々な研修の提供を通じてインフラ省の「年間計画 導している。FMS 職員は新しい知識や技術の習以上から、本事業は、フィジー政府の政策との関 連性が高い。

(b) 日本の支援政策との関連性

2015年5月に策定された「対フィジー共和国への事業展開計画」における優先プログラムの一つは防災プログラムであり、同プログラムでは気象予報官の能力強化を通じてサイクロン、地震、 津波のための早期警報システムのネットワークを支援することでフィジーや周辺国における自然 災害の被害を最小化することを目指している。したがって本事業は気象予報官の能力強化を目的 としている点で日本の支援政策とも関連性が高い。

(c) 裨益者ニーズとの整合性

FMS の使命は"地域的な天候、フィジーの気候、水文パターンを観察し理解し、コミュニティの福祉や 経済発展、環境的な持続性と国際的な責務を果たすために水文気象業務を提供すること"である。本事業 は第三国研修や本邦研修を通じて FMS の気象業務を提供する能力の向上に貢献していることから、FMS の使命にも一致している。

(d) 日本の技術の比較優位性

日本の気象庁は世界の気象庁の中でも最も先進的な組織の一つであり、RSMC 東京を含む国内 外の責務を果たしている。加えて、フィジーや南太平洋各国において日本は FMS 本部の建設、 FMS での第三国研修の実施(2001 年から)、フィジー・サモア・バヌアツにおける防災のための 機材の提供等を通じて防災分野、特に気象業務の向上に貢献してきた。したがって、本事業はこ れまでのフィジーや南太平洋地域での長期にわたる支援に基づいて日本が優位性を持つ先端技術 を提供しており、適切であると考えられる。

4-2 有効性

本事業の有効性は幾つかの条件を満たせば、比較的高いと考えられる。

「3-3 プロジェクト目標の達成見込み」に記載のとおり、一部活動の遅れはあるものの、 総合的にみて事業は順調に進捗している。したがって、残りの活動が事業期間内に予定どおり

¹³ 評価五項目は、「高い」「比較的高い」「中程度」「比較的低い」「低い」の5段階で判断した。

実施され、「第6章 提言」に記載の提言が実施されれば、プロジェクト目標は達成見込みである。

中間レビュー評価時点での成果達成に貢献した要因は以下のとおり。

- 施設や機材の供与、第三国研修の実施等 1990 年代から続く FMS との長い協力関係

- 総括と FMS の長い関係に基づく信頼関係

主な阻害要因は、日本人専門家及びカウンターパート職員の不十分な投入である。

4-3 効率性

本事業の効率性は中程度と判断される。

(a) 日本人専門家の派遣

2016年10月31日時点で合計8名の専門家がフィジーに4回派遣され、カウンターパートに技術協力を実施したが、計画された活動を完了するには専門家の投入量は不十分であった。総括の 任期は6カ月延長されることとなったものの、プロジェクト期間中に残りの活動をすべて完了す るにはそれでも不十分である可能性が高い。

一方で、専門家により提供された支援の質は FMS 職員により高く評価されている。総括と短期 専門家の一人は以前の JICA 事業からカウンターパートのことをよく知っているため、彼らのニ ーズに応じた支援を効果的に提供することが出来た。

(b) 機材供与

本事業では、研修用機材(視聴覚機材やプリンター等)と研修用測器が供与された。これらの 機材は視聴覚機材の利用や受講生が研修内で直接測器の使い方を実践することで、効果的な研修 の提供に活用された。供与機材の量や質については特に問題はない。しかしながら、「3.2 成果の 達成状況」で既述のとおり最も効率的な機材調達の方法が共有されておらず、機材の調達に 1.5 年要することとなった。

(c) 現地活動費

「3-1 投入実績」に記載のとおり、JICAと FMS は事業実施に必要な予算を執行しており、 中間レビュー評価時点では執行量は十分であり大きな問題は見られない。

(d) 本邦研修

本邦研修を通じてカウンターパートは講師としての知識と経験を効果的に強化することがで きた。合計8名のカウンターパート職員が本邦研修に参加し、全員が中間レビュー評価時点でカ ウンターパート機関で勤務し、得た知識や経験を日常業務に活用している。また本邦研修参加者 の約半数が知識を活用して講師として研修を受け持ち始めている。残りの半数は2017年に予定さ れている"高潮/潮位計"に関する第三国研修を講師として担当予定である。

(e) カウンターパート機関職員の配置

カウンターパート職員は本事業の為に概ね適切に配置されている。しかしながら、特にサイク ロンの時期には人員不足のために十分な数の講師を現地研修に派遣できないこともあった。中間 レビュー評価時には、予報部と観測部では 11 名分のポスト(両部全体の 16%)が空席になって おり、これらの部の職員は空席のポストの仕事を肩代わりしなければならない状況であった。

4-4 インパクト

上位目標の達成見込みについては、中間レビュー評価時点での判断は難しい。本事業により正 の効果が発現している。

(a) 上位目標達成見込み

現時点での上位目標("FMS が自立的に太平洋州各国を対象とした効果的な人材育成事業を継続する")は本事業の"間接的な、長期間の開発効果"ではない。上位目標については、本事業がどのような長期的な成果への貢献を目指すのかについて関係者間で議論し、共通認識を持った上で改定する必要がある。したがって中間レビュー評価時点では、上位目標の達成見込みは判断が難しい。

(b) 本事業によるインパクト

中間レビュー評価時点までに発現した効果は以下のとおり。

- キリバス・クリスマス島の航空気象業務の向上を含む、南西太平洋各国の気象業務の向上
- 第三国研修を通じて南西太平洋各国の測器を直接校正することで、これらの国々の地上気 象観測データの改善や同地域におけるトレーサビリティの向上に繋がった。
- 第三国研修を通じて南西太平洋各国の気象局間のネットワークが構築され、サービス提供 に際し互いに助け合えるようになった。本事業において気象データの生産者(気象局)や ユーザー(航空会社等)とのネットワークも強化された。

4-5 持続性

本事業の持続性は中程度である。

■ 政策的
 ・制度的観点

政策的・制度的観点からの持続性は高い。

本事業の政策的環境は事業開始から変化はないが、現在草案が提出されている「気象水文業務法¹⁴」が発効されれば、空席が多く人的資源に課題のある FMS は業務実施に必要な資源を要求することが出来るようになり、周辺国に対する研修の継続に対しても好影響が予想される。

本事業開始より監督省庁が変更になったものの、変更による本事業への影響はない。監督省庁 の次官の交代により、同省庁と FMS とのコミュニケーションは大幅に改善された。以前は FMS からのリクエストに対し、承認に 2-3 週間かかるか、あるいは承認されないこともあったが、現 在は5日以内に返答が来るようになり、業務遂行に大きな好影響を与えている。

■ 財政的・組織的観点

財政的・組織的持続性は中程度。

¹⁴ 草案は既に議会に提出されており、2017年末までに承認される見込み。

FMS の運営費は過去4年間(2013-2017)で下表のとおり、微増している¹⁵ものの、第三国研修 は多額の経費がかかるため¹⁶、FMS が持続的に同研修を独自財源のみで実施することは現実的で はない。

| | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 ¹⁷ | 2016/2017 |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------------|-----------|
| 設備投資額 | 4,206 | 2,974 | 2,889 | 2,502 | 5,376 |
| 運営費 | 4,395 | 5,355 | 5,250 | 5,344 | 5,432 |
| 付加価値税 | 865 | 681 | 696 | 392 | 659 |
| 計 | 9,467 | 9,010 | 8,835 | 8,273 | 11,468 |

表 6 FMS 予算(単位: 1,000 フィジードル)

出典:FMS 提供資料

中間レビュー評価団は研修経費の確保に関して議論し、以下の選択肢を確認した。

- 1) 研究参加者の自費負担
- 2) 開発ドナーや民間企業からの資金確保
- 3) 開発ドナーが出資するプロジェクトとの連携
- 4) フィジー政府からの資金拠出

例え1)を選択した場合であっても、全ての南西太平洋諸国が自費で FMS での研修に参加する ことは難しく、資金源を模索し、獲得に努める必要がある。どの選択肢を選ぶにせよ、FMS が持 続的に周辺国に研修を提供していくためには、他ドナーや民間企業との連携が不可欠である。こ の点において、以下のとおり中間レビュー評価時点で他ドナーや民間企業に本事業の成果が認め られ、次のステップに繋がる成果が発現しつつある。

- 国際・地域ドナーから公式・非公式の本事業との連携に関する打診
- WMOと研修の共同実施
- フィジー航空からキリバス(タラワ)での現地研修に関する財政支援(航空費負担)

予算獲得の不確実性と、中間レビュー評価時点での成果から判断して、経済的な持続性は中程 度と判断した。

組織的観点からは、毎年複数の職員が退職、転職、病死していることから、持続性は中程度で ある。約15名の職員が5年以内に入れ替わると予想されている。

PDM では "FMS が人的資源を維持すること"をプロジェクト目標を達成するための前提条件 とし、"FMS の観測部・予報部職員が FMS を離職しないこと"を成果3の達成に必要な前提条 件としている。これらの前提条件は中間レビュー評価時点では問題ないが、FMS の高い離職率 は移転された技術や知識を維持する上で課題となっている。

¹⁵ 2016年に会計年度の時期が変更("1-12月"から"8-7月")になったことから、2016/2017年の値は2016年1-7月の間に支 出されなかった額が含まれている。

^{16 2016} 年 9 月のひまわり受信機の研修に関しては、総額で 58,863 フィジードル(約 319 万円)かかっている。

^{17 2016}年1-7月の予算。

■ 技術的観点

FMS 職員は本事業や過去の JICA 事業による研修を通じて得られた知識や技術をよく活用して おり、複数の職員が第三国研修や現地研修において講師として研修を担当し始めている。FMS は また、職員が国内外の研修に参加し、知識や技術を向上させる機会を提供している。一方で、カ リキュラム、教科書、教材、指導要領の作成は前述のとおり中間レビュー評価時点で遅延してい る。離職率の高い FMS にとってはこれらのツールは移転技術を持続的に確保する上で不可欠であ ることから、技術的な持続性は中程度である。

供与機材は既に FMS が使用経験のあるものばかりで、過去に供与した機材もよく維持管理が行われていることから、機材の維持管理に問題はない。

第5章 結論

結論として、本事業はフィジー政府の方針、日本の支援政策及び FMS の使命とも一致している ことから、妥当性は高い。事業終了時までに残りの活動がすべて実施され、提言が実施されれば、 有効性は比較的高い。本事業は現地活動費や本邦研修など一部の投入は所期の成果を達成するた めに有効に活用されたものの、専門家の派遣や FMS 職員の配置は不十分または限定的であった。 以上から、本事業の効率性は中程度と判断される。本事業の上位目標は変更の必要があるため、 中間レビュー評価時点では上位目標の達成見込みを判断することは難しい。中間レビュー評価時 点までに本事業による幾つかの正の効果が発現している。持続性は経済的・組織的・技術的な観 点から課題があり、持続性は中程度である。

第6章 提言

上記の中間レビュー評価結果に基づき、合同中間レビュー評価団による提言は以下のとおり。

<u>インフラ省、FMS、JICA への提言</u>

(1) PDM と PO の修正

中間レビュー評価時点の PDM は暫定版であり、ニーズ調査の結果を経て改定されること になっていたことから、中間レビュー評価団は PDM を見直し、一部修正したほうがよいと 思われる箇所を特定した。したがって、PDM を修正し、その変更に合わせて PO も修正す ることが望ましい。修正した PDM と PO は JCC で承認される必要がある。

JICA と FMS への提言

(2) FMS スタッフへの教授法(TOT)の研修実施

本事業を通じて、FMS 職員は気象分野の研修を実施する為の技術的な能力を強化している。さらに本事業の効果発現を促進するために、JICA と FMS は、FMS 職員が教授法に関する研修を受けられるよう支援することが望ましい。

JICA への提言

(3) 専門家の投入量の増加

本事業の後半期間では、2名の短期専門家が毎年派遣される予定である。中間レビュー評価時点で残っている活動(研修ツールの整備、研修の評価結果の分析と報告に加えて、この先2年間で新しく予定されている活動)の量から判断して、これらの活動すべてを期限内に 完了して、十分な技術移転を行うには現在予定されている投入量では不十分である可能性が高い。したがって、JICA は専門家(研修管理や業務調整等)を追加で投入することが望ましい。

(4) 専門家との事務手続きに関する情報の事前共有

QMS に関する研修では、国内パートナーを活用した研修実施の際に必要な情報が十分に 事前に共有されておらず、研修の効率的な実施の阻害要因となった。今後2年間で計画され ている研修を遅滞なく実施するためには、研修実施に必要な事務手続きに関して本事業の総 括に事前に情報を共有しておく必要がある。

インフラ省への提言

(5) FMS の人的資源の補充

南西太平洋諸国の気象分野における能力強化は、フィジーが RSMC として正確で信頼で きる気象情報を発信する上でも非常に重要である。過去2年間の研修によってこれらの国々 の能力は向上しつつあるものの、何年も空席が補充されていない FMS の人的資源の不足は、 人材育成を継続的に実施する上での深刻な課題となっている。実際このために、FMS は経 験のある職員を海外に講師として十分に派遣することが出来ない状況である。十分な人材の 確保は今後持続的に研修を実施する上で必要不可欠であることから、インフラ省は可能な限り速やかに FMS の空席を埋める努力をすることが望ましい。

(6) 必要に応じた、FMS と WMO との関係強化における支援

本事業によって FMS が実施した研修は WMO によって非常に高く評価されており、2016 年 11 月の JICA と WMO の研修の共同実施に繋がった。気象分野における WMO の国際協 力・協調における決定的な役割を考慮した際、これらの事実は FMS にとっても今後研修を 実施していく上での強いインセンティブとなる。したがって、今後、特に本事業終了後の研 修事業実施のために、FMS と WMO の関係強化がさらに促進されることが望ましい。この 点からインフラ省は、FMS と WMO 間の人材育成における協力関係の強化を支援すること が重要である。

<u>FMS への提言</u>

(7) FMS を気象分野の人材育成における南西太平洋地域の拠点として国レベル・地域レベル・国際レベルで幅広く紹介

FMS が持続的に南西太平洋地域における気象分野の能力向上に貢献する為には、FMS が 気象分野の人材育成における南西太平洋地域の最大拠点として認識され、さらなる外部支援 を受け入れていくことが決定的に重要である。したがって、FMS は本事業の成果をありと あらゆる機会に紹介し、気象分野の人材育成における地域的な拠点としての認知度を高める ことが望ましい。

第7章 教訓

(1) プロジェクト実施体制の慎重な検討

本事業では、総括はカウンターパートへの技術的な指導だけではなく、JICA が支援した 全ての活動の会計やロジ等も担っており、業務過多から事業の進捗の遅れにつながっていた。 今後のJICA 直営の技術協力プロジェクトにおいては、総括の一人体制にはせず、事務作業 のアシスタントを配置することが望ましい。

(2) 調達プロセスを促進するための組織知の収集と活用

報告書に記載されているとおり、研修用機材の調達の遅れが研修の効率的な実施に影響 した。調達が遅れた主な理由は、免税許可の承認に想定以上の時間がかかったことによる。 しかしながら、中間レビュー評価の過程で、調達時間を大幅に短縮できる方法があったこと が明らかになった。したがって、JICA は調達期間を短縮する方法に関する組織知を財産と して収集して活用し、今後の類似案件において調達の遅れを防ぐことが重要である。

別添資料

- 1. M/M·合同評価報告書
- 2. プロジェクト・デザイン・マトリックス (PDM) (Version 1)
- 3. 中間レビュー評価調査スケジュール
- 4. 評価グリッド
- 5. カウンターパート・リスト
- 6. 供与機材リスト
- 7. 本邦研修参加者リスト
- 8. 事業実施計画 2017-2018
- 9. ニーズ調査の結果

MINUTES OF MEETING OF THE SECOND MEETING OF THE JOINT COORDINATING COMMITTEE (JCC-2) FOR THE PROJECT FOR REINFORCING METEOROLOGICAL TRAINING FUNCTION OF FMS

Fiji Meteorological Service (hereinafter referred to as "FMS") and Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA") jointly organized the Mid-Term Review Team (hereinafter referred to as "the Team"), headed by Mr. Ravind Kumar and Mr. Masahiro Ueki, for the purpose of conducting the mid-term review for the "Project for Reinforcing Meteorological Training Function of FMS" (hereinafter referred to "the Project").

The Team has carried out intensive study and analysis of the activities and achievements of the Project, and prepared the Joint Mid-Term Review Report attached hereto (hereinafter referred to as "the Report"), and presented it to the second meeting of the Joint Coordinating Committee of the Project (JCC-2) held on the 9th of December 2016 at the Meteorological Office, Laucala Bay, Suva.

After discussions on the major issues pointed out in the Report, the JCC-2 accepted the Report and took note of the recommendations made in the Report. The representatives of the Japanese side and the Fijian side agreed to report to their respective authorities concerned the matters referred to the Report for ensuring that necessary measures are taken for the smooth and successful implementation of the Project.

Suva, 9th December, 2016

植不和药

Mr. Ueki Masahiro Leader Mid Term Review Team Japan International Cooperation Agency Japan

Mr. Manasa Lesuma Deputy Secretary Operations, Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport Government of Fiji

ATTACHED DOCUMENT

1. Joint Mid-Term Review:

Both sides agreed the Joint Mid-Term Review Report as Annex 1.

2. Recommendations:

A series of recommendations are written in the Report.

3. Revision of Project Design Matrix (PDM) and Plan of Operation (PO) : The revision of PDM and PO were proposed by the Team as one of the recommendations of the Report. The JCC-2 endorsed the revised PDM and PO as Annex 2 and 3 respectively. The rest of the Project will be conducted accordingly.

