

IDCJ Report 2009

***Policy-making, Planning, Research and Study Projects
Training and Other Programs***



International Development Center of Japan

[List of Research/Study Projects and Training Programs (FY2009)]

<i>Client</i>	<i>Assignments</i>	<i>Country/Area</i>
Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)	Project of Prototype of Attractive Tourism Center in the East West Economic Corridor for Community Empowerment and Poverty Alleviation (Year 3)	Lao PDR
JICA	Strengthening Monitoring and Evaluation System in Nepal Project (Year 4)	Nepal
JICA	Implementation of Human Resource Development Course in the Cambodia-Japan Cooperation Center (Phase 2) (Year 1)	Cambodia
JICA	Improvement of District Health Management Capacity in South Sulawesi Province Project (Year 4)	Indonesia
JICA	Data Analysis on International Cooperation Human Resources and Drafting the “JICA Expert Selection Report”	--
JICA	The Kyrgyz Republic-Japan Centre for Human Development Project (Phase 2) - Business Course Management (Year 3)	Kyrgyz
JICA	Technical Cooperation on Capacity Development for The ASDP Monitoring and Evaluation System (Year 3)	Tanzania
JICA	Technical Cooperation in Strengthening the Backstopping Capacities for the DADP Planning and Implementation under the Agricultural Sector Development Programme (ASDP) (Year 2)	Tanzania
JICA	The Strategic Study on Laos Pilot Program for Narrowing the Development Gap Toward ASEAN Integration	Lao PDR
JICA	The Integrated Plan for Junior Secondary Education Improvement in South Sulawesi (Year 3 and Year 4)	Indonesia
JICA	Strengthening Participatory Planning and Community Development Cycle for Good Local Governance in Tanzania (Year 1)	Tanzania
JICA	The Data Collection Survey on Integrated Physical Distribution System in the Republic of Tajikistan	Tajikistan
JICA	Data Collection Survey on Strategy Formulation on Human Resources Development in Southeast Asia	Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand
JICA	Support for Improvement of Primary School Management (Year 3)	Nepal
JICA	Gender Mainstreaming and Social Inclusion Project (GeMSIP) (Year 2)	Nepal
JICA	Data Collection Survey on Achievement of Japanese Official Development Assistance to Indonesia	Indonesia
JICA	The Study on Microfinance	World
JICA	Follow-up Studies: Evaluation of Development Studies (FY2009) (Study on Present Status of Completed Development Studies and Technical Cooperation Projects)	
JICA	Survey on Basic Information on Social Security in Thailand	Thailand
JICA	Program for Enhancing Quality of Junior Secondary Education (Year 2)	Indonesia
JICA	Capacity Building Project for PFMSP (Treasury Cash Management and Accounting) (Year 2)	Lao PDR

JICA	Establishment of New Industrial Statistics in Vietnam (Monthly Production Index/Enterprise Census)	Vietnam
JICA	Terminal Evaluation Study on the Smallholder Horticulture Empowerment Project (SHEP)	Kenya
JICA	Preliminary Survey on the Research Project “Social Dimensions of Participatory Irrigation Management in Africa”	Africa
JICA	Evaluation of the "Citizen Participation"	World
JICA	Detailed Planning Survey for the Improvement of Power Sector Management Project	Lao PDR
JICA	Preparatory Study for Rural Development/Economic Promotion (with special emphasis on Rice Cultivation Promotion)	Mozambique
JICA	Detailed Planning Survey on the Project for Enhancement of Earthquake and Volcano Monitoring and Effective Utilization of Disaster Mitigation Information in the Philippines	Philippines
JICA	Mid-term Review of Technical Cooperation Project for Enhancing Capacity of Public Investment Program Management	Lao PDR
JICA	Joint Terminal Evaluation Report on the Integrated Agricultural Development for Small Scale Farmers in Chokwe Irrigation Scheme in the Republic of Mozambique	Mozambique
JICA	Human Resources Development for Darfur and the Three Protocol Areas (Human Resources Development and Training Planning, Vocational Training Information Collection and Analysis)	Sudan
JICA	JICA Short-Term Expert on School Management to Technical Cooperation Project for Strengthening the Regional Based Education Management in Maluku	Indonesia
JICA	Project for Strengthening District Health in Kambia District, Short-term Expert on Community Education (Year 2)	Sierra Leone
JICA	Project for Rural Road Network Planning in Northern Uganda	Uganda
JICA	Urban Development Master Plan Study for Vientiane Capital	Lao PDR
JICA	Preparatory Study for Improvement of Roads and Bridges in the Southern Region in Lao PDR	Lao PDR
JICA	L'étude et la planification pour le developpement rural durable en moyenne et haute Guinee (Year 2)	Guinea
JICA	The Master Plan Study for Promotion of the Mining Industry in the Kingdom of Cambodia (Year 2)	Cambodia
JICA	Study on the Community-based Water Shed Management Planning of Lacro and Comoro River Basins in East Timor (Year 5)	East Timor
JICA	Project Study on Utilization of Master Plans Prepared by Development Studies	
JICA	JICA Performance Review in Nepal	Nepal
Min. of Foreign Affairs (MOFA)	Country Assistance Evaluation of Brazil	Brazil
MOFA	Review of ODA Evaluations from 2000-2007	Tanzania, Vietnam
MOFA	Information Gathering Survey on CSR Activities of Japanese Companies for Achieving MDGs	