4. Main points of discussion

The review team had a series of discussion with FMS senior management and staff, and the following is the main points discussed in the meetings.

4.1 Detail Schedule for Output 2 and 3

The Project proposed a detail schedule for remaining activities of output 2 and 3 by the end of the Project. Both sides agreed the training schedule as attached in the Report.

4.2 Provision of Meteorological Equipment such as Chamber for Instrument Calibration, and Travelling Standard of Instruments for Lending

For the smooth implementation of the Project activities, both sides recognized replacement of a current chamber and introduction of travelling standard of instruments for lending. FMS requested provision of such equipment. JICA members of the Team will convey its request to JICA HQs.

ANNEX 1: Joint Mid-Term Review Report ANNEX 2: PDM (ver. 2) ANNEX 3: PO (ver. 1) ANNEX 4: List of Participants

Joint Mid-Term Review Report for the Project for Reinforcing Meteorological Training Function of FMS in the Republic of Fiji

9 December, 2016 Joint Review Team

(3) MJ

別添資料1

Abbreviations

| COSPPac | Climate and Ocean Sunney Drogramme | | | |
|----------|--|--|--|--|
| | Climate and Ocean Support Programme | | | |
| FJD | Fijian Dollars | | | |
| FMS | Fiji Meteorological Services | | | |
| JICA | Japan International Cooperation Agency | | | |
| JCC | Joint Coordination Committee | | | |
| JMA | Japan Meteorological Agency | | | |
| JPY | Japanese Yen | | | |
| MoIT | Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport | | | |
| M/M | Minutes of Meetings (or Man/Month) | | | |
| MTR | Mid-Term Review | | | |
| OECD-DAC | Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development – Development | | | |
| | Assistance Committee | | | |
| OJT | On-the-job training | | | |
| РО | Plan of Operation | | | |
| QMS | Quality Management System | | | |
| RTC | Regional Training Centre | | | |
| RIC | Regional Instrument Centre | | | |
| SP | Southwest Pacific | | | |
| SWFDP | Severe Weather Forecasting Demonstration Project | | | |
| ТОТ | Training of Trainers | | | |
| WMO | World Meteorological Organization | | | |

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- Appendix -

- 1. Project Design Matrix (PDM) (Version 1)
- 2. Schedule of the Mid-Term Review
- 3. Evaluation Grid
- 4. List of counterparts
- 5. List of equipment
- 6. List of participants in training program in Japan
- 7. A draft training plan
- 8. The results of the needs survey (draft)
- 9. Plan of Operation (PO) (Version 0)

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1. Outline of the Mid-Term Review

1.1 Background

The Republic of Fiji (hereinafter referred to as "Fiji") has the greatest economic scale among the islands states in the Pacific Ocean.

The existing headquarters and facilities of the Department of Fiji Meteorological Services (hereinafter referred to as "FMS") were constructed through the Japanese Grant Aid Project. FMS is designated as the Regional Specialized Meteorological Centre (hereinafter referred to as "RSMC") for tropical cyclones in the Southwest Pacific basin, under the World Weather Watch Programme of the World Meteorological Organization (hereinafter referred to as "WMO"). Apart from providing tropical cyclone forecasting and warning services to the Southwest Pacific region, FMS also provides daily weather forecasts and warnings to island countries as well as for the high seas in the Pacific.

Furthermore, FMS plays a leading role in providing meteorological training in the Pacific. FMS has continued to collaborate with Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA") in implementing third country training programmes since 2001. FMS is also actively involved with specialized meteorological training and awareness in the aviation sector, general public and schools. To date, more than one hundred participants from the Pacific region had graduated from this training collaboration with JICA.

Concerning the above situation, the Government of Fiji requested to the Government of Japan to provide the technical cooperation in April 2012. In response to the request, the Government of Japan approved the implementation of *the project for reinforcing meteorological training function of FMS* (hereinafter referred to as "the Project") and JICA dispatched a detailed planning survey team to clarify the framework of the cooperation for the Project from February to March 2014.

The Project started from December 2014 and will be completed in December 2018. In December 2016, at the halfway of the cooperation period, the Project is required to undergo the Mid-Term Review (hereinafter referred to as "MTR") in accordance with the Record of Discussion signed for the Project in September 2014. JICA dispatched the Japanese Review Team (hereinafter referred to as "the Team") to Fiji for the purpose of conducting the MTR which has been undertaken jointly by the Team and Fijian authorities concerned.

1.2 Outline of the Project

The outline of the project described in the Project Design Matrix (hereinafter referred to as "PDM") (version 1, Appendix 1) is as follows.

(1) Overall Goal

FMS self-sustainably continues effective capacity development activities to Southwest Pacific countries.

(2) Project Purpose

FMS's capacity in meteorological training is enhanced

(3) Outputs

FMS acquires needs analysis capacity on development of meteorological services in Southwest Pacific
 Training tools including curriculum and materials are improved;

3) FMS's capacity to instruct other Southwest Pacific countries is enhanced by strengthening FMS observation and forecasting

(4) Project Term

December 2014 to December 2018 (four years)

1.3 Objectives of the MTR

The main objectives of the MTR are as follows:

- (1) To assess the degree of achievement at the mid-term of the project
- (2) To evaluate the project based on the five evaluation criteria: and,
- (3) To draw recommendations for the rest of the project period
- (4) To disclose information extensively for the sake of improvement of transparency and accountability of JICA's cooperation projects

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1.4 Schedule of the review mission

The MTR has been conducted from November 19 to December 10, 2016. The detailed schedule of the review is shown in Appendix 2.

1.4 Members concerned to the Review

The MTR was jointly conducted by both Fijian and Japanese sides. The members concerned are shown below.

1.4.1. Fijian side

- Mr. Ravind Kumar, Director, FMS
- Mr. Viliame Verenivalu, Principal Scientific Officer, Department of Hydrology, FMS

1.4.2. Japanese side

- Mr. Masahiro Ueki, Leader, Director, Disaster Risk Reduction Team 1, Global Environment Department, JICA
- Mr. Kunio Akatsu, Senior Advisor, JICA
- Mr. Shinya Goto, Review Planning, Deputy Director, Disaster Risk Reduction Team 1, Global Environment Department, JICA
- Ms. Ai Ishitobi, Review Analysis, TekizaiTekisyo LLC

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2. Methodology

2.1 Questions, Data and Evaluation Criteria

The review was carried out in accordance with "the New JICA Guidelines for Project Review, Ver. 1 (June 2010)," which mainly follows "the Principles for Review of Development Assistance, 1991" issued by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development – Development Assistance Committee (OECD-DAC).

The PDM was used as a basic reference for the review. As instructed in the JICA Guidelines, an *Evaluation Grid* (Appendix 3) was prepared as a framework to collect data and information. The Grid lists review questions, indicators, data to be collected, data sources, and methods for data collection. The *Grid of Project Progress*, which shows the implementation status of each activity and the level of achievement of each Output listed in the PDM, was also prepared based on a project progress report and key informant interviews, checked by Chief Advisor and Director of FMS, and updated according to their inputs. This Grid was used in order to assess the achievements of the Outputs. To collect information for the Evaluation Grid, questionnaires were also prepared and forwarded in advance of the Team to FMS. During the review mission, the Team conducted interviews with them based on the questionnaires and observed the third country training on calibration and maintenance of meteorological instruments.

The project was evaluated based on the five review criteria proposed by OECD-DAC ("Relevance, Effectiveness, Efficiency, Impact, and Sustainability). The details of each criterion are as follows.

| | Five Evaluation Criteria |
|----------------|--|
| Relevance | Degree of compatibility between the development assistance and priority of |
| | policy of the target group, the recipient, and the donor. |
| Effectiveness | A measure of the extent to which an aid activity attains its objectives. |
| Efficiency | Efficiency measures the outputs qualitative and quantitative - in relation to |
| · | the inputs. It is an economic term which is used to assess the extent to which |
| | aid uses the least costly resources possible in order to achieve the desired |
| | results. This generally requires comparing alternative approaches to achieving |
| | the same outputs, to see whether the most efficient process has been adopted. |
| Impact | Impact measure effects of the project with an eye on the longer term effects |
| - | including direct or indirect, positive or negative, intended or unintended. |
| Sustainability | Sustainability is concerned with measuring whether the benefits of an activity |
| · | are likely to continue after donor funding has been withdrawn. |
| | |

Sources: the New JICA Guidelines for Project Review, Ver. 1 (June 2010)

2.2 Data collection

The following data and information collection methods were employed for the review.

1) Desk review

Project-related documents were reviewed, which include a draft progress report, the detailed design survey report, Fiji's and the regional policy documents on disaster management, data and presentations provided by the Project, and documents from similar projects by JICA and other donors.

2) Questionnaire surveys

Questionnaires had been prepared and sent to 9 FMS staff members and Chief Advisor before the review started. The questionnaires were filled out and returned by 8 FMS staff members and Chief Advisor.

3) Key Informant Interviews

Based on the completed questionnaires, semi-structured interviews were conducted with FMS staff members, training participants and heads of meteorological services from the participating countries, and Chief Advisor. Interviews were also conducted with WMO Office for Southwest Pacific (hereinafter referred to as "SP").

4) Observation

The Team observed the third country training on maintenance and calibration of meteorological instruments and the daily work at FMS.



2.3 Data analysis

The Team analysed the collected data and information from the viewpoints of 1) achievements of the Project, 2) the implementation process, and 3) the five evaluation criteria. In order to validate the data and information collected, data from different sources was compared when analysed (triangulation). Preliminary findings were also shared with the Project team before finalizing it to check the validity of the information.



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3. Achievements of the Project

3.1 Results of Inputs

(1) Fijian Side

1) Assignment of Counterpart Personnel Project Director: Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport (MoIT)¹ Project Manager: Director, FMS, MoIT

Other counterparts: 11 FMS staff members from Observation, Forecasting, Engineering and Corporate Services (training) Divisions.

The details of the counterparts are referred to in Appendix 4.

2) Office space for JICA experts

FMS has provided office space for Chief Advisor at FMS with office furniture and communication facilities including internet access.

3) Local Operational Costs FMS has spent FJD 42,390 for the Project as of November 2016.

(2) Japanese Side

1) JICA experts

As of 31 October 2016, a total of 6 JICA experts visited Fiji 4 times (2,110 days) in total as shown below.

| Expertise | Number of experts | Times assigned | Total days 2,064 | |
|---|----------------------|-------------------|------------------------|--|
| Chief Advisor /Meteorology | 1 | 1 | | |
| Short term experts | | | | |
| Maintenance and calibration of meteorological instruments | 2 | 2 | 30 | |
| Himawari Cast/ SATAID technology | 3 | 1 | 16 | |
| Total | 6 | 4 | 2,110 | |

Table 1 The assignment of JICA experts until October 31, 2016

Source: Information provided by the Project

2) Provision of Equipment

Equipment for training (e.g. audio-visual equipment, a printer) and meteorological instruments for training were procured. The total amount of procurement was FJD 119,575 (JPY 6.5 million)² as of 31 October 2016. The details of the procured equipment are referred to in Appendix 5.

3) Counterpart Training in Japan

A total of 8 FMS staff members participated in the training in Japan. They learned maintenance and calibration of meteorological instruments and utilization of a wind-profiler and the data of a tide-gauge, as discussed later in 3.2 Achievements of Outputs. A list of participants is referred to in Appendix 6.

4) Local Operational Costs

The Japanese side has provided part of the necessary expenses for carrying out project activities. The total local operational cost disbursed from the commencement of the Project was FJD 174,845 (JPY 9.4 million) as of October 31, 2016. This includes fees for travel expenses for the third country training and Chief Advisor and stationary.

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¹ Restructured from the Ministry of Works, Transport and Public Utilities

² Exchange rate: FJD 1 = JPY 54.13 (as of December 3, 2015)

3.2 Achievements of Outputs

The following part explains the achievement levels of each Output from the commencement of the cooperation.

 Output 1: FMS acquires needs analysis capacity on development of meteorological services in Southwest Pacific

| | Objectively Verifiable Indicators | Result |
|----|---|--|
| 1. | Needs survey is included in FMS business plan. | Included in The FMS Training plan 2015 |
| 2. | Share results of needs analysis with Southwest Pacific (SP) countries | Planned in 2017 |

| Activities | Progress and achievements | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 1.1 | Information and data for the review of natural disasters in SP countries | | | | | |
| Review natural disaster in | including ones of Cyclones PAM and Winston have been collected. The results | | | | | |
| Southwest Pacific | of the review will be compiled as a part of a project completion report by Chief | | | | | |
| [Status: Completed] | Advisor by June 2017. | | | | | |
| 1.2 | The review of meteorological services in nine SP countries was conducted by | | | | | |
| Review meteorological | training officers of FMS and Chief Advisor as shown in the schedule below and | | | | | |
| services in each Southwest Pacific country | the needs of each country were identified. The needs survey was included in the FMS training plan 2015 as a FMS's official activity. The result of the survey is | | | | | |
| | planned to be shared with SP countries at the Pacific Meteorological Council | | | | | |
| | (PMC) in July 2017. | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | Table 2 The schedule of the needs survey in nine SP countries | | | | | |
| | 2015 2/9-12 2/26-3/3 4/18-25 5/25-28 7/18-25 12/11-20 | | | | | |
| | Country Kiribati Tuvalu Vanuatu Nauru Tonga Niue | | | | | |
| | 2016 1/24-30 2/28-3/3 4/19-23 | | | | | |
| | Country Cook Samoa Solomon | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | FMS training officers gained hands-on understanding on the needs and | | | | | |
| | challenges of meteorological services in the SP countries. Through the joint | | | | | |
| | implementation of the needs survey by FMS training officers and Chief Advisor, methods of planning and conducting the survey were imparted. FMS | | | | | |
| | training officers are confident of conducting the survey by themselves, | | | | | |
| | according to the interviews with them. FMS staff members also confirmed that | | | | | |
| | they were able to identify the capacity gap in SP countries in their specific | | | | | |
| | fields such as observation, forecasting and aviation meteorology through | | | | | |
| | monitoring the reports from SP countries (e.g. weather forecasts, METAR, | | | | | |
| | SPECI, TAF) as well as results of WMO/WWW monitoring and/or conducting | | | | | |
| | a questionnaire survey. | | | | | |
| | The results of the needs survey indicated that several countries faced common | | | | | |
| | issues and hence recommended on-the-job training (OJT) at FMS specifically for those countries concerned. | | | | | |
| [Status: Completed] | | | | | | |
| 1.3 | Meteorological capacity development activities in SP countries were carried out | | | | | |
| Review meteorological capacity development activities in | by other donors in their regional projects such as Climate and Ocean Support | | | | | |
| Southwest Pacific | Programme (COSPPac) by Australia, and Severe Weather Forecasting Demonstration Project (SWFDP) by WMO. The results of the review were | | | | | |
| [Status: Completed] | considered in a draft training plan (Activity 1-5). | | | | | |
| 1.4 | The result of the needs survey was analysed and discussed between Chief | | | | | |
| Set meteorological capacity | Advisor and FMS. Based on the discussion, ineteorological capacity | | | | | |
| development goals for each | development goals for each SP country were set as in Appendix 7. | | | | | |
| Southwest Pacific country | | | | | | |
| [Status: Completed] | Based on the outcomes of Activity 1-2, 1-3 and 1-4, priority subjects and | | | | | |
| 1.5 Produce training plan for each | countries for meteorological training and types of training were discussed in | | | | | |
| Southwest Pacific countries | countries for meteorological training and types of training were discussed in | | | | | |
| | 1 | | | | | |

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| which to be implemented in the Project | FMS and sorted out as in Appendix 7. This analysis was considered in the draft training plan for the SP countries for the remaining two years of the Project. |
|--|---|
| | At the first Joint Coordination Committee (JCC), out of the eight activities which were agreed to be conducted in the Project, seven were implemented by the MTR. The last one ("Training on the warning strategy involving disaster experts to be conducted in September 2016") will not be addressed under the Project Because of the training subjects to be urgently addressed as in Appendix 8. |
| [Status: Completed] | The training plan was discussed and will be finalized by Chief Advisor, FMS and JICA. Implementation of the plan is planned to be led by FMS and assisted by JICA experts. |

<Overall assessment of Output 1>

All planned activities were completed by the MTR. The needs survey was conducted in nine SP countries as planned. Based on the result, the training plan for the next two years, the priority subjects and countries for meteorological training and the types of training were discussed between FMS and Chief Advisor. The survey results and the training plan will be shared with SP countries in 2017.

(2) Output 2: Training tools including curriculum and materials are improved

| Objectively Verifiable Indicator | Result |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| Number of covered topics [Curriculum] | Already produced: 7 / In progress: 2 |
| Number of textbooks according to the curriculum | Already produced: 2 /In progress: 11 |
| Number of FMS trainers engaged in regional training | 6 |
| Number of certified trainers by the Ministry of Education | n/a ³ |

| Activities | Progress and achievements | <u>.</u> | | | | |
|----------------------|--|-------------|--------------------|------------------------------------|--|--|
| 2.1 | As shown in Appendix 8, out of 20 subjects surveyed by the needs survey, 13 subjects were | | | | | |
| Produce training | decided to be addressed under the Project ⁴ . | | | | | |
| curriculum | | | | 1 all training materials have been | | |
| 2.2 | produced or its production is in progress in line with training. Guidelines have not been | | | | | |
| Produce training | produced yet except for "ba | isic observ | ation". | | | |
| materials including | | | | | | |
| texts and lecturer's | | | | | | |
| aid | | | | | | |
| [Status: Ongoing] | | | | | | |
| 2.3 | By the time of the MTR, a total of 8 FMS staff members participated in the counterpart | | | | | |
| Conduct training of | training at the Japan Mctcorological Agency (JMA) in Japan as in the Table 3 below. The | | | | | |
| trainers for FMS | main themes of the training were calibration of meteorological instruments and utilization of | | | | | |
| staff members | a wind-profiler and the data of a tide-gauge. | | | | | |
| | Tabla 3 T | ha summe | ary of Counterpart | Training in Japan | | |
| [Status: Completed] | | | | Results | | |
| , | Theme | Period | Participants | | | |
| | Calibration of | | 2 observation | Learned the methods of | | |
| | meteorological | 2015.6. | instrument | calibration and maintenance of | | |
| | instruments (Air | 15-25 | engineers, 1 | instruments (thermometer, | | |
| | pressure, temperature) training officer barometer and hygrometer), and acquired the skills to utilize of | | | | | |

³ The Ministry of Education certifies only teachers, not trainers.

⁴ The remaining eight subjects include "flood", "climate monitoring" and "downscaling" and four subjects ("Telecommunication", "Maintenance of devices", "Programming" and "Web skills") in the field of ICT. Regarding "flood", the technical base to develop the hydrological capacity is not developed enough in SP countries including FMS. Technology transfer of "Climate monitoring" and "Downscaling" will be addressed by the Pacific Climate Change Centre (PCCC). With regard to training on ICT, since the current ICT system and knowledge level of ICT greatly vary by countries, it is difficult to prepare an effective training course for them.

| | Calibration of meteorological instruments (humid | 2016.7. 4-17 | 2 observation instrument engineers, 1 ICT officer | the instruments provided by the previous JICA projects. | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | Utilization of a wind-profiler and th data of a tide-gauge | | 2 forecasters | Learned the application of a wind- profiler and a tide-gauge to forecasting and acquired the storm-surge forecasting skill with a JMA model. | | | |
| | Forecasting of storm-surges with the JMA model will be conducted on a trial basis during the 2016/17 cyclone season. If it is successful, consideration will be given to the third country training course in 2017 and further to its operationalization under the Storm Surge Watch Scheme of WMO. | | | | | | |
| 2.4 | | e most FMS staf et. | | s of effective training methods in the expected to become trainers have not | | | |
| Conduct third country training courses in Fiji | Third country trainin periods and participa | g was conducted ints of the training process of plan | ng are summarized in | nd of the MTR at FMS. The themes, n Table 4. Through the third country nplementation and evaluation of the | | | |
| | Г | Table 4 The sum | mary of the third-c | country training | | | |
| | Themes | Periods | Participants | Results | | | |
| | Calibration and maintenance of meteorological instruments (1), (2) | (I)2015.11.2 -12/ (2)2016.11.21 -12.2 | (1) 12 participant from 9 countries (except for Niue) (2) 13 participant from 11 countries | methods of maintenance and calibration of instruments and s calibrated their instruments | | | |
| | Quality Management System (QMS) of Aviation Meteorological Services | 2016.5.16-27 | 13 participant from 10 countries | | | | |
| | Utilization and application of Himawari-8 data 2016.9.12-16 Himawari-8 data 2016.9.12-16 Utilization and application of Himawari-8 data 2016.9.12-16 Himawari-8 data | | | | | | |
| | By calibrating the instruments of participating SP countries during the training, the first training of meteorological instruments contributed to not only enhancement of the knowledge and experience of the participants, but also the development of traceability and improvement of the accuracy of observation data in the region. This training was well received by WMO, which led to the joint implementation of the second training of meteorological instruments with WMO. WMO funded participants from two additional countries (Papua New Guinea and the Federated States of Micronesia) for the training. | | | | | | |
| | Some heads of meteorological services in SP countries and the third country training participants who attended the previous training organized by the Project confirmed that the training improved meteorological services in their countries, for example, through the improvement of the accuracy of meteorological data through the calibrated meteorological instruments and the use of a Himawari cast receiving system. They also appreciated the network built among participants through the third-country training for them to assist each other in their meteorological services. | | | | | | |
| | | A1-13 | 10 | (E) (M) | | | |

| (2) In-country training In Kiribati, poor quality o concern of airline company risk that airlines would on significant negative impact importance of the issue, conducted in Kiribati for Kiribati Civil Aviation A conducted solely by an FN from the island. Fiji Airw weather reports and decided a similar training⁶. WMC service in Christmas Islandinvolvement of a number environment. (3) Capacity building of F With regard to the training | ies for the safety decide not to u its on the trade a , in-country tra 14 participants f uthority from 2 IS expert, and si ays also recogni ed to cover the a D also underline d. This proved th r of local staff | of passenger ise the airpor and tourism o ining on av from the Kiril 4 February to gnificantly im ized the "vast irfare of FMS ed the notabl hat in-country and the pro | s and there t in the is f the island iation meter bati Meteor to 8 March, proved the improvement experts to e improvement training can gram tailor | was actuall land, which ological to the corological Se 2016. The quality of we ont ⁵ " of the go to Taraw nent of avi- n be highly ed to the | y an imminent h would have e urgency and services was rvices and the e training was veather reports quality of the va, Kiribati for iation weather effective with local working |
|---|--|--|---|---|--|
| planning the curriculums, training as follows. | | cal arrangem | ents, condu | cting and | |
| Theme | Period | Main experts in charge | | | |
| | renou | Planning | Logistics | Training | Evaluation |
| Calibration and maintenance of meteorological instruments (1) | 2015.11.2-12 | JMA/FMS | FMS | JMA | Chief Advisor |
| Aviation meteorological services (METAR/SPECI) | 2016.2.24-3.8 | FMS | FMS | FMS | FMS |
| Quality Management System (QMS) of Aviation Meteorological Services | 2016.5.16-27 | FMS | FMS | FMS | Chief Advisor |
| Basic Forecasting & Utilization of Himawari-8 | 2016.9.12-16 | Chief Advisor | FMS | JMA | Chief Advisor |
| Calibration and maintenance of meteorological instruments (2) | 2016.11.21 -12.02 | FMS | FMS | FMS | FMS |
| Regarding the two trainin all the training sessions at them. At the second trainin logistical arrangements, p Chief Advisor assisted the FMS has acquired the skill | t the first trainin ng course in 201 rovided almost e process and J? | g course in 2 16, FMS staff all the session MA experts as | 015 and FM members plans ⁷ and eva | IS staff me lanned the luated the sessions. Th | mbers assisted contents, made training, while nis proved that |

⁵ According to the e-mail from Fiji Airways to the Kiribati Meteorological Services

 $|\rangle$

⁶ Fiji Airways acknowledged the effectiveness of the training and also offered FMS to contribute to the contents of training. During the training on "Calibration and maintenance of meteorological instruments (2)", an expert from Fiji Airways gave a lecture on the importance of accurate meteorological data for the aviation sector.

⁷ Experts from JMA provided two lectures on the introduction of JMA and on ultrasonic anemometers (a new topic for the training).

| | The training plan of QMS had to be changed just before the training started since the |
|------------------------|---|
| | discussion between JICA headquarters, JICA Fiji Office and Chief Advisor on the |
| | requirements for implementing the training with a domestic partner (Fiji National University) |
| | was not fully shared. Besides, the procurement of equipment for training was delayed and it |
| | took 1.5 years. The main reason for the delay was that the time for approval of tax exemption |
| | for the equipment took longer than expected, as the request for tax exemption needs to be |
| | approved by the MoIT, the Ministry of Economy and the Revenue and Custom authority. |
| | During the MTR, it turned out that there was an option that FMS directly pays taxes instead |
| [Status: | of requesting tax exemption to the Fijian government, which would have significantly |
| Completed] | shortened the time for the procurement. Both cases affected the efficient implementation of |
| | training courses. |
| 2.5 | At the end of training courses, a questionnaire is distributed to participants to evaluate |
| Evaluate training | training sessions, trainers and the overall training course. Although most of the evaluation |
| activities | results ⁸ have not been compiled as a report yet, the result was utilized to plan the next |
| | training ⁹ . According to the evaluation forms submitted by participants of the past training, |
| | participants were generally satisfied with training sessions and trainers, and agreed or |
| [Status: Ongoing] | strongly agreed that the course objectives were met. |
| 2.6 | This is planned to be conducted from 2017. |
| Conduct follow-up | |
| activities in selected | During the training in Japan and through discussion with FMS staff members in Fiji, the |
| Southwest Pacific | knowledge to sustainably conduct training for SP countries was shared, such as possible |
| countries | funding sources and the strategy to secure them, and the establishment of international |
| | frameworks (e.g. Regional Training Centre (RTC) and Regional Instrument Centre (RIC)) |
| | which can provide the credibility for FMS as a regional capacity development hub. Chief |
| | Advisor also utilized any possible opportunity to make a presentation on the Project (such as |
| | PMC, WMO/RA-V Forum, and the Coastal Inundation Forecasting Demonstration Project) to |
| | increase the visibility of FMS as a training centre in the field of meteorological services. This |
| [Status: Ongoing] | resulted in official or unofficial offers from several donors to collaborate with their projects. |

<Overall assessment of Output 2>

Most curriculums and training tools have been produced or its production is in progress, although most guidelines need to be produced. Since these training tools were produced through the implementation of the training, Activity 2.1 and 2.2 are unlikely to be completed by end 2016. Hence the Plan of Operation (PO, Appendix 9) needs to be amended and additional assignment of an expert is required to assist the remaining activities including the preparation of training tools.

The third country and in-country training and counterpart training in Japan have been conducted as planned, and contributed to enhancing the capacity of FMS to provide meteorological training, and at the same time, the capacity of meteorological services in SP countries. By taking a lead in planning, conducting and evaluating training, FMS staff members have gradually acquired the capacity to provide meteorological training for them.

(3) Output 3: FMS's capacity to instruct other Southwest Pacific countries is enhanced by strengthening FMS observation and forecasting

| Objectively Verifiable Indicator | Result |
|--|-------------------|
| - Observation: | |
| number of calibrated equipment used in observation | |
| percentage of observation report sent to GTS | 10 |
| - Forecasting: | n/a ¹⁰ |
| Tropical cyclone forecast error | |
| Time of issuance of forecasts | |
| Accuracy of forecasts | |

| Activities | Progress and achievements |
|------------|---|
| 3-I | The FMS's capacity of meteorological services was analysed by Chief Advisor and |

⁸ The evaluation result of the in-country training was analysed and included in a training report by FMS staff members.

¹⁰ These indicators are not used to assess the achievement of Output 3 since the focus of Output 3 is on whether the capacity of FMS staff members as trainers is enhanced, not as meteorological experts.



⁹ The overall results will be included in the completion report of Chief Advisor.

| Analyse on FMS observation | the result shows that in general, FMS staff members can more or less respond to the |
|--------------------------------|---|
| and forecasting capacity | training needs of SP countries. The areas which need to be further strengthened |
| | include "calibration and maintenance of meteorological instruments", "cyclone", |
| | "storm-surge/tide", "statistical analysis for climate", "seasonal forecasting" and |
| | "QMS." These areas are planned to be included in the training plan for the second |
| [Status: Completed] | half of the four-year term of the Project. |
| 3-2 | On-the-job (OJT) training for FMS staff members were conducted through most of |
| Conduct on the job training by | the activities such as the third county training and the needs survey. Therefore this |
| JICA expert [Status: Ongoing] | activity can be deleted from the PO. |

<Overall assessment of Output 3>

Output 3 progressed well. The capacity of FMS was analysed and the results was reflected in the draft training plan of the remaining two years. Activity 3-2 can be deleted from the PO for the reason stated above.

3.3 Prospects of achieving the Project Purpose

| 5.5 Trospecto or demotin | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Narrative Summary | FMS's capacity in meteorological training is enhanced |
| Objectively Verifiable | Achievement evaluation by trainees |
| Indicators | Number of trained personnel |
| · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | |

As discussed in 3.2 Achievements of Outputs, while there were delays in implementing some activities, most activities were implemented as planned.

The major outcomes so far can be summarized as follows.

- The needs of meteorological training for FMS and SP countries were analysed and based on the result of the analysis, the training plan for them was drafted and discussed.
- FMS staff members have gradually built their capacities to provide meteorological training for SP countries by planning, making logistical arrangements for and evaluating training. Evaluation by trainees confirmed the quality of the training provided by FMS staff members.
- The Project provided meteorological training for a total of 74 people by the MTR.

Therefore, the prospect of achieving the Project Purpose is relatively high if all remaining activities are implemented as planned and recommendations are met.

It should be noted here, however, that the current PDM is a tentative one set before the Project started and supposed to be revised based on the result of the needs survey as stated in the detailed design survey of the Project. The review team identified that the selections of indicators and activities, the relationships between Outputs and activities and the setting of the Overall Goal are better to be reconsidered for the following reasons.

- To make indicators more appropriate and quantitative
- To make the relationship between Outputs and activities more logical
- To add new activities based on the result of the needs survey and delete an activity which is too general (Activity 3-2)
- To share the common understanding among stakeholders on what the Project intends to achieve in the long term through the re-setting of the Overall Goal

3.4 Implementation Process

(1) Monitoring

The overall project implementation has been monitored according to the PDM and the PO. In order to monitor the project progress and discuss any relevant issues amongst stakeholders, the first JCC was held in September 2015 and discussed the PDM, PO, the progress of activities and the plan of the Project. The second JCC is held at the end of the MTR to share the results of the needs survey and the MTR, and to share the draft training plan.

(2) Progress/Schedule

When looking at the PO (ver.1), most activities were implemented as planned while some activities (e.g. the implementation of the needs survey and setting the training plan and goals) were delayed due to the heavy workload of Chief Advisor, since he is in charge of not only providing technical assistance, but also all the administrative work including accounting.

(3) Communication

In terms of communication, communication between FMS and Chief Advisor has been very good, due to the long relationship they have built for the past 20 years. Communication with participating countries has no major issue

observed.

(4) Ownership and participation

FMS's ownership and participation of the Project are good. FMS staff members conducted the needs survey with Chief Advisor and started to take a lead in planning, conducting and evaluating training for the SP countries. As noted above, out of five training courses conducted so far, three courses were led by FMS staff members. They have been enthusiastic to learn new knowledge and technology and actively utilized them for their daily work.

4. Evaluation by Five Criteria¹¹

4.1 Relevance

The relevance of the Project is assessed as high.

(a) Consistency with the governmental policy of Fiji

The Project is aligned well with the MoIT's Annual Corporate Plan 2016, which states "Disaster Risk Reduction and Disaster Management" as one of the priority outcomes. Performance targets under this outcome include ensuring "the timely acquisition, quality control and dissemination of meteorological and hydrological products and services" and "that Fiji's obligations to the WMO, ICAO (International Civil Aviation Organization), IOC (Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission) and other international and regional organizations on meteorological and hydrological matters are effectively and efficiently addressed." By strengthening the capacity of FMS through a number of training courses, the Project contributes to achieving these targets of the plan.

(b) Consistency with Japanese assistance policy

One of the priority programmes of *the Rolling Plan for the Republic of Fiji* set in April 2015 is "disaster management programmes", which aims to minimize damages of natural disasters in Fiji and neighbouring countries by supporting development of early warning system networks for cyclones, earthquakes and tsunamis through the capacity building of weather forecasters. Therefore the Project is also aligned well with the Japanese assistance policy.

(c) Meeting with the needs of target group and beneficiaries

The Project is fully matched with the mission of FMS ("To observe and understand regional weather, Fiji's climate and hydrological patterns, and provide metcorological and hydrological services in support of the well-being of communities, economic growth, environmental sustainability and international obligations.") by enhancing the capacity of FMS to provide meteorological services through the third-country training and counterpart training in Japan.

(d) Comparative advantage of technology provided by Japan

JMA has served as one of the most advanced and leading National Meteorological Services in the world, assuming both national and international responsibilities including RSMC Tokyo. Besides, in Fiji and the Pacific region, Japan has a long history of supporting disaster risk reduction, especially enhancing meteorological services through the construction of the building of FMS headquarters, the implementation of the third-country training at FMS (since 2001), and provision of the equipment for disaster risk reduction in Fiji, Samoa and Vanuatu. Therefore the Project is appropriate as it provides the advanced technology of meteorological services based on the long experience and knowledge of enhancing the services in Fiji and the region.

4.2 Effectiveness

The effectiveness of the Project can be assessed as relatively high if some requirements are met.

As stated in "3.3. Achievement of the Project Purpose", the overall implementation progressed well except for delays in some activities. Therefore the Project Purpose is expected to be achieved if all remaining activities are implemented as planned by the end of the project period and recommendations (listed in 6. Recommendations) are met.

Contributing factors that have led to the attainment of the project outcomes so far can be summarized as follows:

- The facility, equipment and training provided through the long cooperation with FMS since 1990's
- The trust built through the long relationship between Chief Advisor and FMS

A major inhibiting factor is the insufficient assignments of JICA experts and FMS staff members.

¹¹ Judged on a scale from "High," "Relatively High," "Moderate (there were some issues)," "Relatively Low," to "Low."

4.3 Efficiency

The efficiency of the Project is assessed as moderate.

(a) Dispatch of Japanese experts

A total of 8 JICA experts with various areas of expertise visited Fiji four times (2,110 days in total) as of 31 October, 2016 and provided technical assistance to FMS staff members. The quantity of the assignment of JICA experts turned out to be insufficient, however, in order to complete the planned activities. While the assignment of Chief Advisor was extended for 6 months, this is likely to be still insufficient to complete all the remaining activities by the end of the project period.

On the other hand, the quality of the assistance provided by the experts was highly appreciated by FMS staff members. Since Chief Advisor and one JMA expert for calibration of equipment have known FMS staff members well from previous JICA projects, they were able to effectively provide technical assistance which was tailored to their needs.

(b) Provision of equipment

Equipment for training (e.g. audio-visual equipment, a printer) and meteorological instruments for training were provided for the Project. They were utilized well to conduct effective training sessions with the use of the audio-visual equipment and by allowing participants to practice the use of the meteorological instruments during the sessions. There are no issues observed in terms of the amount and the quality of the equipment provided. The procurement of the equipment for training was delayed, however, and it took 1.5 years due to the limited knowledge of the most efficient way of procuring them as stated earlier.