Min. of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI)	Project for Developing International Comparability in Industrial Statistics in the East Asia Region	ASEAN countries, South Korea, China, Japan
Min. of Internal Affairs and Communications (MIC)	Human Resource Development in Information and Communication Technology (ICT)	
Other organizations	Ex-post Evaluation on the JRCS Yogyakarta Earthquake Relief, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Programme (Japan Red Cross Society)	Indonesia
	Terminal Evaluation Study on The JRCS Tsunami Recovery Programme (Japan Red Cross Society)	Indonesia

[Brief Description of Individual Project]

Legend

Project Title of Multiple-year Duration:	Final Year of the Project
Project Title of Multiple-year Duration:	Designated Year in the Target Fiscal Year
Project Title of Single-year Duration:	Conducted in the Target Fiscal Year

Client:	Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)
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Project of Prototype of Attractive Tourism Center in the East West Economic Corridor for Community Empowerment and Poverty Alleviation (Year 3)

The tourism sector of Lao PDR is expected to contribute to its economy by obtaining foreign currency, generation of income and employment and regional development. The inscription of Luang Phrabang and Wat Phou on the World Heritage List started to attract the tourists' attention. In addition, since the country retains endangered fauna and flora in its untouched natural landscape, many scenic spots and historical heritage, it has large potential of tourism.

Lao PDR commenced tourism development since its transformation from its stagnant socialist economy to an open economy in 1986. In the same year, the National Conference of Lao People's Revolution Party clearly stated that tourism is an important element in the process for opening the country, and also is a potential resource of revenue. The annual number of visitors was less than 15,000 in 1990. However, the number jumped up 730,000 in 2000 and reached to 1,200,000 in 2006. Tourism has now gained a position as a major source of foreign currency, together with exports of electricity and mineral resources. Lao Government upgraded its National Tourism Agency to Lao National Tourism Administration (LNTA) in 2004 in order to deal with the rapidly expanding tourism business, and attempted to strengthen tourism-related organizations. Lack of information on tourism, however, has been hindering tourism promotion, along with insufficient tourism infrastructure. In addition, further capacity development of institution and human resources for LNTA are essential.

In Savannakhet Province, located in the middle of the country, completion of the Second Mekong International Bridge in December 2006 is expected to increase economic impact. Under these circumstances, the Government of Lao PDR requested the Government of Japan for assistance for the "Project of Prototype of Attractive Tourism Center in the East West Economic Corridor for Community Empowerment and Poverty Alleviation", which aims at developing tourism-related human resources of LNTA and those in Savannakhet Province, as well as to enhance capacity to formulate tourism strategies and conduct marketing and promotion efforts. It is also possible to consider guiding tourists to the southern areas through the East West Economic Corridor. Therefore, Savannakhet can be a gateway for tourism to southern Laos. In this context, JICA dispatched a preliminary Study Team in March 2007 and the outline of the Project was agreed upon. Then, Record of Discussion concerning the Project was signed on November 16, 2007.

The project is aiming at strengthening the capacity of Provincial Tourism Department and collaboration system between the public and private sectors through practicing efficient joint tourism promotion activities.

Strengthening Monitoring and Evaluation System in Nepal Project (Year 4)

To implement the policies to overcome the widespread poverty and to achieve the Millennium Development Goals with limited financial resources, Government of Nepal has regarded good governance as one of the key strategies to deliver development projects and public services in more efficient and effective ways. For promoting the good governance policy, the government has implemented policies to strengthen monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system. Such system aims to make process and the outputs of the decision-making and the government expenditure more efficient, reliable and transparent. Poverty Monitoring and Analysis System, a framework in initial operation, aims to coordinate, consolidate, harmonize and analyze the data from the existing monitoring system and to feed back to the policy making system. Operationalization of Management for Development Results is underway.

In order to make these newly developed and introduced M&E mechanisms, frameworks and tools functional and to promote poverty alleviation strategies efficiently under the medium term expenditure framework, it has become essential to develop M&E human resources at the national as well as district level. In above backdrop, Government of Nepal in technical assistance from Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) has initiated Strengthening M&E System in Nepal project.

Implementation of Human Resource Development Course in the Cambodia-Japan Cooperation Center (Phase 2) (Year 1)

After 20 years of prolonged conflict, Cambodia has been striving for market-oriented economic development since the beginning of 1990's. Its institutional system and human resource, however, still need much development for further economic growth.

To develop human resource contributing to market-oriented economic development, the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) established "Cambodia-Japan Cooperation Center (CJCC)" in 2002 at the campus of Royal University of Phnom Penh (RUPP). The Phase I of the Project was implemented for 5 years from April 2004 to March 2009, and CJCC consisted of 4 component; Human Resource Development (HRD) Course, Japanese Language Course, Exchange Program, and Public Relations.

According to the final evaluation of the Phase I, it was found out that the Project accomplished its objective; "Consistent human resources development to promote market economy and further strengthening of mutual understanding and cooperation between Cambodia and Japan are enhanced". At the same time, the evaluation result revealed that continuation of organizational, financial and technical support is needed to transfer the management of Human Resource Development (HRD) Course from Japanese to Cambodian staff. Thus, RGC requested the implementation of Phase II of the Project on CJCC HRD Course to the Government of Japan, and a 5-year Project started in June 2009.