(c) Local operational costs

As stated in 3.1 Results of Inputs, JICA and FMS provided operational costs to implement the project. The amount has been sufficient so far and no major issue was identified.

(d) Counterpart training in Japan

Counterpart training in Japan effectively contributed to enhancing the knowledge and skills of FMS staff members as trainers. A total of 8 FMS staff members participated in the training and all of them still worked for FMS at the time of the MTR, and utilized the knowledge and technology obtained through the training for their daily work. Half of them started to serve as trainers by utilizing the knowledge. The rest of them are planned to serve as trainers of the third-country training on storm-surge/tide in late 2017.

(e) Assignment of counterparts

In general, counterparts have been well assigned to the Project. Due to a limited number of human resources of FMS, however, there is sometimes a case that a sufficient number of trainers cannot be dispatched for in-country training, especially during the cyclone season. For at the time of the MTR, 11 posts (16%) of the forecasting and observation divisions were not filled and therefore FMS staff members at these divisions need to share the workloads of the unfilled posts.

4.4 Impact

Some positive impacts of the Project were observed so far. Prospects of achieving the Overall Goal are difficult to judge at the time of the MTR.

(a) Prospects of achieving the Overall Goal

The current statement of the Overall Goal of the Project ("FMS self-sustainably continues effective capacity development activities to Southwest Pacific countries") is not "indirect, long-term development effects¹²" of the Project. This statement needs to be discussed and modified to share the common understanding on what goal the Project hopes to contribute to achieving in the long term. Therefore at the time of the MTR, it is difficult to judge the prospects of achieving the Overall Goal.

(b) Impacts of the Project

Impacts observed by the MTR are as follows.

• Enhancement of meteorological services in SP countries, including the aviation meteorology services on Christmas Island, Kiribati

¹² the New JICA Guidelines for Project Review, Ver. 1 (June 2010)

- By directly calibrating meteorological instruments of SP countries through the third country training, the accuracy of surface meteorological observation data of the countries was improved and the traceability was developed in the region.
- Network among meteorological services of SP countries were built through the third country training, which enabled them to assist each other in their services. Networks between data producers (national meteorological services) and data users (e.g. airline companies) were also strengthened through the Project.

4.5 Sustainability

The sustainability of the Project is assessed as moderate.

Policy and Institutional Aspects

Sustainability of the Project from policy and institutional aspects is high.

The policy environment for the Project remains unchanged since the Project started and is likely to improve once a draft *Meteorological and Hydrological Services Act*¹³ is enacted. Once the new act enters into force, FMS will have a legal authority to request necessary resources to take their legal responsibilities, which has the implications for the training function. The communication between the line ministry and FMS is good.

Financial/Organizational Aspects

The financial and organizational sustainability is moderate.

The operating budget of FMS has slightly increased for the past 4 years (2013-2017) as shown in the table below¹⁴.

| | Table c | i The budget of F | IMS (Unit: 1 nous | sand FJD) | |
|-----------|---------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------|
| | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 ¹³ | 2016/2017 |
| Capital | 4,206 | 2,974 | 2,889 | 2,502 | 5,376 |
| Operating | 4,395 | 5,355 | 5,250 | 5,344 | 5,432 |
| VAT | 865 | 681 | 696 | 392 | 659 |
| Total | 9,467 | 9,010 | 8,835 | 8,273 | 11,468 |

Since holding the third country training costs a significant amount¹⁶, however, it is not realistic for FMS to sustainably provide the third-country training solely with its own resources. The MTR team discussed and identified some possible options for the training budget.

- 1) Self-funding by participants
- 2) Securing funds from development and private partners
- 3) Collaboration with projects funded by development partners
- 4) Exploring funding sources from the Government of Fiji

Even when Option 1 is selected, because not all SP countries can fund their participation in training courses at FMS, it is still important to explore possible funding sources and make efforts to secure them. Whatever option is chosen, strengthening the ties with development and private partners is paramount for FMS to continuously provide meteorological training for the region. In this regard, due to the acknowledgement of the Project outcome by these partners, there are some achievements observed as follows.

- Official and unofficial offers from international and regional donors to collaborate with their programmes/projects
- Co-funding of a training course with WMO
- Financial support (i.e. airfare) for in-country training in Tarawa, Kiribati from Fiji airways

Taking the uncertainty of securing funding sources and some achievements so far into account, financial sustainability can be assessed as moderate.

In terms of human capacity, sustainability is moderate as it is expected that several staff members resign, retire or pass away every year. About 15 staff members are expected to be replaced within 5 years.

PDM states "FMS maintains its manpower" as an important assumption to achieve the Project Purpose and "FMS observation and forecasting staff members continue to work at FMS" as another assumption to achieve Output 3. While

¹³ This draft act was already submitted to the parliament and expected to be approved by end 2017.

¹⁴ Due to the change of the fiscal term in 2016 from "January to December" to "August to July", the figure of 2016/2017 includes the amount unspent during the period from January to July 2016.

¹⁵ The figure is the budget for January to July 2016.

¹⁶ In case of the training on Himawari Cast in September 2016, it cost FJD 58,863 in total.

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these assumptions are met at the time of the MTR, the high turnover rate of FMS is a challenge to sustain the knowledge and technology transferred.

Technical Aspects

Technical sustainability is moderate at the time of the MTR and can be relatively high if training tools (curriculum, textbooks, training materials and guidelines) are developed as planned by the end of the Project.

Knowledge and experience through the training provided under this and previous JICA Projects have been well utilized and several staff members started to provide training for the third country and in country training as trainers. FMS also has secured a budget for their staff to upskill themselves through local and international training.

On the other hand, preparation of curriculum, text books, training materials and training guidelines was delayed as noted above at the time of the MTR. Preparing these training tools is indispensable to ensure technical sustainability of the Project outcome, given the high turnover rate of FMS staff members. Therefore, technical sustainability is moderate at the time of the MTR.

Maintenance of the equipment provided under the Project is not an issue. The equipment is not new to FMS and the use and the maintenance of them can be easily managed. Since the equipment provided by previous JICA project has been well maintained, the equipment provided by this Project can be assumed to be maintained appropriately.

5. Conclusion

In conclusion, the relevance of the Project is high as it is aligned well with the Fijian and Japanese policies and meets the needs of FMS. Effectiveness can be relatively high if all remaining activities are implemented by the end of the Project period, and recommendations arc met. The Project utilized well the operational costs, the equipment and the training in Japan to produce the expected outputs, while assignments of JICA experts and FMS staff members are insufficient or limited. Therefore the efficiency of the Project is moderate. Some positive impacts by the Project were observed by the MTR. Sustainability of the Project has some issues in terms of financial, organisational and technical aspects. Therefore the sustainability of the Project is moderate.

6. Recommendations

Based on the results of the review above, the joint mid-term review team makes the following recommendations:

Recommendation to MoIT, FMS and JICA

(1) Revise the Project Design Matrix (PDM) and the Plan of Operation (PO)

Since the current PDM is a tentative one and expected to be revised based on the result of the needs survey, the Team reviewed the PDM and identified that some sections of the PDM are better to be changed for the reasons stated in 3.3 Prospects of achieving the Project Purpose. Therefore it is recommended that the PDM is revised and the Plan of Operation is also revised accordingly. Revised PDM and PO need to be approved at the JCC meeting.

Recommendation to JICA and FMS

(2) Provide training on training methodology for FMS staff members

Under the Project, FMS staff members have built their technical capacity to deliver ineteorological training. In order to further enhance the Project outcome, it is desirable for JICA to support for FMS staff members to take training on training methodology (i.e. TOT) and FMS to support their participation in the training.

Recommendations to JICA

(3) Increase assignments of JICA experts

During the second half term of the Project, it is planned that two short term technical experts who provide training are to be dispatched per year. Given the amount of the remaining activities (e.g. production of training tools, analysing evaluation results in addition to the activities planned for the next two years) at the time of the MTR, this is likely to be insufficient to complete them and ensure sufficient time for technology transfer. Therefore, JICA is recommended to provide additional assignment of experts (on coordination) to be dispatched to Fiji.

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(4) Share administrative procedures with JICA experts in advance

As noted above, in the case of the QMS training, the requirements for implementing the training with a domestic partner was not shared with Chief Advisor well in advance and this affected the efficient implementation of the training course. In order to implement the planned training for the remaining two years in a timely manner, JICA is requested to share administrative procedures necessary to implement training with Chief Advisor in advance.

Recommendations to MoIT

(5) Enhance human resources of FMS

Capacity building of meteorological services in SP countries is critical for Fiji to take the responsibility of providing accurate and reliable meteorological information as RSMC. While practical results have been achieved by FMS in capacity development in the region through its training activities for the past two years, lack of human resources (i.e. vacant posts unfilled for years) has still continued as a serious challenge to FMS. Such a situation often restricts its activities particularly when FMS is required to release senior staff to be engaged in overseas training. Since maintenance of adequate human resources is fundamental to the sustainable training activity, it is recommended that MoIT tries to fill the vacant posts of FMS as soon as practicable.

(6) Provide support for FMS to strengthen the relationship with WMO when needed

As stated above, the training conducted by FMS under the Project is highly acclaimed by WMO, which was eudorsed by the JICA/WMO co-funded training course in November 2016. Considering the WMO's decisive role in international cooperation and coordination of meteorological services, these facts should be strong incentive to FMS. However, for its capacity development activities for the future, particularly after completion of the Project, it is highly desirable that the relationship between FMS and WMO be further promoted. In this regard, MoIT is encouraged to support FMS to strengthen the mutual cooperation with WMO in capacity development.

Recommendation to FMS

(7) Widely introduce FMS as a regional capacity development hub of meteorological services at national, regional and international levels when possible

In order for FMS to sustainably contribute to capacity development of meteorological services in SP countries, it is critically important for FMS to be acknowledged as a regional capacity development hub and receive further external assistance. Therefore it is requested for FMS to introduce the outcome of the Project at any possible opportunities and increase the visibility of FMS as a regional meteorological training centre.

7. Lessons learned

(1) Carefully consider the structure of a project team

At this Project, Chief Advisor is requested to take charges of providing technical assistance to counterparts as well as all administrative works such as accounting of all JICA-funded activities and logistical arrangements. This excessive workload incurred delays in some activities. For future cases like this technical cooperation project, it is desirable that an administrative assistant is assigned for Chief Advisor.

(2) Collect and utilize organizational knowledge to expedite procurement process

As noted above, the delayed procurement of equipment for training affected the efficient implementation of training courses. The main reason of the delay was that the time for approval of tax exemption for the equipment took longer than expected. It turned out, however, that there was another option that can significantly shorten the time for the procurement.

Therefore, it is important for JICA to collect the organizational knowledge on how to expedite procurement process as an asset and utilize them in order to avoid delays in procurement for future projects.

| | Project site: Fijj | | | <u>Duration of the project: 4 years</u> Target Group: Fiji Meteorological Service |
|----------------|---|--|--|---|
| <u>1-15656</u> | Narrative Summary | Objectively Verifiable Indicator | Means of Venfication | Important Assumption |
|] | [Overal! goal] FMS self-sustainably continues effective capacity development activities to Southwest Pacific countries | Number of training courses conducted by FMS Number of FMS lecturers | - FMS training record | |
| | [Project Purpose] FMS's capacity in meteorological training is enhanced | Achievement evaluation by trainees Number of trained personnel | - Questionnaires | FMS maintains its manpower manpower Ministry of Works, Transport and Public Utilities and/or FMS corporate plan recognize FMS role as regional capacity development hub FMS training related budget is assured by FMS |
| A1-22 | [Outputs] 1. FMS acquires needs analysis capacity on development of meteorological services in Southwest Pacific | Needs survey is included in FMS business plan. Share results of needs analysis with Southwest Pacific countries | - FMS annual activity plan - PMC report | |
| | Training tools including curriculum and materials are improved; | Curriculum: number of covered topics Text: number of text according to the curriculum Trainers: Trainers: number of FMS trainers engaged in regional training number of certified trainers by Ministry of Education | FMS curriculum FMS text FMS staff record | |
| | FMS's capacity to instruct other Southwest Pacific countries is enhanced by strengthening FMS observation and forecasting | Observation: > number of calibrated equipment used in observation > percentage of observation report sent to GTS - Forecasting: > Tropical cyclone forecast error > Time of issuance of forecasts | FMS Calibration record WMO / WWW monitoring (SYNOP, TEMP) RSMC report FMS Forecast record | FMS observation and forecasting staff members continue to work at FMS |

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Annex 1
| Narrative summary [Activities] | [inputs] | | Assumption |
|---|---|------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Needs analysis and planning | Fiji Side | Japanese side | FMS continues to |
| 1-1 Review natural disaster in Southwest Pacific | (a)Services of FMS's counterpart | (a)Experts | serve as RSMC, |
| 1-2 Review meteorological services in each Southwest Pacific | personnel and administrative | - Chief Advisor/ | and keeps role of |
| country | personnel; | Meteorology: 1 expert | technical upgrade |
| 1-3 Review meteorological capacity development activities in | (b)Suitable office space for experts | - Short term experts: | in the region. |
| Southwest Pacific | with necessary equipment; | approximately 2 | |
| 1-4 Set meteorological capacity development goals for each | (c)Supply or replacement of | experts per year | |
| Southwest Pacific country | machinery, equipment, | (b)Third country training | |
| 1-5 Produce training plan for each Southwest Pacific countries | instruments, vehicles, tools, spare | course: 3-4 times per | |
| which to be implemented in the Project | parts and any other materials | year (except for the 1st | |
| | necessary for the implementation | year) | |
| 2 Training | of the Project other than the | (c) Machinery and | |
| 2-1 Produce training curriculum | equipment provided by JICA; | Equipment: | |
| 2-2 Produce training materials including texts and lecturer's aid | (d)Information as well as support in | (d)Training equipment | |
| 2-3 Conduct training of trainers for FMS staff members | obtaining medical service; | (e)Training in Japan: once a | |
| 2-4 Conduct third country training courses in Fiji | (e)Credentials or identification cards; | year for 1 or 2 FMS staff | |
| | (f) Available data (including maps and | members | |
| | photographs) and information | | |
| countries | related to the Project; | | |
| | (g)Running expenses necessary for | | |
| 2. Enhancing FMS capacity on Observation and Forecasting | the implementation of the Project; | | |
| 3-1 Analyse on FMS observation and forecasting capacity | (h)Expenses necessary for | | |
| 3-2 Conduct on the job training by JICA expert | transportation within the Republic | | |
| • | of Fiji of the equipment provided by | | |
| | JICA as well as for the installation, | | |
| | operation and maintenance; | | |
| | (i) Necessary facilities to the JICA | | |
| | experts for the remittance as well | | |
| | as utilization of funds introduced | | |
| | into the Republic of Fiji from Japan | | |
| | in connection with the | | |
| | implementation of the Project | | |

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| Mid Term Review |
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| Fri AM: JCC / PM: JICA / Fiji Office, Japanese Embassy 06:15:Departure Suva (FJ006) → 06:45 Arrival Nadi Sat Sat 09:20 Departure Nadj (CX6900) → 14:50 Hongkong 09:20 Departure Nadj (CX542) → 21:05 Haneda | | 12/8 | | Internal Meeting and prep | | | | Suva |
| 06:15 Departure Suva (FU006) Sat: 09:20 Departure Madi (CX6900) 16:20 Hongkong (CX542) | 1 | 12/9 | | AM: JCC / PM: JICA [/] Fiji Office, Jap | · Embassy | | | Suva |
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Achievement and Implementation Process (ver.0)

November 18, 2016

| Main points Specific Questions Achievement/Performance Achievement/Performance - Prospect of achieving 1 FMS acquires needs analysis capacity on development of meteorological services in Southwest Pacific 2 Training tools including curriculum and materials are improved 2 Training tools including curriculum and materials are improved 3 FMS's capacity to instruct other Southwest Pacific countries is enhanced by strengthening FMS observation and forecasting Implementation Process - Whether the activities have been carried out as planned - Progress/Schedule - Whether the reasons for delay and what measures have been taken to catch up for | Specific Questions FMS acquires needs analysis capacity on development of meteorological services in Southwest Pacific Training tools including curriculum and materials are improved materials are improved FMS's capacity to instruct other Southwest Pacific countries is enhanced by strengthening FMS observation and forecasting | ss plan thwest curriculum ation | FMS annual activity plan FMS annual activity plan PMC report FMS curriculum FMS staff record FMS staff record FMS calibration record WMO/WWW monitoring (SYNOP, TEMP) RSMC report FMS verification report FMS verification report | Sources - JiCA expert - Participating countries | collection - Document review - Questionnaire - Interview |
|---|--|---|---|--|---|
| | analysis capacity on corological services in mg curriculum and ed struct other Southwest nhanced by bservation and | included in FMS business plan needs analysis with Southwest covered topics extbook according to the curriculum fified trainers by Ministry of dupment used in observation report sent to GTS forecast error asts | FMS annual activity plan PMC report FMS curriculum FMS staff record FMS staff record FMS calibration record WMO/WWW monitoring (SYNOP, TEMP) RSMC report FMS Forecast record FMS verification report | - FMS - JICA expert - Participating countries | Document review Questionnaire Interview |
| | analysis capacity on porological services in mg curriculum and ed struct other Southwest nhanced by bservation and | included in FMS business plan needs analysis with Southwest covered topics extbook according to the curriculum ritified trainers by Ministry of aupment used in observation report sent to GTS forecast error e of forecasts pasts | FMS annual activity plan PMC report FMS curricultum FMS staff record FMS staff record FMS Calibration record WMO/WWW monitoring (SYNOP, TEMP) RSMC report FMS Porecast record FMS verification report FMS verification report | - FMS - JICA expert - Participating countries | Document review Questionnaire Interview |
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| | | | - Project progress report | | |
| | | | - Project progress report | | |
| <u> </u> | | | - Project progress report | | |
| out as planned - What were the reasor measures have been | s have been carried | iginai pian wim me actuai | | - FMS | - Document review |
| - What were the reason measures have been | | | - PO | - JICA expert | - Questionnaire |
| - What were the reason measures have been | | In case of delay, check how long the project was delayed | | | Interview |
| measures have been | ons for delay and what | he reasons and measures to catch up for the | - Opinions | | |
| | measures have been taken to catch up for | | | | |
| delay? | • | | | | |
| - Monitoring - How the project progress is monitored | ress is monitored | means and frequency of the project | - Project report | - FMS | - Document review |
| vroemer me monitoring system of ure protoct is concorriste and officientic | ing system of ure | montoring | - Opinions | - JicA exper | - Questionnaire |
| Whether the results of monitoring have | of monitoring have | | | | |
| been reflected to the | been reflected to the project management. | | | | |
| - Buoi | tion 1) between FMS | - Check the means and frequency of communication | - Communication methods and frequency | - FMS | - Questionnaire |
| related parties and and JICA expert and 2) with participating | 2) with participating | | | - JICA expert | - Interview |
| personnel countries have been v | countries have been well to implement the | | | - Participating | |
| Direction of control o | an in monocomont bu | The extent to which EMS measure have noticinated - Maating records | - Maatha racarde | COUNTINES | - Interview |
| 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 | Degree of partucipation in management by | Trie extent to which Five maragely have participated in menonement | - Mainione/obsen/ation | - 11CA evoert | - Oriestionnaire |
| /palacipauori or rijiari cita cita constanti cita cita constanti cita cita constanti cita constanti ci constanti cita constanti constanti | emerte | aff are collaborative and self- | | | - Cuesuoniano - Document review |
| | | motivated toward the project activities | | | |
| | | The status of steering committee | | | |

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| rrid of "the Project for reinforcing meteorological training function of FMS"(draft) | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| Evaluation Grid of "the Project for reinforc | Five Evaluation Criteria (ver.0) |

| H | tems to be checked | Objectively Verifiable Indicators | Necessary | Information | Method for data |
|---|--|---|--|------------------------|---|
| Main points | Specific Questions | (Criteria /Method for assessment) | | 2001.052 | |
| Relevance | | | | | |
| Consistency with disaster management policies and plans in Fiji and the Pacific | - Whether the project is still in line with national policies/plans related to disaster management | MIT Strategic development plan 2015-2017 A framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the resilience of nations and communities to disasters Framework for Resiliant Development in the Pacific | - Policy papers | EMS - | - Document review - Questionnaire - (Interview) |
| - Consistency with Japanese policy | Whether mitigating risks of natural disasters is prioritized in Japanese assistance oolicy | - Whether the project is still in line with Rolling plan for Fili | - Rolling plan | - MOFA - JICA | - Document review |
| - Appropriateness of selection of target groups | - Whether the selection of target groups was appropriate | Whether the selections of FMS and the participating countries are appropriate | Project reports Needs analysis report | - JICA expert - FMS | - Document review - Interview |
| - Meeting with the needs of target groups/beneficiaries | - Whether the project purpose still meets the needs of FMS at the time of Mid-term review | - Whether the mandate and needs of FMS remain unchanged | - FINS Corporate Plan, Mission and Mandate - Needs analysis reoort | - FMS | - Document review Questionnaire (Interview) |
| - Comparative advantage of technology provided by Japan | Whether the cooperation by Japan was relevant to support the capacity development on disaster risk reduction in Fili | - Whether Japan has knowedge and experience in the field of disaster risk reduction especially in Fiji | - Opinions - Project reports | - FMS - JICA | Document review Questionnaire (Interview) |
| Effectiveness | | | | | |
| Probability of achieving the Project Purpose | - Whether FMS's capacity in meteorological training is enhanced | Achievement evaluation by trainees # of trained personnel | - Questionnaires | - FMS - JICA | - Document review - Interview |
| - Contribution of the Outputs to the Project Purpose | Whether all Outputs which are required to achieve the Project Purpose are listed in the PDM Whather indicators are clear and amoromiate to | - The logic of PDM - Whether any other outputs which are not specified in the PDM are necessary to achieve the Project Purnosa | - Opinions - PDM, PO - Project reports | - JICA expert - FMS | Document review Interview Questionnaire |
| - Promoting / hampering factors | Whether the important assumptions affected the project achievement What are any promoting/disturbing factors toward fulfilling the Project Purpose? | Whether FMS maintains its manpower MIT and/or FMS corporate plan recognize FMS roles as regional capacity development hub FMS training related builder is assumed by FMS Whether there are/were any factors affecting the achievement of the Project Purpose | - Opinions and s observation | - JICA expert | - Interview - Document review |

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| Five Evaluation Criteria (ver.0) | (0 | | | 2 | November 18, 2016 |
|--|--|--|--|---|---|
| 12 | tems to be checked | Objectively Verifiable Indicators | Necessary | Information | Method for data |
| Main points | Specific Questions | (Criteria /Method for assessment) | Information / data | Sector | CONSCIONT |
| Emiciency - Generation of Outputs | - Whether all activities have been sufficient to generate the Outputs as planned | The logic of PDM The progress of activities and status of Outputs (→Implementation Process) | - Project reports - PO - Grid of Progress | - JICA expert - FMS | - Document review - Questionnaire - (Interview) |
| - Conversion of the input to the outputs | Whether the timing, quantity and quality of inputs was appropriate to generate the Outputs | Check if the inputs were appropriate in terms of (a) Dispatch of Japanese experts (b) Provision of machinery and equipment (c) Local Operational costs (d) FMS training in Japan (e) Budget disbursement of FMS (f) Assignment of FMS personnel (g) Other inputs by FMS | - Summary of inputs - Opinions - Observation (e.g. use of equipment) | | |
| Ongoing/possible collaborations with other donors and projects | Are there, if any, ongoing/possible collaborations with multi/bi-lateral development partners and other projects by JICA | I | - Opinions - Project reports | - JICA expert - FMS - Other donors. | - Document review - Questionnaire - Interview |
| - Promoting / hampering factors | Whether the important assumptions affected the project achievement Whether other external factors influenced | Whether FMS observation and forecasting staff members continue to work at FMS (+Sustainability) The same as left mentioned | - Counterpart list - Project reports | | |
| | converting inputs to outputs | | | | |
| - Probability of achieving the Overall Goal | Whether FMS self-sustainably continues effective capacity development activities to Southwest Pacific countries | - Whether the project effects are sustainable (→Sustainability) | - Plans - Opinions | - JICA expert - FMS | Document review Questionnaire Interview |
| - Other expected and unexpected impacts | - Whether there are other impacts (positive/negative) generated by the project implementation | Impacts on government policies/ programmes, organizations, groups, the environment and any other impacts | - Project reports - Opinions | - JICA expert - FMS - Participating | - Document review - Questionnaire - Interview |
| Sustainability - Institutional/political aspects | Whether the government will keep putting the priorities on disaster risk reduction Whether there is no significant institutional channel in FMS | The government policy or plan on FMS Impacts by the change of the supervising ministry | - Policy or plan paper - FMS's corporate nlan | - FMS - MIT | - Document review - Questionnaire - (Interview) |

Evaluation Grid of "the Project for reinforcing meteorological training function of FMS"(draft)

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| Evaluation Grid of "the Project for reinforcing meteorological training function of FMS"(draft) |
|---|
| Five Evaluation Criteria (ver.0) |

| | | Objection of Configuration of Contents | Nacesan | Information | Method for data |
|--------------------------|---|--|-------------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|
| | Items to be checked | | information /data | Sources | collection |
| Main points | Specific Questions | | | | |
| - Financial aspects | - Whether FMS will have sufficient budget to | - The budget for the last three years and a coming | - FMS Annual | - FMS | - Document review |
| | continue the activities after the project duration | year if possible | report 2013-2016 | - MIT | - Questionnaire |
| | | - External financing from donors and private sectors | - Opinions | | - Interview |
| - Ordanizational aspects | - Whether FMS will have sufficient capacity of | - Trend of staff turnover and transfer | - C/P list | - FMS | - Document review |
| | pursuing relevant activities to keep project | - Leadership of top management | - Opinions | - JICA expert | - Questionnaire |
| | effects after the project completion | - Staff allocation and decision-making process | | | - Interview |
| - Technical aspects | - Whether the skills/techniques of FMS which | - Plan of human resources development | - Opinions | - JICA expert | - Interview |
| | the project enhanced are and will be shared | - Results of training, progress of action plans | - Plan | - FMS | Questionnaire |
| | amondst and flitther enhanced by FMS | - Number of training and participants | Project reports | | - Document review |
| | | - Training opportunities and update of | - Manuals | | - Observation |
| | | expertise/knowledge | | | ~ |
| | Whether the machinery and equipment | - Current practice of maintenance | | | |
| | provided by the Project is likely to be | - Plan of maintenance | | | |
| | maintained appropriately | - Availability of operation and maintenance manuals | | | |

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| Organization | Name | Position | |
|--------------|-----------------------|------------------|--|
| | Ravind Kumar | Director | |
| | Misaeli Funaki | PO, Forecasting | |
| | Narend Kumar | STO, Forecasting | |
| | Sakeasi Waibuta | Forecaster | |
| | Samisoni Waqavakatoga | Forecaster | |
| | Harish Pratap | STO, Technical | |
| FMS | Amori Nabainivalu | STO, Technical | |
| | Ashnil Kumar | SO, Technical | |
| | Leonard Bale | SSA, ICT | |
| | Marica Ratuki | SE, System | |
| | Sosiceni Dumukuro | Training | |
| | Sajiva Nand | Training | |

List of inteviewees for the mid-term evaluation (2016.11.12)

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Appendix 5. List of equipment

| Description of Goods | Quantity | Unit | Price |
|--------------------------------|----------|------|-----------|
| Humidity and Temperature Probe | 1 | JPY | 260,500 |
| Portable Humidity Calibrator | 1 | JPY | 635,900 |
| Ultrasonic Wind Sensor | 1 | JPY | 518,600 |
| Cable 70m | 1 | FJD | 227,800 |
| Tool | 1 | FJD | 110,800 |
| USB converter | 1 | FJD | 25,200 |
| Power supply | 1 | FJD | 2,900 |
| Digital indicating thermometer | 1 | JPY | 1,193,300 |
| Large display device | 1 | FJD | 6,321 |
| Laptop | 1 | FJD | 2,247 |
| Projector | 1 | FJD | 1,995 |
| Printer | 1 | FJD | 2,260 |
| Portable screen | 1 | FJD | 430 |
| Large screen | 1 | FJD | 940 |
| Desktop PC | 4 | FJD | 6,954 |
| Equipment for calibratation | 1 | JPY | 2,450,000 |
| Equipment for calibratation | 1 | JPY | 255,164 |

| Theme | Period | Participants |
|------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| Calibration of meteorological | | Amori Nabainivalu |
| instruments (Air pressure, | 2015.6.15-25 | Ashnil Kumar |
| temperature) | | Sajiva Nand |
| | | Amori Nabainivalu |
| Calibration of meteorological | 2016.7.4-17 | Ashnil Kumar |
| instruments (humidity) | | Marica Ratuki |
| Utilization of a wind-profiler and | 2016 0 20 10 6 | Sakeasi Waibuta |
| the data of a tide-gauge | 2016.9.20-10.6 | Samisoni Waqavakatoga |

Appendix 6. List of participants in counterpart training in Japan

"Reinforcing Meteorological Training Function of FMS"

Project Implementation for 2017-8

Sosiceni Dumukuro (FMS) Koji Kuroiwa (JICA)

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NY

Goals of capacity development for each country

| Group | Country | General | Specific |
|----------|--------------------|--|--|
| | Fiji | Training capacity upgraded. | Requirement for RIC met. Storm-surge foreacsting implemented. |
| | Vanuatu | Observation & forecasting improved. | Regular maintenacnce of observation network. |
| A | Samoa | Observation & forecasting improved. QMS/Competency facilitated. | Regular maintenacnce of observation network. TAF issued. |
| | Solomon Islands | ditto | Regular maintenacnce of observation network. QMS established. |
| | Tonga | Observation & forecasting improved. QMS/Competency facilitated. | •TAF is issued. |
| 1 | Tuvalu | ditto | · METAR & SPECI enhanced. |
| ۵ | Kiribati | ditto | ditto |
| | Niue | ditto | ditto |
| ပ | Cook Islands | Observation improved. QMS/Competency facilitated. | • MET AR & SPECI enhanced. |
| D | Nauru | • Met services operationalized. | -Observation & warning system established. |
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| approach to |
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G : Group training , \mathbf{I} : In-country training, \mathbf{O} : On-the-job training

| Basíc observation Maintenance | | | | and the fighter shares and | |
|----------------------------------|---|--|---|---|--|
| intenance | 0 | • | 0 | a | G (beginner; 2017 Apr), I (or O) for Nauru |
| | 0 | | | ł | C (maintanance and calibration: 2018 Sen) |
| Calibration | Ø | • | ł | | |
| Weather | 0 | ۲ | ł | 6 | |
| Tropical cyclone | 0 | ۵ | ł | ŧ | [G ("Himawarr/SAI AlD" or "impact-based warming", 2018 Jul) O for Tonga Tuvalu, Kiribati, Niue, Cooks (2 countries at one time) |
| For shipping | 0 | l | ų | 0 | |
| Storm surge/Tide | 0 | • | I | - | G (2017 Sep) |
| Statistical analysis | 0 | 1 | I | 6 | O for Tonga Tuyalu Kiribati Nijila Cook /2 to 3 countries af one fime) |
| Outlook/Seasonal fct | 0 | ł | 1 | • | |
| QMS | 0 | • | • | 1 | G (Audit, 2018 Apr), 1 for Tuvalu, Kiribati, Niue, Cooks, Solomons |
| Competency | 0 | Į | • | - | |
| METAR/SPECI | Ø | j | ۵ | H | |
| TAF | 0 | l | 1 | • | O for Samoa, Tonga |
| | ather pical cyclone shipping rm surge/Tide tistical analysis look/Seasonal fct S mpetency TAR/SPECI | her al cyclone i surge/Tide i surge/Tide itcal analysis k/SPECI kR/SPECI | her O o call cyclone O call cyclone O call cyclone O o ipping O o call analysis O o bk/Seasonal fct O o bk/Seasonal fct O o cyclone o o o cyclone o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o | ner O • ner O • al cyclone O • al cyclone O • surge/Tide O - surge/Tide O - bk/Seasonal fct O - oetency O - k/SPECI O - O O - | ner O (*) ner O (*) al cyclone O (*) al cyclone O (*) nipping O - nipping O - surge/Tide (*) - ok/Seasonal fct O - off - - off - - - |

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Project implementation for 2017-8



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| tools |
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| of training |
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| reparation |

| Curricitium Materials Fex Curricitium ration Done 2017.12 | | | | | Training Tool | Tool | | Pasnonsihla |
|---|---|------|--------------------|-------------|---------------|---------|-----------|-------------|
| Basic ObservationDoneDoneDoneDoneDoneMaintenanceDoneDone 2017.12 2017.12 2017.12 MaintenanceDoneDone 2017.12 2017.12 2017.12 CalibrationDone 2017.2 2017.12 2017.12 2017.12 Weather 2017.2 2017.2 2017.12 2017.12 2017.12 Weather 2017.2 2017.2 2017.12 2017.12 2017.12 For shipping 2017.2 2017.2 2017.12 2017.12 2017.12 For shipping 2017.2 2017.2 2017.12 2017.12 2017.12 Statistic analysis 2017.2 2017.12 2017.12 2017.12 2017.12 Statistic analysis 2017.1 2017.1 2017.12 2017.12 2017.12 Statistic analysis 2017.1 2017.1 2017.12 2017.12 2017.12 Statistic analysis 2017.1 2017.1 2017.12 2017.12 2017.12 Statistic analysis $DoneDoneDone2017.122017.122017.12Statistic analysisDoneDoneDone2017.122017.122017.12Mist TAR/SPECIDoneDoneDoneDone2017.122017.122017.12Mist TAR/SPECIDoneDoneDoneDone2017.122017.122017.12TAFZoloZoloZoloZoloDoneDone2017.12$ | | | ANEA | Curricullum | Materials | Text | Guideline | |
| MaintenanceDoneDone 2017.12 20 | _ | | Basic Observation | Done | Done | Done | Done | Sajiva |
| CalibrationDoneDone 2017.12 20 | | OBS | Maintenance | Done | Done | 2017.12 | 2017.12 | Amori |
| Weather 2017.2 2017.12 2017.12 2017.12 Tropical Cyclone 2017.2 2017.2 2017.12 2017.12 For shipping 2017.2 2017.2 2017.12 2017.12 For shipping 2017.2 2017.2 2017.12 2017.12 Storm surge Tide 2017.2 2017.2 2017.12 2017.12 Statistic analysis 2017.7 2017.7 2017.12 2017.12 Statistic analysis $Done$ $Done$ $Done$ 2017.12 2017.12 CompetencyDoneDone $Done$ $Done$ 2017.12 2017.12 METAR/SPECIDoneDoneDone $Done$ 2017.12 2017.12 TAF 2017.12 2017.12 2017.12 2017.12 2017.12 | | | Calibration | Done | Done | 2017.12 | 2017.12 | Amori |
| Tropical Cyclone 2017.2 2017.12 | | - | Weather | 2017.2 | 2017.2 | 2017.12 | 2017.12 | Mîsa |
| For shipping 2017.2 2017.12 2017.12 2017.12 2017.12 2017.12 2017.12 2017.12 2017.12 2017.13 2017.13 2017.13 2017.13 2017.13 2017.13 2017.13 2017.12 | | | Tropical Cyclone | 2017.2 | 2017.2 | 2017.12 | 2017.12 | Misa |
| Storm surge Z017.9 Z017.9 Z017.9 Z017.9 Z017.9 Z017.9 Z017.9 Z017.9 Z017.12 Z0 | | 22 | For shipping | 2017.2 | 2017.2 | 2017.12 | 2017.12 | Misa |
| Statistic analysis 2017.7 2017.7 2017.7 2017.12 | | | Storm surge / Tide | 2017.9 | 2017.9 | 2017.9 | 2017.9 | Misa |
| Seasonal forecast 2017.7 2017.7 2017.12 2017.12 QMS Done Done 2017.12 2017.12 2017.12 QMS Done Done Done 2017.12 2017.12 2017.12 Competency Done Done Done 2017.12 2017.12 2017.12 METAR/SPECI Done Done Done 2017.12 2017.12 2017.12 TAF 2017.12 2017.12 2017.12 2017.12 2017.12 2017.12 2017.12 2017.12 | | | Statistic analysis | 2017.7 | 2017.7 | 2017.7 | 2017.12 | Bipen |
| QMS Done Done 2017.12 2017.12 2017.12 Competency Done Done Done 2017.12 2017.12 METAR/SPECI Done Done Done 2017.12 2017.12 TAF 2017.12 2017.12 2017.12 2017.12 2017.12 | | ССГ | Seasonal forecast | 2017.7 | 2017.7 | 2017.7 | 2017.12 | Bipen |
| Competency Done Done 2017.12 METAR/SPECI Done Done 2017.12 TAF 2017.12 2017.12 2017.12 | | | QMS | Done | Done | 2017.12 | 2017.12 | Harish |
| METAR/SPECI Done 2017.12 TAF 2017.12 2017.12 2017.12 | | 1770 | Competency | Done | Done | Done | 2017.12 | Narend |
| 2017.12 2017.12 2017.12 2017.12 | | AVI | METAR/SPECI | Done | Done | Done | 2017.12 | Narend |
| 3 | | | TAF | 2017.12 | 2017.12 | 2017.12 | 2017.12 | Misa |
| | 3 | | | | | | | |