Improvement of District Health Management Capacity in South Sulawesi Province Project (Year 4)

In Indonesia, in comparison with its Western region, the Eastern region showed less progress in development, and Government of Indonesia has been continuously placing it as one of the national main concerns in its national development policies. In response to the concerns pertaining to the regional development of Eastern Indonesia, Japan has formulated and implemented "South Sulawesi Province Regional Development Program (SSPRDP)". This Technical Cooperation Project has been designed and started as a sub-program of enhancing social empowerment in the SSPRDP. The Project aims to develop a community-centered primary health care improvement (PHCI) model in three target districts, namely Barru, Bulukumba, and Wajo, in order to improve management capacity and service delivery in the health sector. As conducted in the previous year, this year PHCI Teams are also to prepare for their own proposal based on participatory planning, implement the proposed activities, conduct monitoring, and evaluate them.

The fourth year is the last cycle of the present project. There are some activities specifically geared to preparation of independent operation including lobbying for budget allocation by the district governments.

Data Analysis on International Cooperation Human Resources and Drafting the "JICA Expert Selection Report"

Since FY 2006, the Department of Human Resources for International Cooperation of JICA has compiled the "JICA Expert Selection Report" every year, which analyzes a human resource gap between the supply side and the demand side. In FY 2008, the Report was upgraded in its quality and added a new viewpoint such as an analysis on JICA Expert evaluation results. Following the previous year, this Report was improved again in this year with more comprehensive analysis necessary to JICA's Expert selection process, in addition to updating the information by using the latest data.

The Kyrgyz Republic-Japan Center for Human Development Project (Phase 2) - Business Course Management (Year 3)

"The Kyrgyz Republic - Japan Centre for Human Development (KRJC)" has been implementing the second phase of business courses for human resource development contributing to the progress of market-oriented economy. The main targets are business owners, middle managers, joint-ventures, including candidates, local consultants instructing entrepreneurs in management. This project authorized by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) started this fiscal year, and its second year implementation is progressing. Furthermore, this project aims to transfer technology and know-how of business course management to local staff members and lecturers. In this way, it is expected for the KRJC to sustainably implement business courses. As the third-year implementation, sixteen various subjects in four different kinds of courses including three-month course will be implemented at the KRJC.

Technical Cooperation on Capacity Development for The ASDP Monitoring and Evaluation System (Year 3)

The Agricultural Routine Data System (ARDS) plays an important role in monitoring and evaluation (M&E) for Agricultural Sector Development Programme (ASDP) and for effective planning in the agricultural sector at both central and local levels. Currently, however, the ARDS is not functioning properly in Tanzania. This Technical Cooperation has been implemented since March 2008, based on the request made by the Government of Tanzania to the Government of Japan in December 2006. The aim of the TC is to improve the ARDS and to support the capacity development of the officers concerning the ARDS. Improving the ARDS is one of the action plans of the ASDP M&E framework, which defines the M&E systems under the ASDP.

In the second year, the Integrated Data Collection Format was developed and trainings of the pilot districts/regions were conducted. Development of a database, which delivers the data from the districts to the central ministries, has started. The third year activity includes training of the pilot districts/regions on the database and improvement of the ARDS through the pilot implementation.

Technical Cooperation in Strengthening the Backstopping Capacities for the DADP Planning and Implementation under the Agricultural Sector Development Programme (ASDP) (Year 2)

The Agricultural Sector Development Programme (ASDP) is an overarching development programme for Tanzanian agricultural sector. It was formulated by the government of Tanzania (GoT) in close consultation with development partners (DPs), and has been fully put in operation since July 2006 when the basket fund was established for its financial support. Within ASDP, the District Agricultural Development Plan (DADP) is the most important instrument driving agricultural development at the local level that commands 75% of the ASDP financial resources. In order to assist Local Government Authorities (LGAs) in planning and implementation of DADPs, GoT and the government of Japan /JICA have formulated this project, which set its objective to enhance the backstopping and monitoring activities of the central government for LGAs.

In the first year, activities conducted include the establishment of common understanding among ASDP/DADP stakeholders on project implementation by preparing an inception report and logical framework; carry out the quality assessment of DADPs with improved methodology; and identify major challenges for effective monitoring report system. In the second year, based on the agreed framework, the project will select pilot regions and LGAs and conduct filed monitoring for DADP planning, implementation and reporting processes. It will also assist GoT in updating the DADP Guidelines and carrying out the quality assessment. At the end of FY2009/10, it will hold a seminar to share lessons learnt by the project activities among ASDP/DADP stakeholders.

The Strategic Study on Laos Pilot Program for Narrowing the Development Gap Toward ASEAN Integration

The Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) committed to building an ASEAN Community by the year 2015. For its realization, it adopted the ASEAN Charter that entered into force in December 2008 and a Roadmap for an ASEAN Community in March 2009. However, there exist gaps in development among ASEAN member states where new members have been left behind. Narrowing the development gap is an important task for realizing the ASEAN Community where the benefits of ASEAN integration shall be fully realized. Against this background, the Laos Pilot Program for Narrowing the Development Gap toward ASEAN Integration (LPP) was proposed and agreed on by the Government of Lao PDR, ASEAN Secretariat, and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) in February 2009. The program aims at narrowing the development gap between Lao PDR and ASEAN goals through “tripartite cooperation” that shall lead to narrowing the development gap among ASEAN member states and promoting ASEAN integration. The program could be spread out to other new ASEAN member states as a model case of narrowing the gap.