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Training of trainers

| | AREA | Training of trainers | Time | Number of experts | Contents |
|--------|----------------------|---|--------|----------------------|---|
| | Basic observation | | 1 | | |
| OBS | Maintenance | | 2015.6 | 3 | Calibration of Temperature & Barometer |
| | Calibration | 2 | 2016.7 | 3 | Calibration of hygrometer, Follow-up to 2015 training |
| | Weather | I | | | |
| ÷ C | Tropical cyclone | Planned | 2017 | 2 | Satellite data analysis using SATAID |
| 2 | For shipping | a construction of the second se | | | |
| | Storm surge/Tide | Done | 2016.9 | 2 | Calculation of astronomical tide, Storm surege forecast |
| | Statistical analysis | 1 | | | |
| 3 | Outlook/Seasonal fct | | | | |
| | QMS | Planned | 2017 | ← | Requirement of ISO9001-2015 |
| | Competency | J | | | |
| | METAR/SPECI | l | | | |
| | TAF | Handreich | | | |

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| Concession in the local data |
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| | AREA | 1 2 | 3 4 | 5 6 | 7 | 8 | 6 | 10 11 | 3 | 1 | ¢, | 4 5 | 6 7 | 6 | 10 11 | |
|----------|----------------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|----------|----------------|----------|----------------------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|---|
| | Basic observation | | | | | 0 0 | (Nauru) | | | | | | | | | |
| OBS | Maintenance | | | (10 countries) (with WMO?) | | | | | - - - | | | • • • | | | (10 countries) | ŝ |
| - | Calibration | | - | | | | | | · | <u>·</u> | · | · | | | - | |
| | Weather | ▼ (3 | 🔺 🖌 (2 countries) | | | | | : | | ▲ | (2 countries) | es) | | | | |
| | Tropical cyclone | ↓ ▼ ▼ | | | | | 0 | | | • | - - | | | (10 countries) | : | |
| FCT | For shipping | | | - | | | <u>E</u> | (Fit at JMA) | | 4 | - | | | | | |
| ····· | Storm surge/Tide | | | | | : | | (for 10countries) (with WMO?) | - 8 | • | | | · · · | | · · · | |
| 1 | Statistical analysis | | | | | | | | ▲ ▲(2 countries) | ńes) | | ··· | | | | |
| 3 | Outlook/Seasonal fct | | | | | | | ↓ | A 1 | | | | | | | |
| | QMS | ©©(Tuvalu | | | | | | | | 🌒 🌑 (Fi; in Jpn) | (udr | | (1 country) | mtry) | | |
| | Competency | - | | | | | | | | | | (10 countries) | • • | | | |
| | METAR/SPECI | Ú | | | | | | | | | | , | 0 | | | |
| | TAF | ····· | | | V | ▲(Samoa, Tonga | Tonga | | | | | | | | | |

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"Reinforcing Meteorological Training Function of FMS"

Summary of the needs-survey

Fiji Meteorological Service

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| countries |
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| leeds assessment by 9 |
| eeds |
| 7 |

| | AREA | Cooks | Kiribati | Nauru | Niue | Samoa Soloms Tonga | ms Tor | Tuvalu Vanuat | Score | Needs assessment |
|--------|----------------------|-------|----------|----------|------|--------------------|--------|---------------|-------|------------------|
| | Basic observation | | | | | | | | 36 | 4 : very strong |
| OBS | Maintenance | | | | | | | | 35 | 3 : strong |
| | Calibration | | | | | | | | 31 | 2 : moderate |
| | Weather fct | | | ******** | | | | | 30 | 1 : poor |
| | Tropical cyclone | | | | | | | | 31 | 0:N/A |
| FCT | For shpping | | | | | | | | 31 | |
| | Storm surge/Tide | | | | | | | | 31 | |
| | Flood | | | | | | | | 21 | |
| | Climate monitoring | | | - 017473 | | | | | 28 | |
| | Statistical analysis | | | | | | | | 32 | |
| | Outlook/Seasonal fct | | | | | | | | 32 | |
| | Downscaling | | | | | | | | 28 | |
| | QMS | | | | | | | | 35 | |
| | Competency | | | | | | | | 35 | |
| AVI | METAR/SPECI | | | | | | | | 35 | |
| | TAF | | | | | | | | 31 | |
| | Telecommunication | | | | | | | | 35 | |
| + • | Maintenance | | | | | | | | 33 | |
| 2 | Programming | | | | | | | | 27 | |
| | Web skills | | | | | | | | 30 | |

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Assessment of FMS's training capacity

In the set of the s

| | AREA | Capacity | Necessity of strengthening | Action needed |
|------|--------------------|----------|-------------------------------|---|
| | Basic Observation | 0 | ou | ł |
| OBS | Maintenance | 0 | υu | ŗ |
| | Calibration | 0 | yes | Continued support from JMA (remote) |
| | Weather | Ø | ou | |
| | Tropical Cyclone | 0 | yes | Satellite analysis with SATAID (in JMA) |
| FG | For shipping | Ø | ou | |
| | Storm surge/Tide | 0 | yes | Continued support from JMA (remote) |
| | Flood | I | 9 | |
| | Monitoring | - | E | 1 |
| ť | Statistic analysis | 0 | U | T |
| 3 | Seasonal forecast | 0 | р | - |
| | Downscaling | | 1 | 3 |
| | QMS | 0 | yes | Trainng in FNU or Japan |
| AVIT | Competency | 0 | οu | - |
| | METAR/SPECI | 0 | or | - |
| | TAF | 0 | ou | |
| | Telecommunication | Ó | ΟU | - |
| ţ | Maintenance | 0 | ou | 1 |
| 2 | Programming | 0 | DO | |
| | Web skills | 0 | ou | 9 |

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O : available, Δ : partially available

| | | | ji ji | Japan | u l |
|-----|--------------------|-----|-------|-----------|-----|
| | AREA | FMS | Ohers | JICA Expt | JMA |
| | Basic Observation | 0 | | 4 | 0 |
| OBS | Maintenance | 0 | | | 0 |
| | Calibration | 0 | | | 0 |
| | Weather | 0 | | 4 | Þ |
| | Tropical Cyclone | 0 | | Δ | 0 |
| FCT | For shipping | 0 | | 4 | Δ |
| | Storm surge/Tide | Þ | 0 | | 0 |
| | Flood | | | | |
| | Monitoring | | | | |
| 10 | Statistic analysis | 0 | 0 | | 0 |
| ; | Seasonal forecast | 0 | | ٩ | 0 |
| | Downscaling | | | | |
| | QMS | 0 | 0 | | Ā |
| 7/1 | Competency | 0 | | | 4 |
| | METAR/SPECI | 0 | | ٩ | 0 |
| | TAF | 0 | | 4 | 0 |
| | Telecommunication | 0 | 0 | | 0 |
| ţ | Maintenance | 0 | 0 | | 0 |
| 2 | Programming | 0 | 0 | | 0 |
| | Web skills | 0 | 0 | | 0 |

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Priority areas of the Project

| Priority | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 1 | 0 | 0 | | Ø | 0 | 0 | 0 | ⊲ | ⊲ | 4 | 4 |
|----------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------------|----------------|--|-------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------|-----|------------|-------------|-----|-------------------|---|-------------|------------|
| | | | • | | | | _ | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Score | 36 | 35 | 31 | 30 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 21 | 28 | 32 | 32 | 28 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 31 | 35 | 33 | 27 | 30 |
| Tuvalu Vanuat | | | | | | | | | PACTOR N | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tuvalu | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tonga | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Soloms | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Samoa Soloms | | | | | | | antotat | | | | | | | | | | 1010101 | | | |
| Niue | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nauru | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kiribati Nauru | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cooks | | | | | | Cincand | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | an an an an an an an an an an an an an a | | ĥ | | Ę, | | | ···· | | | Ē | ~~ <u>~</u> ~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~ | | |
| EA | servation | nce | Ĕ | Ęţ | cyclone | ing | Storm surge/Tide | | Climate monitoring | Statistical analysis | Outlook/Seasonal fct | aling | | shcy | SPECI | | Telecommunication | ince | ming | S |
| AREA | Basic observation | Maintenance | Calibration | Weather fct | Tropical cyclone | For shpping | Storm su | Flood | Climate r | Statistical | Outlook/5 | Downscaling | QMS | Competency | METAR/SPECI | TAF | Telecom | Maintenance | Programming | Web skills |
| | | OBS | | | · | FCT | | • • | | | 3 | | | | AVI | - | | ł | 5 | |
| | 1 | | | L | | | | | 1 | | | | L | | | | L | | | (|

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| Tentative Plan of Operation Project Name: Project for reinforcing meteorological training function of FMS Project Duration: 4 years | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Vor.0 |
|---|---|-----------|-----|---|---|----------|------|-------------|---|----------|---|----------|---|----------|-----------------|---------|
| | | tet Y | oor | | | 2nd Your | 0.01 | | | 3rd Year | | | | 4th Yaar | U210: 2014/8/15 | CL/9/#L |
| | r | н | н | Þ | - | п | H | N | - | щ | = | A | н | я | H | Þ |
| (1) Needs analysis and planning | | | | | | | | | | <u> </u> | | | | | | |
| 1-1 Review natural disaster in Southwest Pacific | | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | | <u> </u> | | | | |
| 1-2 Reviow metoorological services in each Southwest Pacific country | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1-3 Roview moteorological capacity development activities in Southwest Pacific | | Î | | | | | | | | | | | | | + | |
| 1-4 Sot meteorological capacity development goals for each Southwast Pacific country | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1-5 Produce training plan for each Southwest Pacific countries which to be implemented in the Project | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (2) Training | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | ļ | | | ſ |
| 2-1 Produce training curriculum | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2-2 Produce training materials including texts and tecturor's ald | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2-3 Conduct training of trainers for FMS staff mombers | | ¥ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 2-4 Conduct third country training courses in Fiji | | | | • | • | • | | • | • | | • | • | • | • | • | |
| 2-5 Evaluato training activities | | | | • | • | | • | • | | • | • | • | • | • | • | |
| 2-6 Conduct follow-up activities in selected Southwest Pacific countries | | | | | | | | └──₩ | | | | | | | | 1 |
| (3) Esthancing FMS capacity on Observation and Foreceating | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3-1 Analyse on FMS observation and forocasting capacity | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | [| | |
| 3-2 Conduct on the job training by JICA expart | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | - | | | 1 | |

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| Coveral goal Coverand Coverand <thcoverand< th=""></thcoverand<> | N. N. N. N. N. N. N. N. N. N. N. N. N. N | Narrative Summary | Objectively Verifiable Indicator | Means of Verification | Important Assumption |
|---|---|--|---|-----------------------|---|
| Frorject Purposel - | <mark>ଟ</mark> ତ ତ ଜ | verall goal] pacity of meteorological services in uthwest Pacific (SP) countries is hanced | | | FMS secures funding sources for the training activities |
| Courtputs] - EMS annual activity plan 1. FMS acquires needs analysis capacity - Needs survey is included in FMS business - FMS annual activity plan acquires needs analysis capacity - Number of developed and/or improved - Training materials 2. Training tools including curriculum and - Number of developed and/or improved - Curriculums 2. Training tools including curriculum - Number of developed and/or improved - Curriculums 2. Training tools including curriculums - Number of developed and/or improved - Training materials 2. Training tools including curriculum and - Number of developed and/or improved - Training materials 3. FMS's capacity to plan, conduct and - Number of FMS staff members who planned, - Training reports 3. FMS's capacity to plan, conduct and - Number of FMS staff members who planned, - Training reports 3. FMS's capacity to plan, conduct and - Number of FMS staff members with a curricule - Training reports 3. FMS's capacity to plan, conduct and - Number of FMS staff members with a curricule - Training reports 4. Restbooks - Number of FMS staff members with a curricule - Training reports 5. Restored - Number of FMS staff members with a curricule - Training reports 6. Restored - Number of FMS staff members with a curricule - Certificate 7. Number of FMS | | oject Purpose] 1S's capacity in meteorological training enhanced | | | FMS maintains its manpower Ministry of Infrastructure and Transportation and/or FMS corporate plan endorsed the FMS role as a regional hub of capacity development |
| 2. Training tools including curriculums - Curriculums - Curriculums 2. Training tools including curriculums - Number of developed and/or improved training materials - Curriculums 1. materials are improved; - Number of developed and/or improved training materials - Training materials 1. Mumber of developed and/or improved - Number of developed and/or improved - Extbooks 2. Training for meteorological - Number of developed and/or improved - FMS observices is enhanced 3. FMS's capacity to plan, conduct and guidelines - Number of FMS staff members who planned, evaluate training for meteorological - Training programme 3. FMS's capacity to plan, conduct and services is enhanced - Number of FMS staff members who planned, evaluate training in Japan - Training programme 3. FMS's capacity to plan, conduct and evaluated third-country training - Certificate - FMS observices is enhanced 3. FMS's capacity to plan, conduct and evaluated third-country training - Training programme - FMS observices is enhanced 3. FMS's capacity to plan, conduct and evaluated third-country training - Training programme - FMS observices is enhanced 3. FMS's capacity to plan, conduct and evaluated third-country training - Training programme - FMS observices is enhanced 3. FMS's country - Number of FMS staff members with a conflicted of COUNTROPAL - Certificate 1. Needs analysis and planning | <u>ک</u> ہ: | utputs] -MS acquires needs analysis capacity on development of meteorological services in SP countries | | | |
| FMS's capacity to plan, conduct and evaluated third-country training for meteorological - Number of FMS staff members who planned, evaluated third-country training programme - FMS obsetores is enhanced - Training reports - FMS obsetores is enhanced - FMS obsetores is enhanced - Certificate - FMS obsetores is enhanced - Certificate - FMS obsetores is enhanced - Certificate - FMS obsetores is enhanced - FMS obsetores is enhanced - FMS obsetores is enhanced - Certificate - FMS obsetores is enhanced - Certificate - FMS obsetores is enhanced - Certificate - Certificate - Continue to continue to continue to continue to continue to and/or the third country training - Certificate - Certificate - Certificate - Certificate - Certificate - Continue to continue to continue to continue to country training and/or the third country training - Number of FMS staff members with a certificate of TOT - Certificate of TOT - Certificate - Certificate - Certificate - Certificate - Continue to continue to country training and/or the third country training - Number of FMS staff members with a certificate of TOT - Certificate of TOT - Certificate of TOT - Certificate of Country training - | l~i | Fraining tools including curriculum and naterials are improved; | Number of developed curriculums Number of developed materials Number of developed textbooks Number of developed auidelines | | |
| [Inputs] Japanese side Fiji Side Japanese side (a)Services of FMS's counterpart (a)Experts personnel and administrative - Chief Advisor/ | | -MS's capacity to plan, conduct and evaluate training for meteorological services is enhanced | 1 | | FMS observation and forecasting staff members continue to work at FMS |
| Fiji Side Japanese side (a)Services of FMS's counterpart (a)Experts personnel and administrative - Chief Advisor/ | Ϋ́Ĕ | rrative Summary ctivities] | [Inputs] | | Important Assumption |
| | | Veeds analysis and planning 1 Review natural disaster in SP countries 2 Review meteorological services in each | · | ر ا (a) | FMS continues to serve as RSMC, and keeps role of |

Ver2.

Annex 2

Duration of the project: 4 years

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| 13 Review meteorological capacity development activities in 3 Prountings 1.3 Review meteorological capacity development activities in 3 Prounting plan to be implemented in the Project 1.5 Produce atraining plan to be implemented in the Project 1.5 Produce atraining pols (b) Short term experts (c) Supbly or replacement (c) Supbly or replacement (c) Supbly or replacement 2.7 Produce atraining tools (c) Supbly or replacement (c) Supply | | Ver2. | | | Annex 2 |
|--|-----|---|---|---|-------------------|
| SP countries Short term experts: 1-5 Froduce a training plan to be implement dont 1-5 Froduce a training plan to be implemented in the Project ontrownents, whiles, tools, spare and any other materials and any other materials 2-1 Froduce training ools inoluding training materials, and any other materials and any other materials and any other materials and any other materials and any other materials and any other materials and any other materials and any other materials and any other materials and any other materials and any other materials and any other materials and extbooks 2.1 Froduce training outs inoluding training materials, guidelines and textbooks 3.1 Analyse FMS's human resources for meterological training out training curricultum 3.2 Conduct training of FMS's human resources for meteronological services 3.3 Conduct training of FMS's human resources for meteronological services 3.4 Conduct training of FMS's human resources for meteronological services 3.4 Conduct training of the equipment, provided by 10(F) Training equipment to and miniteration and and information as well as support in object, incountry training courses in Fiji 3.4 Conduct training of FMS's traines for the envioled to the Project, the implementation of the Project, the implementation of the Project, the implementation of the Project, the implementation, operation and indiventation of the project, incountry training for SP countries 3.4 Conduct training of the equipment, provided by 10(F) and and and information are suitization of the training activities in selected SP countries 4.5 Conduct training activities in selected SP countries 5.6 Conduct training activities in selected SP countries 6.7 As well as for the emittance as well as for the emittance in the mitterance, into the reseasary for the implementation of the Project, into the Republic of Finiting expertentiation, operation and minitera | | 1-3 Review meteorological capacity development activities in | personneł; | Meteorology: 1 expert | technical upgrade |
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| 1-5 Produce a training plan to be implemented in the Project 2 Training tools 3 Enhancing FMS's human resources for meteorological services 3 Enhaning FMS's human resources for meteorological services 3 Enhaning FMS's human resources for meteorological services 3 Enhaning FMS's capacity of meteorological services 3 Enhaning TMS's human resources for meteorological services 3 Enhaning FMS's capacity of the Project other than the raining activities in selected SP countries 3 Conduct follow-up activities in selected SP countries 3 Conduct follow-up activities in selected SP countries 3 Conduct follow-up activities in selected SP countries 3 Conduct follow-up activities in selected SP countries 3 Conduct follow-up activities in selected SP countries 3 Conduct follow-up activities in selected SP countries 3 Conduct follow-up activities in selected SP countries 3 Conduct follow-up activities in selected SP countries 3 Conduct follow-up activities in selected SP countries 3 Conduct follow-up activities in selected SP countries 3 Conduct follow-up activities in selected SP countries 3 Conduct follow-up activities in selected SP countries 3 Conduct follow-up activities in selected SP countries 3 Conduct follow-up activities in selected SP countries 3 Conduct follow-up activities in selected SP countries 3 Conduct follow-up activities in selected SP countries 3 Not secondact follow-up activities in selected SP countri | | country | | experts per year | |
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| 3-1 Analyse FMS's capacity of meteorological services 3-2 Conduct training of trainers for FMS staff members 3-2 Conduct third-country training of trainers for Fiji for Teansportation within the Republic of Fiji of the equipment provided by JICA as well as for the installation, operation and maintenance; (i) Necessary facilities to the JICA expension of from Japan in connection with the | _ | training | (e)Credentials or identification cards; | year for 1 or 2 FMS staff | |
| 3-2 Conduct training of trainers for FMS staff members 3-3 Conduct third-country training courses in Fiji 3-4 Conduct OJT in Fiji for SP countries 3-5 Conduct in-country training for SP countries 3-6 Evaluate training activities in selected SP countries 3-7 Conduct follow-up activities in selected SP countries (i) 1 | | 3-1 Analyse FMS's capacity of meteorological services | (f) Available data (including maps and | members | |
| 3-3 Conduct third-country training courses in Fiji 3-4 Conduct OJT in Fiji for SP countries 3-5 Conduct in-country training for SP countries 3-6 Evaluate training activities 3-7 Conduct follow-up activities in selected SP countries (i) 1 | | 3-2 Conduct training of trainers for FMS staff members | photographs) and information | | |
| 3-4 Conduct OJT in Fiji for SP countries 3-5 Conduct in-country training for SP countries 3-6 Evaluate training activities 3-7 Conduct follow-up activities in selected SP countries (i) 1 | | 3-3 Conduct third-country training courses in Fiji | related to the Project; | | |
| 3-5 Conduct in-country training for SP countries 3-6 Evaluate training activities 3-7 Conduct follow-up activities in selected SP countries (i) 1 | _ | 3-4 Conduct OJT in Fiji for SP countries | (g)Running expenses necessary for | | |
| 3-6 Evaluate training activities 3-7 Conduct follow-up activities in selected SP countries (i) 1 | | 3-5 Conduct in-country training for SP countries | the implementation of the Project; | | |
| 3-7 Conduct follow-up activities in selected SP countries (i) | | 3-6 Evaluate training activities | | | |
| - (j) | A | 3-7 Conduct follow-up activities in selected SP countries | transportation within the Republic | | |
| - (j) | 1-4 | | of Fiji of the equipment provided by | | |
| | 6 | | JICA as well as for the installation, | | |
| | | | operation and maintenance; | | |
| experts for the remittance as well as utilization of funds introduced into the Republic of Fiji from Japan in connection with the implementation of the Project | | | | | |
| as utilization of funds introduced into the Republic of Fiji from Japan in connection with the implementation of the Project | | | experts for the remittance as well | | |
| into the Republic of Fiji from Japan in connection with the implementation of the Project | | | as utilization of funds introduced | | |
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| | | | implementation of the Project | | |

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| Project Name: Project for reinforcing meteorologicat training function of FMS Project Duration: 4 years | | (1) Noods analysis and planning | 1-1 Ravlow natural disaster in Southwost Pacific countries | 1-2. Roviaw mateorological services in each Southwest Pacific country | 1-3 Raviow motoorelogical capacity devalopment activities in Southwest Pacific countries | 1-4 Sot motoorological capecity development goals for each Southwest Pacific country | 1-5 Produce e training plan which to be implemented in the Project | (2) Training tool | 2-1 Produce training curriculum | 2-2 Produco training tools including training materials and textbooks | (3) Enhancing FMS's human resources for morooralogical training | 3-1 Analyse FMS's especity of meteorological services | 3-2 Conduct training of trainors for FMS staff mombors | 3-3 Conduct third country training courses in Fills | 3-4 Conduct OJT in Fiji for Southwest Pacific countries | 3-5 Conduct in-country training courses for Southwest Pacific countries | 3-6 Evaluato training activitios | 3-7 Conduct follow-up activities in solocted Southwest Pacific countries | |
| | | | | | | | | А | 1-47 | | | | | | | | | B |) 4 |

The Second Joint Coordinating Committee Meeting- JCC- 2 Date: 9/12/2016

Venue: Laucala Meteorological Service Training Room

List of Attendance

| 1. | Manasa Lesuma | MOIT | |
|-----|-------------------|--------------------|--|
| | | | |
| 2. | Ravindra Kumar | MOIT | |
| 3. | Amori Nabainivalu | MolT | |
| 4. | Miamoto Tomoaki | Embassy of Japan | |
| 5. | Hada Tugayoshi | Embassy of Japan | |
| 6. | Naomi Gade | Mineral Resource | |
| 7. | Ravi Raksha | Mineral Resource | |
| 8. | Ueki Masaihiro | Global Environment | |
| 9. | Simione Rokolaga | Foreign Affairs | |
| 10. | Nila Prasad | JICA | |
| 11. | Shunichiro Ikeda | JICA | |
| 12. | Hileki Sawada | JICA | |
| 13. | Hiroyuki Sawada | JICA | |
| 14. | Bacau Jone | NDMO | |
| 15. | Shinya Goto | JICA | |
| 16. | Kunio Akatsu | JICA | |
| 17. | Ai Ishitobi | JICA | |

| Project site: Fi ji | | <u>Dur</u> Target Group: | <u>Duration of the project: 4 years</u> Target Group: Fiji Meteorological Service |
|--|---|---|--|
| Narrative Summary | Objectively Verifiable Indicator | Means of Verification | Important Assumption |
| [Overall goal] FMS self-sustainably continues effective capacity development activities to Southwest Pacific countries | Number of training courses conducted by FMS Number of FMS lecturers | - FMS training record | |
| [Project Purpose] FMS's capacity in meteorological training is enhanced | Achievement evaluation by trainees Number of trained personnel | - Questionnaires | FMS maintains its manpower Ministry of Works, Transport and Public Utilities and/or FMS corporate plan recognize FMS role as regional capacity development hub FMS training related budget is assured by FMS |
| [Outputs] 1. FMS acquires needs analysis capacity on development of meteorological services in Southwest Pacific | Needs survey is included in FMS business plan. Share results of needs analysis with Southwest Pacific countries | - FMS annual activity plan - PMC report | |
| Training tools including curriculum and materials are improved; | Curriculum: number of covered topics Text: number of text according to the curriculum Trainers: Trainers: number of FMS trainers engaged in regional training number of certified trainers by Ministry of Education | - FMS curriculum - FMS text - FMS staff record | |
| FMS's capacity to instruct other Southwest Pacific countries is enhanced by strengthening FMS observation and forecasting | Observation: Number of calibrated equipment used in observation percentage of observation report sent to GTS Forecasting: Tropical cyclone forecast error Time of issuance of forecasts Accuracy of forecasts | FMS Calibration record WMO / WWW monitoring (SYNOP, TEMP) RSMC report FMS Forecast record FMS verification report | - FMS observation and forecasting staff members continue to work at FMS continue to work at FMS |
| | | | 2 |

Annex 1

| Ver1. Narrative Summary [Activities] | [Inputs] | | Annex 1 Important Assumption | 別添資 |
|--|--|---|--|------------|
| Needs analysis and planning Needs analysis and planning Review matural disaster in Southwest Pacific Review meteorological services in each Southwest Pacific country Review meteorological capacity development activities in Southwest Pacific Review meteorological capacity development activities in Southwest Pacific country Review meteorological capacity development activities in Southwest Pacific Review meteorological capacity development activities in Southwest Pacific country Review meteorological capacity development activities in Southwest Pacific country Produce training plan for each Southwest Pacific countries which to be implemented in the Project Training Training Produce training curriculum Produce training curriculum Sconduct training of trainers for FMS staff members Conduct third country training courses in Fiji Sconduct third country training courses in Fiji Sconduct follow-up activities in selected Southwest Pacific countries | Fiji Side (a) Services of FMS's counterpart personnel; (b) Suitable office space for experts with necessary equipment; (c) Supply or replacement of machinery, equipment, instruments, vehicles, tools, spare parts and any other materials necessary for the implementation of the Project other than the equipment provided by JICA; (d) Information as well as support in obtaining medical service; (e) Credentials or identification cards; (f) Available data (including maps and photographs) and information | Japanese side (a) Experts - Chief Advisor/ Meteorology: 1 expert - Short term experts: approximately 2 experts per year (b) Third country training course: 3-4 times per year (except for the 1st year) (c) Machinery and Equipment: (d) Training equipment (e) Training in Japan: once a year for 1 or 2 FMS staff members | FMS continues to serve as RSMC, and keeps role of technical upgrade in the region. | 登料2 |
| Enhancing FMS capacity on Observation and Forecasting 3-1 Analyse on FMS observation and forecasting capacity 3-2 Conduct on the job training by JICA expert | (g) Running expenses necessary for the implementation of the Project; (h) Expenses necessary for transportation within the Republic of Fiji of the equipment provided by JICA as well as for the installation, operation and maintenance; (i) Necessary facilities to the JICA experts for the remittance as well as utilization of funds introduced into the Republic of Fiji from Japan in connection with the implementation of the Project | | | |

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| | - Location | | I | Nadi | Nadi | Nadi | Nadi | Suva | Nadi | Nadi | Nadi | Nadi | Nadi | Nadi | Nadi | Nadi | Nadi | Nadi | Nadi | Nadi | Suva | Suva | Suva | I |
|---|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|--|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|---|---|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|--|---|--|---|--|--|---|
| <u>Term Review</u> | Mr Heki | (Leader) | | | | | | | | | | | Other Mission | (Philippines) | | | 11:00 Manila(CX906) 16:55 Hongkong(FJ392) | 08:10 Arrival Nadi (FJ392) PM: Internal Meeting | | | | | | |
| Mid | UICA Members | (Meteorology) | | | | | | Other Mission (Vanuatu) | | | | | | 15:30 Port Vila (FJ262) 19:45 Arrival Nadi | | | | | erm Review with DSO, MolT | | | | | $) \rightarrow 06:45$ Arrival Nadi $)) \rightarrow 14:50$ Hongkong $) \rightarrow 21:05$ Haneda |
| Reinforcing Meteorological Training Function of FMS | Mr Goto | (Planning) | | | | | | | | | | | 13:55 Narita/Tokyo (KE704) 19:25 Seoul (KE137) | 09:25 Arrival Nadi (KE137) PM:Internal Meeting | Internal Meeting/Report writing | Internal Meeting/Report writing | Internal Meeting / Site visits | Internal Meeting | AM: Move to Suva 14:00 Progress Report of Mid Term Review with DSO, MolT 16:00 Move to Nadi | FMS | with FMS) → 19:00 Arrival Suva | DMET | Embassy | 06:15 Departure Suva (FJ006) 09:20 Depature Nadi (CX6900) 16:20 Hongkong (CX542) |
| Project for Reinfor | Consultant Members Ms Ishitohi | (Evaluation Analysis) | Departure from Japan | 8:10:Arrival Nadi, Fiji (CX509) PM:Meeting with expert | Meeting/ Data collection | Meeting/ Data collection | Meeting/ Data collection | AM: Move to Suva PM: JICA Office, MolT | AM: Move to Nadi PM: Meeting/ Data collection | Report writing | Report writing | Meeting/ Data collection | Meeting/ Data collection | Internal Meeting/Report writing | Inte | Inte | ų | | Preparing Report | Discussion of Mid Term Review with FMS | AM: Discussion of Mid Term Review with FMS 18:30 Departure from Nadi (FJ021) \rightarrow 19:0 | AM: Internal Meeting PM: Disuccion of MM with PS, DSO, DMET | AM: TBD PM: JCC, JICA Fiji Office, Japanese Embassy | |
| | | | Sat D | Sun B | Mon N | Tue N | Wed N | Thu P | Fri Fri | Sat R | Sun R | Mon N | Tue | Wed Ir | Thu | Fri | Sat | Sun | Mon P | Tue D | Wed ^A | Thu P | Fri P | Sat |
| | | | 11/19 | 11/20 | 11/21 | 11/22 | 11/23 | 11/24 | 11/25 | 11/26 | 11/27 | 11/28 | 11/29 | 11/30 | 12/1 | 12/2 | 12/3 | 12/4 | 12/5 | 12/6 | 12/7 | 12/8 | 12/9 | 12/10 |
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| Main points chievement/Performance | Items to be checked | Objectively Verifiable Indicators | Necessary information /data | Information | Method for data |
|---|---|---|---|--|---|
| chievement/Performance | Specific Questions | (Criteria /Method for assessment) | | Sources | collection |
| | | | | | |
| - Prospect of achieving 1 | 1 FMS acquires needs analysis capacity on development of meteorological services in Southwest Pacific | 1 Needs survey is included in FMS business plan 2 Share results of needs analysis with Southwest pacific countries | FMS annual activity plan PMC report | - FMS - JICA expert - Participating | Document review Questionnaire Interview |
| 8 | 2 Training tools including curriculum and materials are improved | 1 Curriculum: # of covered topics 2 Textbook: # of textbook according to the curriculum 3 Trainers: # of certified trainers by Ministry of Education | FMS curriculum FMS textbook FMS staff record | countries | |
| <u>v</u> | 3 FMS's capacity to instruct other Southwest Pacific countries is enhanced by strengthening FMS observation and forecasting | [Observation] 1 # of calibrated equipment used in observation 2 % of observation report sent to GT: [Forecasting] 1 Tropical cyclone forecast error 2 Time of issuance of forecasts 3 Accuracy of forecasts | FMS Calibration record WMO/WWW monitoring (SYNOP, TEMP) RSMC report FMS Forecast record FMS verification report | | |
| Implementation Process | - | | | | |
| - Progress/Schedule | - Whether the activities have been carried out as planned | Compare the original plan with the actual implementation In case of delay, check how long the project was delayed | - Project progress report - PO | - FMS - JICA expert | Document reviewQuestionnaireInterview |
| | What were the reasons for delay and what measures have been taken to catch up for delay? | - Check the reasons and measures to catch up for the delay | - Opinions | | |
| - Monitoring | How the project progress is monitored Whether the monitoring system of the project is appropriate and effective. Whether the results of monitoring have been reflected to the project management. | - Check the means and frequency of the project monitoring | - Project report - Opinions | - FMS - JICA expert | Document review Questionnaire Interview |
| ation among ties and | Whether communication 1) between FMS and JICA expert and 2) with participating countries have been well to implement the project. | - Check the means and frequency of communication | - Communication methods and frequency | - FMS - JICA expert - Participating countries | - Questionnaire - Interview |
| - Ownership /participation of Fijian side | Degree of participation in management by the responsible persons Attitude of the counterparts | The extent to which FMS managers have participated in management Whether FMS staff are collaborative and self- motivated toward the project activities The status of steering committee | - Meeting records - Opinions/observation | - FMS - JICA expert | Interview Questionnaire Document review |

Evaluation Grid of "the Project for reinforcing meteorological training function of FMS"(draft)

| Organization | Name | Position |
|--------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| | Ravind Kumar | Director |
| | Misaeli Funaki | PO, Forecasting |
| | Narend Kumar | STO, Forecasting |
| | Sakeasi Waibuta | Forecaster |
| | Samisoni Waqavakatoga | Forecaster |
| | Harish Pratap | STO, Technical |
| FMS | Amori Nabainivalu | STO, Technical |
| | Ashnil Kumar | SO, Technical |
| | Leonard Bale | SSA, ICT |
| | Marica Ratuki | SE, System |
| | Sosiceni Dumukuro | Training |
| | Sajiva Nand | Training |