The Strategic Study on Laos Pilot Program for Narrowing the Development Gap toward ASEAN Integration was undertaken to design a framework of the program. The objectives of the study are: i) preparing a Basic Concept of LPP; and ii) identifying a direction and fields of cooperation.

The Integrated Plan for Junior Secondary Education Improvement in South Sulawesi (Year 3 & Year 4)

The project is to develop a model of integrated educational improvement activities for junior secondary education (JSE) in terms of quality, quantity and management through activities that focus on community participation in school management and practical teaching learning process. The activities are also designed to strengthen the management and administrative capacity of district and provincial governments. This project is part of the social empowerment sub-program of the South Sulawesi Province Regional Development Program, and expected to work closely with a sister project called the Improvement of District Health Management Capacity in South Sulawesi.

The target groups of the project are schools, religious schools and sub-district education development teams (TPK) at sub-district level, district implementation teams at district level and public officers at all sub-district, district and

provincial levels. The target districts are Barru, Jenepono and Wajo where 17 sub-districts out of 32 are covered. The expected outputs of the project are 1) community participation for JSE schooling is promoted, 2) lessons with need-based teaching-learning process are implemented in the target junior high schools, and 3) education officers of the target district and provincial governments will develop capacity to manage and administer education improvement activities with clear roles and responsibilities.

Under this project, each target school and TPK will receive a block grant. Using the funds, schools and TPKs will implement action plan activities to meet the abovementioned objectives. Counterparts from districts and province will also pursue their objectives through OJT by supporting and monitoring activities carried out by the schools and TPKs. Starting from the second year, Lesson Study is being conducted on a pilot basis. For this purpose, one TPK and one school have been selected from each district as the pilot team to implement Lesson Study activity. Lesson Study is implemented under the same condition in the Third year too. In addition, Exchange Program will be held twice in December and February. To promote PRIMAP, Provincial Workshop will be held with participants from other provinces. Moreover, there will be a Seminar on the improvement of Junior Secondary Education in South Sulawesi.

Strengthening Participatory Planning and Community Development Cycle for Good Local Governance in Tanzania (Year 1)

The Government of Tanzania (GOT) has promoted Decentralization by Devolution to Local Government Authorities (LGAs) since 1996. As part of this policy, the GOT has introduced "O&OD (Opportunities and Obstacles to Development)," a participatory planning method uniquely developed in Tanzania, and intends to apply it in all LGAs. To tackle the challenges revealed after the introduction of O&OD, Japan has supported "The Study on Improvements of Opportunities and Obstacles to Development (O&OD) Planning Process" (June 2006 – March 2008), which aimed at preparing comprehensive recommendations for improving O&OD. As a result of the study, the following two challenges were identified: 1) capacity development of stakeholders; and 2) enabling environment for strengthening the autonomy of local community.

Based on the recommendations, this project aims at: 1) capacity development of stakeholders for the improvement of community development process; and 2) development of policy recommendation in wider scope. The duration of the project is 3.5 years (October 2009 – April 2013).

The main project activities in the fiscal year 1 (October 2009 – July 2010) are as follows:

- 1) Establishment of Training Task Force and Regional Task Force (the major actors of the project);
- 2) Development and implementation of O&OD National, District and Ward Facilitator Training in target regions and districts; and
- 3) Analysis for the current situation and challenge of sector coordination at LGA level.

The Data Collection Survey on Integrated Physical Distribution System in the Republic of Tajikistan

The Government of Tajikistan has prepared "National Development Strategy (NDS) 2015" and the transport sector is one of important sectors of the NDS. Especially, as Tajikistan is located at the core of Central Asia and is connecting east and west of the Eurasian Continent, the country prioritizes development of transit cargo route on East-West by using its strategic geographical location. In addition, Tajikistan is becoming more important passing point of supporting materials to Afghanistan as its reconstruction progresses.

Based on the above background, the Survey Team collects the necessary information, analyses current condition of logistics sector and proposes possible assistance projects to logistics sector in Tajikistan which aims at debottlenecking of international logistics and trade activity and economic growth in not only Tajikistan but also all Central Asian countries consequently.

Data Collection Survey on Strategy Formulation on Human Resources Development in Southeast Asia

The study has two purposes; one is to use of the study findings to assist the proposal of a new business model focusing on human resources development and networking so that Southeast Asian countries and Japan promote their interactive development, the other is to contribution to the tasks of examining a viable scenario for the graduation of Southeast Asian countries from the status of recipient countries.

The Study tries to discover and awaken "dormant knowledge" through a review of the project outcomes from unique viewpoints, which differ from the DAC's five evaluation criteria so that this knowledge becomes formal knowledge. In addition to efforts designed to discover and awaken separate dormant knowledge related to each of the subject projects, further efforts will be made to establish useful knowledge for the formulation of a human resources development strategy for Asia by examining the analysis results for all three projects in an integral manner.

Support for Improvement of Primary School Management (Year 3)

For the implementation of Education for All (EFA) program from 2004 to 2009, Government of Nepal has regarded decentralization of educational administration and school management through community participation as the key strategies. This policy was materialized in the form of the institutional introduction of school management based upon School Improvement Plan (SIP), which is to be made by School Management Committee (SMC) consisting of community inhabitants. In reality, however, the unequal capacity of school and community causes the overall procrastination of decentralization and shows different degree of achievement in decentralization between schools and communities. This is a big challenge toward the achievement of EFA primal goals, among which improvement of enrollment rate as well as drop-out rate are listed. In this background, Government of Nepal made a request of technical cooperation to Japanese government aimed at promoting capacity development in school management as well as educational administration on a district level, resulted in implementing as a JICA technical cooperation project.

This project aims at promoting community participation and government support to school management in the pilot districts alongside with Ministry of Education, Department of Education, District Education Offices in Dhading and Rasuwa, Nepal, which is expected to contribute to improvement of enrollment rate and drop-out rate on a primary level after the Project. It involves the activities for capacity development in educational planning, monitoring and evaluation on a central and district level, implementing related workshops and trainings in Nepal, Japan and the Third Country. The implementing period of the project is from February, 2008 to February, 2011. The activities for the third year, from November 2009 to February 2011, include i) the trainings and workshops to update the school improvement plans (SIP); village education plans (VEP) and district education plans (DEP); ii) preparation of the model to strengthen the SMCs and the SIP updating and implementation; iii) monitoring of the school activities by the DEO officers; iv) preparation of the suggestions and strategies to strengthen the SMCs and the SIP updating and implementation and to disseminate the SISM outputs and models; v) conducting the end-line survey and the internal terminal evaluation and joining the JICA Terminal Evaluation; vi) implementation of the counterpart training in Japan as well as in the Third Country; vii) conducting output dissemination and networking workshops; and viii) preparation of the Project Final Report.

Gender Mainstreaming and Social Inclusion Project (GeMSIP) (Year 2)

Poverty in Nepal is serious partly because it is deeply rooted in Nepal's prevalent social system of discrimination based on caste, ethnicity, region and gender. To overcome this problem, the Government of Nepal (GoN) has long been making efforts to promote Gender Mainstreaming and Social Inclusion (GM/SI). However, various policies and guidelines developed and adopted at the central level have been hardly implemented or effective at the local level, thus making little progress in overcoming the social discrimination and exclusion.

This project aims at implementing Gender and Social inclusion (GSI) -responsive programs at national and district levels by assisting local governments to properly implement the existing national policies and guidelines. The duration of the project will be about five years from March 2009 to January 2014.

Main activities for the first year include baseline assessment of GM/SI-related current situation and issues at central and district levels, Training of Trainers (ToT) on basic GM/SI knowledge and review of existing GM/SI guidelines.

Data Collection Survey on Achievement of Japanese Official Development Assistance to Indonesia

There has been economic cooperation between Japan and the Republic of Indonesia (Indonesia) for more than 50 years since 1954 when Japanese Government received 15 trainees from Indonesia.

For Indonesia, Japan has been the largest bilateral donor country; it provided the Official Development Assistance (ODA), amounting to a cumulative total of US\$29.5 billion as of 2006. Also for Japan, Indonesia has been the largest recipient country. The fact indicates important and firm relationship of Indonesia and Japan.

Along with the increasing concern of people over accountabilities of ODA, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) has conducted many evaluation studies at program- and project-level especially since the late 1990s. These studies have, however, focused on rather short- and mid-term results of the ODA activities. They have not sufficiently answered to one simple and fundamental question: how Japanese ODA activities have contributed to the developments of Indonesia in long-term.

JICA has launched this survey in an effort to answer this question. The specific objectives of the survey are as follows:

- 1) Review the Japanese ODA activities in the past 50 year ODA activities and analyze their contributions to economic and social developments of Indonesia, with special reference to ODA Loan, Grant Assistance, and Technical Assistance,
- 2) Conduct case-studies on some major cooperation activities under the Japanese ODA,
- 3) Prepare reports and brochures for promoting people's understandings on the significance of the cooperation

between Indonesia and Japan.

The Study on Microfinance

After the former JICA and former JBIC were merged in 2008, the new JICA recognized the necessity to formulate a guideline for microfinance in order to further strengthen the cooperation to help poor people's access to financial service with the wide range of cooperation schemes. JICA therefore started a study on microfinance in March 2010, which will be completed in November 2010.

The Public Policy Department of JICA, which commissioned this study to IDCJ, is engaged in a preparation work for formulating a guideline for microfinance through three pillars: this commissioned study, JICA Task force and Microfinance workshop. The commissioned study aims at collecting necessary information, which help JICA consider direction of cooperation to microfinance. The JICA Taskforce consisting of related departments of JICA, which have implemented microfinance activities either in a form of microfinance component or stand alone microfinance projects, and various experts. The commissioned study conducts interviews with JICA Taskforce members in order to understand present situation of JICA's microfinance cooperation. Microfinance workshop is consisted of various microfinance experts such as academicians, an NGO, a microfinance investment vehicle and microfinance training organizations, and plays an advisory role to the commissioned study.

In collaboration with the Public Policy Department of JICA, IDCJ reviews existing JICA's microfinance projects and learns lessons, conducts literature surveys about existing microfinance cooperation done by different stakeholders and conducts field surveys both in Asia and Africa. Based on the findings obtained from these surveys, IDCJ is going to formulate an outline for a microfinance cooperation guideline.

Follow-up Studies: Evaluation of Development Studies (FY2009)

(Study on Present Status of Completed Development Studies and Technical Cooperation Projects)

The objective of the Study is to compile information applicable to efficient implementation of the development studies and technical cooperation projects in the database. In order to achieve the objective, the Study conducts monitoring on situation concerning utilization of the outcome and on progress of projects proposed in the development study and the technical cooperation project.

The subject of the Study are studies and projects which have completed between 1974 and 2008 under the control of Ex-Departments of Social Development, Human Development, Global Environment, Rural Development, Ex-Economic Development, and local offices of JICA (some projects and studies were conducted by the Department prior to the institutional change).

For the studies completed in FY2008, FY2006, FY2004, and FY1999, and the projects completed in FY2008, FY2007, FY2006, FY2004, FY2003, FY1999, and FY1998, questionnaires are sent to both domestic consultants who undertook the study and the project, and to the counterpart agencies in the developing countries through JICA local offices. For the studies and projects, which have completed in other fiscal years, previous survey results are used.

Present situation after the completion of the studies and projects are then analyzed based on the result of the questionnaire. In addition, construction and update of the database are conducted.

Furthermore, additional study is conducted in order to propose a plan to improve content and method of the Study.

Survey on Basic Information on Social Security in Thailand

Among developing countries in Asia Thailand has been making effort on establishing comprehensive social security scheme. Particularly the approval of Social Security Act in 1990, and establishment Social Security Scheme targeted to the employed in private sector contributed to the extension of social security system. As the background, average economic growth rate was approximately 10% for ten year between late 1980 and early 1990, and non-agricultural and urban sector as formal sector contributed to this economic growth. Although, social security system is established, there are several challenges with the scheme.

First challenge is administrative issue of Unemployment Insurance which was introduced in 1994 as a part of social security system. The extension of benefit has requested to up-grade the capacity of SSO workers to cope with vast volume of document processing such as method of unemployment confirmation, and regulation for job placement.

The second is that the extension of pension scheme and design of pension scheme. The ageing is expected to advance rapidly in Thailand. The level of benefits and sustainability of the scheme, administration, investment of pension fund, etc would be reviewed in order to cope with the challenges.

The objectives of this survey is, therefore, to focus on Unemployment Insurance and Pension scheme and collect basic information in order to further analyze and propose the issues and points in seeking of the possibility of JICA technical cooperation.

Program for Enhancing Quality of Junior Secondary Education (Year 2)

In Indonesia, low quality of teachers has been a big issue in the quality of junior secondary education in Indonesia. Improving the quality of teachers is one of three important issues in the Strategic Plan (*RENSTRA*) 2005-2009.

JICA has supported in the field of the quality of education, especially improving science and mathematics education early on through the Program for Strengthening In-service Teacher Training for Science and Mathematics (SISTTEMS, 2006-2008). SISTTEMS targeted all junior secondary science and mathematics teachers in three districts and restructured the district level in-service teacher training by introducing Lesson Study (LS). It made a significant result within 2 years. The Ministry of National Education highly admired the achievement. At the same time, there was another program implemented, called REDIP (the Regional Education Development and Improvement Program (REDIP Phase1, REDIP Phase2 and REDIP)), in which JICA has supported in the field of Participatory School-based Management (PSBM) from 1999 to 2008. This program aims at improving the capacity of national as well as local education administration and schools to disseminate and implement participatory school-based management (PSBM) and lesson study (LS) whose roles are vital to enhancement of quality of education, taking advantage of results and experiences of the previous projects and programs.

Capacity Building Project for PFMSP (Treasury Cash Management and Accounting) (Year 2)

The government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic (hereinafter referred to as Lao PDR) issued "A Policy Paper of the government of Lao PDR on Governance Issue" in 2003. Under this principle, the government of Lao PDR initiated the program Public Expenditure Management Strengthening Project (PEMSP) and has tried to attain the public finance management with right functions of the policy consistency, efficiency, transparency, job responsibilities by strengthening the framework and the capacity development of the staff.

PEMSP changed its name to Public Finance Management Strengthening Program (PFMSP), by adding the divisions of the revenue. PFMSP has supports from international organizations such as World Bank, and there have been various activities undertaken such as a formulation of the new budget law, the accounting laws and regulations and the introduction of the new accounting system (GFIS), new chart of accounts and revisions of the chrematistics system. Thus the development of the system has reached to a certain level and now the capacity development of the entire staff of the Ministry of Finance (MOF) who will operate these systems becomes critical factor.

Under this circumstance, the government of Lao PDR has requested Japan to assist the capacity development of the staff for the public financial management. JICA conducted the feasibility study from Nov. 2007 to Dec. 2007 and the preliminary survey in Mar. 2008.

Establishment of New Industrial Statistics in Vietnam (Monthly Production Index/Enterprise Census)

In order to make IIP (Index of Industrial Production) by province, GSO (General Statistics Office) needs to collect necessary data by establishment for its weight calculation. Accordingly, GSO will modify the current Enterprise Census to establishment basis Enterprise Census from 2011 and conduct pilot survey for the establishment basis Enterprise Census under this project.

This project aims at designing 2 kinds of pilot surveys. Pilot survey 1 is conducted for establishing the enterprise directory linking with their industrial branch establishments. Pilot survey 2 is conducted to shed light on the respondents' ability to provide the data (industrial production details and input costs) by establishment.

From the results of the pilot surveys, the improvement plan for establishment basis enterprise census such as questionnaire design, survey methods will be recommended.

Terminal Evaluation Study on the Smallholder Horticulture Empowerment Project (SHEP)

The Smallholder Horticulture Empowerment Project (SHEP) started in November 2006 for three-year cooperation period under the technical cooperation program between the Government of the Republic of Kenya (GoK) and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). The project aims at empowering the smallholder horticulture farmer groups in 12 districts in four provinces with high potential of horticulture development, which contributes to improving livelihoods of smallholder horticulture farmers in the target districts. It has been implemented by the SHEP Project Team consisting of the members appointed by Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), the Horticulture Crops Development Authority (HCDA) and JICA with close collaboration among them.

The objectives of the terminal evaluation are to examine the project process, to assess the performance of the project in terms of the five evaluation criteria, to make recommendations regarding the measures to be taken by both SHEP team as well as Kenyan and Japanese sides toward the end of the project, and to draw lessons learnt applicable to the other projects. The terminal evaluation study was undertaken by the Join Evaluation Team consisting of members from MoA, HCDA and JICA, as stipulated in the Record of Discussions signed on 8th of August 2006.

The evaluation study was conducted during the period from the beginning of June 2009 to 9th July 2009.

Preliminary Survey on the Research Project “Social Dimensions of Participatory Irrigation Management in Africa”

This is preliminary survey on the Research project “Social Dimensions of Participatory Irrigation Management in Africa”. The research project is intended; 1) to describe institutions under which people take (or fail to take) collective actions necessary for the sustainable use and management of irrigation facilities and water resources, 2) to identify variables that contribute to the evolution of such institutions, and 3) to explore the relationship between such institutions and the social variables including values, norms and social relations. The research intends to reply on the analytical framework of “common-pool resources (CPRs)” while contextualizing the subject in the social and economic settings of rural Africa.

The preliminary survey aimed to provide basic information necessary for developing research framework and hypothesis for the research project. The survey was conducted in the form of interviews with relevant institutions and interviews with farmers, management members of water users associations, as well as collection of relevant statistical data, reports, documents and maps.

Evaluation of the “Citizen Participation”

The Citizen Participation is one of the JICA’s schemes institutionalized in 2002 for the purposes to facilitate active participation and to promote a better understanding towards the international development assistance of Japan. Seven years have passed, and it has achieved a certain level of performance in some schemes, such as partnership and funding for non-government organization, volunteers and assistance of development education. Although each scheme has submitted its performance reports regularly, the overall revue has not been conducted until now. In September 2009, guidance of citizen participation was issued and clarified its objectives and medium-term outlook. In order to specify the strategy to achieve the overall objectives, evaluation is conducted not only for its performance revue but also for making practical proposals from the perspective of overall program.

Detailed Planning Survey for the Improvement of Power Sector Management Project

In response to the request submitted by the Government of Laos on the Project for Improvement of the Power Sector Management, JICA decided to dispatch a study team to conduct a detailed planning survey. Main objective of the study team is to discuss the project design of the proposed project in considerations of:

- (1) application of Electric Power Technical Standard,
- (2) utilization of outputs of the technical cooperation for Lao Electric Power Technical Standard Promotion (STEPII), e.g., guidelines, safety rule, manuals, glossary for terminology, curriculum for trainings, etc.
- (3) current situation of the regulatory unit which was to be established after the STEP II, and
- (4) needs of further capacity development and dissemination to provinces.

Based on discussions with the Lao authorities concerned, the study team is to seek basic agreement on a formulated project design by the end of the survey in Laos.

Preparatory Study for Rural Development/Economic Promotion (with special emphasis on Rice Cultivation Promotion)

Rice consumption in Mozambique has been rapidly growing and reached a total of 550,000 tons in 2008, while nearly 400,000 tons of rice are imported annually. It is therefore deemed significant to examine effective measures for rice cultivation promotion. The increased rice productivity would also contribute to improving livelihoods of smallholder farmers who account for a major part of the agricultural sector of Mozambique. JICA, in partnership with the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa, launched an initiative “Coalition for African Rice Development (CARD)” to support the efforts of African countries to double rice production in 10 years on the occasion of TICAD IV held in May 2008. Mozambique was selected as a country of the first group to be supported by CARD and thus prepared the national rice development strategy in February 2009. JICA decided to conduct the present study for the purpose of formulating a comprehensive program for cooperation with the Government of Mozambique in rice cultivation promotion.

Detailed Planning Survey on the Project for Enhancement of Earthquake and Volcano Monitoring and Effective Utilization of Disaster Mitigation Information in the Philippines

In response to the request of the Government of the Republic of the Philippines, the Government of Japan has decided to conduct the technical cooperation project on Enhancement of Monitoring Capabilities and Source Process Studies of Earthquakes and Volcanoes in the Philippines.

The Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST), and National Research Institute for Earth Science and Disaster Prevention (NIED) conducted a preparatory study on the “JST/JICA Project for Enhancement of Earthquake and Volcano Monitoring and Effective Utilization of Disaster Mitigation Information in the Philippines” in order to confirm the background of the request and formulate a detailed plan of the project.

Mid-term Review of Technical Cooperation Project for Enhancing Capacity of Public Investment Program Management

The Ministry of Planning and Investment (MPI) has the overall responsibility and authority of managing Public Investment Program (PIP). However, ineffective planning and implementation of domestically funded PIP projects, unclear contribution of these projects to overall development plan such as the National Socio-economic Development Plan (NSED), and the gap between plan and implementation of these projects had become outstanding, because the MPI and Departments of Planning and Investments (DPI), which are subsidiary organization of the MPI at the provincial and district levels, have insufficient capacity for managing PIP projects. Under these circumstances, the Government of Laos requested the Government of Japan to assist with the Project for Capacity Building in PIP Management (PCAP).

PCAP, which was implemented from November 2004 for three years, aimed to appraise, monitor and evaluate PIP projects more effectively. PCAP developed manuals and tools for PIP management and a capacity building model best suited for MPI and DPI.

Reflecting recommendations of the terminal evaluation of PCAP, PCAP2 has implemented from March 2008 for three years to improve, disseminate and institutionalize the new appraisal, monitoring and evaluation system all over the nation and government agencies. Also PCAP2 develops legal and budgetary frameworks for better PIP management.

It is about one and half year since the commencement of PCAP 2; JICA conducted mid-term review to confirm the performance and progress of the project, to evaluate the project framework and activities from points of five evaluation criteria and to discuss the future direction of the project.

Joint Terminal Evaluation Report on the Integrated Agricultural Development for Small Scale Farmers in Chokwe Irrigation Scheme in the Republic of Mozambique

Mozambique is a country with 800,000 km² land area (180,000 km² farmland). Its population is 20.37 million (2007). Agriculture is the main industry, which contains 81% of labor force, 33% of its GDP. Potential area for rice production in the country is estimated to be 900,000 ha. From which only 200,000 ha (Action Plan for Food Production, 2007) are cultivated, and its production is 196,000 ton (2007) (average yield is 0.98 ton/ha). With the increase of demand for rice, rice the self-sufficient rate is low (38.3%), therefore, around 316,000 ton of rice is imported. Rice is the second staple food next to maize. From the food security standpoint, improvement of food self-sufficiency should be achieved immediately.

Chokwe Irrigation Scheme in Chokwe District, Gaza Province is the largest irrigation scheme in the nation. Its irrigation area is 23,000 ha and in former times, more than 100,000 ton of rice was produced. The scheme's function was stagnated and rice production in the scheme was dropped to one tenth of the past production because of the civil war in the 80's, change of the economic system after independence, and the flood of the Limpopo River in 2000.

The Government of Mozambique requested a technical cooperation to the Government of Japan in order to improve livelihood of small-scale farmers in the Chokwe Irrigation Scheme. The Project has been implemented since March 17, 2007 for the cooperation period of around 3 years (by the end of March 2010).

Objectives of the Terminal Evaluation

- (1) To conduct a joint study and meetings with the concerned authorities of Mozambican government in order 1) to gather necessary information to verify the outcome of the project inputs for the project period and 2) to assess the level of achievement, overall effect and strategies by the five evaluation criteria (efficiency, effectiveness, impact, relevance and sustainability).
- (2) To analyze lessons learnt from the evaluation processes in order to improve quality of new projects or other ongoing projects.

Human Resources Development for Darfur and the Three Protocol Areas (Human Resources Development and Training Planning, Vocational Training Information Collection and Analysis)

According to the United Nations, until now 3 million of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and refugees came about in Darfur region, the western part of Sudan, due to a 6-year conflict. Access to basic social services, such as water supply, health care and vocational training, has got much worsened than that before of the conflict. A field survey conducted by JICA in March 2008 ensured that a priority on support to these three sectors was high so as to maintain and improve living standards of people in Darfur. In order to enhance quality and quantity of the public services and overcome under-development situations, the technical cooperation project, “The Technical Cooperation Project for Human Resources Development for Darfur” got started from 7 June 2009, for three years, when R/D was signed. A main counterpart (C/P) is the Ministry of Federal Governance and implementing agencies are institutions in each state. So as to improve implementing capacity of the public service providers, the two approaches have been taken: 1. Building capacity to monitor organizations concerned and to coordinate with them on resource allocation, including financial resources; and 2. Provision of technical training on water supply (rehabilitation of wells), health care and vocational training. The technical cooperation project has several components: training of trainer, equipment provision and pilot activities.

In the field of vocational training, it is agreed with the Sudanese authorities concerned that JICA supports technical training and management training, which aim instructors to get basic skills, and provision of equipment, which is necessary for the training, followed by pilot activities in each state. Dispatched experts gave guidance and advice on information collection, information analysis and coordination with organizations concerned to Supreme Council for Vocational Training and Apprenticeship, which is C/P of the vocational training component. In addition, the experts were engaged in management and monitoring training of trainers of vocational training institutions in Southern Kordofan state and Blue Nile state, and the experts planned human resources development in Southern Kordofan state and Blue Nile state. On the other hand, a new JICA technical cooperation project for vocational training is supposed to begin in 2010; therefore, the experts also advised about information collection, information analysis and coordination with organizations concerned, considering effective collaboration between the “The Technical Cooperation Project for Human Resources Development for Darfur” and the new JICA technical cooperation project.

JICA Short-Term Expert on School Management to Technical Cooperation Project for Strengthening the Regional