List of inteviewees for the mid-term evaluation (2016.11.12)

List of equipment

| Description of Goods | Quan tity | Unit | Price |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|------|-----------|
| Humidity and Temperature Probe | 1 | JPY | 260,500 |
| Portable Humidity Calibrator | 1 | JPY | 635,900 |
| Ultrasonic Wind Sensor | 1 | JPY | 518,600 |
| Cable 70m | 1 | FJD | 227,800 |
| Tool | 1 | FJD | 110,800 |
| USB converter | 1 | FJD | 25,200 |
| Power supply | 1 | FJD | 2,900 |
| Digital indicating | 1 | JPY | 1,193,300 |
| thermometer | I | JPT | 1,193,300 |
| Large display device | 1 | FJD | 6,321 |
| Laptop | 1 | FJD | 2,247 |
| Projector | 1 | FJD | 1,995 |
| Printer | 1 | FJD | 2,260 |
| Portable screen | 1 | FJD | 430 |
| Large screen | 1 | FJD | 940 |
| Desktop PC | 4 | FJD | 6,954 |
| Equipment for calibration | 1 | JPY | 2,450,000 |
| Equipment for calibration | 1 | JPY | 255,164 |

List of participants in counterpart training in Japan

| Theme | Period | Participants | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Calibration of meteorological | | Amori Nabainivalu | | | | | | |
| instruments (Air pressure, | 2015.6.15-25 | Ashnil Kumar | | | | | | |
| temperature) | | Sajiva Nand | | | | | | |
| Calibration of meteorological | | Amori Nabainivalu | | | | | | |
| instruments (humidity) | 2016.7.4-17 | Ashnil Kumar | | | | | | |
| instruments (numberly) | | Marica Ratuki | | | | | | |
| Utilization of a wind-profiler and | 2016.9.20-10.6 | Sakeasi Waibuta | | | | | | |
| he data of a tide-gauge | 2010.9.20-10.0 | Samisoni Waqavakatoga | | | | | | |

"Reinforcing Meteorological Training Function of FMS"

Project Implementation for 2017-8

Sosiceni Dumukuro (FMS) Koji Kuroiwa (JICA)

Goals of capacity development for each country

| Group | Country | General | Specific |
|-------|--------------------|--|--|
| | Fiji | •Training capacity upgraded. | Requirement for RIC met. Storm-surge foreacsting implemented. |
| | Vanuatu | Observation & forecasting improved. | •Regular maintenacnce of observation network. |
| А | Samoa | Observation & forecasting improved. QMS/Competency facilitated. | •Regular maintenacnce of observation network. •TAF issued. |
| | Solomon Islands | ditto | Regular maintenacnce of observation network. QMS established. |
| | Tonga | Observation & forecasting improved. QMS/Competency facilitated. | •TAF is issued. |
| в | Tuvalu | ditto | •METAR & SPECI enhanced. |
| В | Kiribati | ditto | ditto |
| | Niue | ditto | ditto |
| с | Cook Islands | •Observation improved. •QMS/Competency facilitated. | •METAR & SPECI enhanced. |
| D | Nauru | •Met services operationalized. | Observation & warning system established. |

Three-way approach to the priority needs

 ${\bf G}$: Group training , ${\, {\bf I}}$: In-country training, ${\, {\bf O}}$: On-the-job training

| | AREA | Priority | Trair | ning Mod | ality | Target countries and subjects | | | | | |
|-----|----------------------|----------|-------|----------|-------|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | THORNEY | G | I | 0 | raiget countries and subjects | | | | | |
| | Basic observation | Ø | • | • | - | G (beginner; 2017 Apr), I (or O) for Nauru | | | | | |
| OBS | Maintenance | Ø | • | - | - | G (maintenance and calibration; 2018 Sep) | | | | | |
| | Calibration | Ø | • | - | - | | | | | | |
| | Weather | 0 | (●) | - | • | | | | | | |
| FCT | Tropical cyclone | 0 | • | - | - | G ("Himawari/SATAID" or " impact-based warning", 2018 Jul) O for Tonga Tuvalu, Kiribati, Niue, Cooks (2 countries at one time) | | | | | |
| FCI | For shipping | 0 | - | - | • | | | | | | |
| | Storm surge/Tide | Ø | • | - | - | G (2017 Sep) | | | | | |
| CLI | Statistical analysis | 0 | - | - | • | O for Tonga, Tuvalu, Kiribati, Niue, Cook (2 to 3 countries at one time) | | | | | |
| CLI | Outlook/Seasonal fct | 0 | - | - | • | o for ronga, ruvala, klindar, fulae, cook (2 to 3 countries at one time) | | | | | |
| | QMS | Ø | • | • | - | G (Audit, 2018 Apr), I for Tuvalu, Kiribati, Niue, Cooks, Solomons | | | | | |
| AVI | Competency | Ø | - | • | - | I for Tuvalu, Kiribati, Niue, Cooks (combined with QMS as appropriate) | | | | | |
| AVI | METAR/SPECI | Ø | - | • | - | רוטי דעימוע, אווושמע, זעועפ, כטטאס נטוווטווופע אועד פוערס מס מאטרטאוומפי | | | | | |
| | TAF | 0 | - | - | • | for Samoa, Tonga | | | | | |

Project implementation for 2017-8

| AREA | 1 | | 2017 | | | | | | | | | | 2018 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|---|--|--|---|---|---|---|--|---|---|---|---|--|--|---|---|---|---|--|---|--|
| to a base muchters | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| ic observation | | | | 1 | | | | •• | (Nauru |) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ntenance | | | | | | untries) NMO?) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | (10 coi | untries) | |
| ibration | | | | | t · | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| ather | | | (2 coi | untries | 5) | | | | | | | | | | (2 cou | ntries) | | | | | | | | |
| pical cyclone | | | î | | | | | | | •• | | | | | Î | | | | | (10 co | untries) | | | |
| shipping | | | î | | | | | | | (Fi: at . | JMA) | | | | Î | | | | | | | | | |
| rm surge/Tide | | | | | | | | | | (for 10 (with W | countrie /MO?) | s) | | | Î | | | | | | | | | |
| tistical analysis | | | | | | | | | | | | (2 coun | tries) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| look/Seasonal fct | | | | | | | | | | | | î | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| S | •• | (Tuvalu | | | | | | | | | | | ••(| Fi; in Jp | n) | | | •• | , (1 cour | , ntry) | | | | |
| npetency | •• | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | (10 co | untries) | •• | 1 | | | | | |
| TAR/SPECI | •• | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | •• | î | | | | | |
| : | | | | | | | | (Samoa, | , Tonga | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ai pi s rr lo S S m T | ther ical cyclone shipping m surge/Tide stical analysis pok/Seasonal fct S upetency cAR/SPECI | ther field of the second secon | ther ical cyclone | therIIical cycloneIIical cycloneIIshippingIIm surge/TideIIstical analysisIIpok/Seasonal fctIIS $\bigcirc (Tuvalu)$ IS $\bigcirc T$ Iinpetency $\bigcirc T$ Iif AR/SPECIIIIf All SIIIf All SI< | ther Image: Constraint of the sector of th | oration Image: selection of the selection of | prationIIItherIIIical cycloneIIIIshippingIIIIIm surge/TideIIIIIstical analysisIIIIIpok/Seasonal fctIIIIIS $\bullet \bullet \top$ IIIIin petency $\bullet \bullet \uparrow$ IIIIin AR/SPECIIIIII | oration I I I I ther I I I I I ical cyclone I I I I I I shipping I I I I I I I shipping I I I I I I I I stical analysis I | pration Image: Constraint of the cons | oration Image: Constraint of the product of the p | oration Image: Contribution of the contributical of the cont | pration Image: Second Sec | pration Image: state in the state in | pration Image: Second sec | pration Image: Second sec | pration Image: Second Seco | pration i< | pration Image: state in the state in | pration Image: Second Sec | pration Image: stability of the stability of | pration Image: Second Sec | pration i< | pration Image: stability of the stability of | pration i< |

Preparation of training tools

| | | | Training | Tool | | Responsible |
|---------|--------------------|-------------|-----------|---------|-----------|-------------|
| | AREA | Curricullum | Materials | Text | Guideline | Responsible |
| | Basic Observation | Done | Done | Done | Done | Sajiva |
| OBS | Maintenance | Done | Done | 2017.12 | 2017.12 | Amori |
| | Calibration | Done | Done | 2017.12 | 2017.12 | Amori |
| | Weather | 2017.2 | 2017.2 | 2017.12 | 2017.12 | Misa |
| ГОТ | Tropical Cyclone | 2017.2 | 2017.2 | 2017.12 | 2017.12 | MIsa |
| FCT | For shipping | 2017.2 | 2017.2 | 2017.12 | 2017.12 | Misa |
| | Storm surge ∕ Tide | 2017.9 | 2017.9 | 2017.9 | 2017.9 | Misa |
| | Statistic analysis | 2017.7 | 2017.7 | 2017.7 | 2017.12 | Bipen |
| CLI | Seasonal forecast | 2017.7 | 2017.7 | 2017.7 | 2017.12 | Bipen |
| | QMS | Done | Done | 2017.12 | 2017.12 | Harish |
| A \ / I | Competency | Done | Done | Done | 2017.12 | Narend |
| AVI | METAR/SPECI | Done | Done | Done | 2017.12 | Narend |
| | TAF | 2017.12 | 2017.12 | 2017.12 | 2017.12 | Misa |

Training of trainers

| | AREA | Training of trainers | Time | Number of experts | Contents |
|------|----------------------|-------------------------|--------|----------------------|---|
| | Basic observation | - | - | — | |
| OBS | Maintenance | Done | 2015.6 | 3 | Calibration of Temperature & Barometer |
| | Calibration | Done | 2016.7 | 3 | Calibration of hygrometer, Follow-up to 2015 training |
| | Weather | _ | | | |
| FOT | Tropical cyclone | Planned | 2017 | 2 | Satellite data analysis using SATAID |
| FCT | For shipping | _ | | | |
| | Storm surge/Tide | Done | 2016.9 | 2 | Calculation of astronomical tide, Storm surege forecast |
| | Statistical analysis | — | | | |
| CLI | Outlook/Seasonal fct | _ | | | |
| | QMS | Planned | 2017 | 1 | Requirement of ISO9001-2015 |
| A\/I | Competency | _ | | | |
| AVI | METAR/SPECI | _ | | | |
| | TAF | _ | | | |

Project implementation for 2017-8

| | | | | | | | 20 | 17 | | | | | | 2018 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|----------------------|----|---------|-------|---------|----|-------------------|----|-------|---------|-------------------------------|------|---------|--------|-----------|--------|--------------|----------|----|---------|--------|----------|---------|----------|----------|
| | AREA | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| | Basic observation | | | | | | | | •• | (Nauru |) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| OBS | Maintenance | | | | | | untries) WMO?) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | (10 coi | untries) | |
| | Calibration | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | t | | |
| | Weather | | | (2 co | untries | s) | | | | | | | | | | (2 cou | , ntries) | | | | | | | | |
| | Tropical cyclone | | | 1 | | | | | | | •• | | | | | Î | | | | | (10 со | untries) | | | |
| FCT | For shipping | | | 1 | | | | | | | (Fi: at . | JMA) | | | | Î | | | | | | | | | |
| | Storm surge/Tide | | | | | | | | | | (for 10countries) (with WMO?) | | s) | | | Î | | | | | | | | | |
| 011 | Statistical analysis | | | | | | | | | | | | (2 coun | tries) | | | | | | | | | | | <u> </u> |
| CLI | Outlook/Seasonal fct | | | | | | | | | | | | î | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | QMS | •• | (Tuvalu | i | | | | | | | | | | ••(| Fi; in Jp | n) | | | •• | (1 cour | itry) | | | | |
| A.) /I | Competency | •• | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | (10 co | untries) | •• | 1 | | | | | |
| AVI | METAR/SPECI | •• | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | •• | 1 | | | | | |
| | TAF | | | | | | | | Samoa | , Tonga | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |



Thank You



"Reinforcing Meteorological Training Function of FMS"

Summary of the needs-survey

Sosiceni Dumukuro Fiji Meteorological Service

Needs assessment by 9 countries

| | AREA | Cooks | Kiribati | Nauru | Niue | Samoa | Soloms | Tonga | Tuvalu | Vanuat | Score | Needs assessment |
|-----|----------------------|-------|----------|-------|------|-------|--------|-------|--------|--------|-------|------------------|
| | Basic observation | | | | | | | | | | 36 | 4 : very strong |
| OBS | Maintenance | | | | | | | | | | 35 | 3 : strong |
| | Calibration | | | | | | | | | | 31 | 2 : moderate |
| | Weather fct | | | | | | | | | | 30 | 1 : poor |
| | Tropical cyclone | | | | | | | | | | 31 | 0 : N/A |
| FCT | For shpping | | | | | | | | | | 31 | |
| | Storm surge/Tide | | | | | | | | | | 31 | |
| | Flood | | | | | | | | | | 21 | |
| | Climate monitoring | | | | | | | | | | 28 | |
| CLI | Statistical analysis | | | | | | | | | | 32 | |
| ULI | Outlook/Seasonal fct | | | | | | | | | | 32 | |
| | Downscaling | | | | | | | | | | 28 | |
| | QMS | | | | | | | | | | 35 | |
| AVI | Competency | | | | | | | | | | 35 | |
| AVI | METAR/SPECI | | | | | | | | | | 35 | |
| | TAF | | | | | | | | | | 31 | |
| | Telecommunication | | | | | | | | | | 35 | |
| іст | Maintenance | | | | | | | | | | 33 | |
| 101 | Programming | | | | | | | | | | 27 | |
| | Web skills | | | | | | | | | | 30 | |

Assessment of FMS's training capacity

Necessity of Capacity AREA Action needed strengthening Basic Observation 0 no OBS Maintenance 0 no Calibration 0 Continued support from JMA (remote) yes Weather 0 no Tropical Cyclone 0 Satellite analysis with SATAID (in JMA) yes FCT For shipping 0 no Storm surge/Tide Continued support from JMA (remote) Ο yes Flood -Monitoring --_ Statistic analysis 0 _ no CLI Seasonal forecast 0 no Downscaling _ --QMS 0 Trainng in FNU or Japan yes Competency 0 _ no AVI METAR/SPECI 0 no -TAF -0 no Telecommunication _ 0 no Maintenance 0 no _ ICT Programming Ο no -Web skills 0 no _

◎ :almost satisfactory, O: developing

Training areas and availability of trainers

O : available, \triangle : partially available

| | | Fi | | Jap | an |
|-----|--------------------|-----|-------|------------------|-----|
| | AREA | FMS | Ohers | JICA Expt | JMA |
| | Basic Observation | 0 | | Δ | 0 |
| OBS | Maintenance | 0 | | | 0 |
| | Calibration | 0 | | | 0 |
| | Weather | 0 | | \bigtriangleup | Δ |
| | Tropical Cyclone | 0 | | Δ | 0 |
| FCT | For shipping | 0 | | Δ | Δ |
| | Storm surge∕Tide | Δ | 0 | | 0 |
| | Flood | | | | |
| | Monitoring | | | | |
| CLI | Statistic analysis | 0 | 0 | | 0 |
| СЦ | Seasonal forecast | 0 | | Δ | 0 |
| | Downscaling | | | | |
| | QMS | 0 | 0 | | Δ |
| AVI | Competency | 0 | | | Δ |
| AVI | METAR/SPECI | 0 | | Δ | 0 |
| | TAF | 0 | | Δ | 0 |
| | Telecommunication | 0 | 0 | | 0 |
| ІСТ | Maintenance | 0 | 0 | | 0 |
| | Programming | 0 | 0 | | 0 |
| | Web skills | 0 | 0 | | 0 |

Priority areas of the Project

| | AREA | Cooks | Kiribati | Nauru | Niue | Samoa | Soloms | Tonga | Tuvalu | Vanuat | Score | Priority | |
|--------|----------------------|-------|----------|-------|------|-------|--------|-------|--------|--------|-------|----------|-----|
| | Basic observation | | | | | | | | | | 36 | Ø | |
| OBS | Maintenance | | | | | | | | | | 35 | Ø | |
| | Calibration | | | | | | | | | | 31 | Ø | |
| | Weather fct | | | | | | | | | | 30 | 0 | l L |
| | Tropical cyclone | | | | | | | | | | 31 | 0 | |
| FCT | For shpping | | | | | | | | | | 31 | 0 | |
| | Storm surge/Tide | | | | | | | | | | 31 | Ø | |
| | Flood | | | | | | | | | | 21 | _ | |
| | Climate monitoring | | | | | | | | | | 28 | _ | |
| CLI | Statistical analysis | | | | | | | | | | 32 | 0 | |
| GLI | Outlook/Seasonal fct | | | | | | | | | | 32 | 0 | |
| | Downscaling | | | | | | | | | | 28 | _ | |
| | QMS | | | | | | | | | | 35 | O | |
| A \ /T | Competency | | | | | | | | | | 35 | Ø | |
| AVI | METAR/SPECI | | | | | | | | | | 35 | Ø | |
| | TAF | | | | | | | | | | 31 | 0 | |
| | Telecommunication | | | | | | | | | | 35 | Δ | |
| ют | Maintenance | | | | | | | | | | 33 | Δ | |
| ICT | Programming | | | | | | | | | | 27 | Δ | |
| | Web skills | | | | | | | | | | 30 | Δ | |

| Priority | |
|----------|-----|
| O | 1st |
| 0 | 2nd |
| Δ | 3rd |
| — | N/A |



Thank You

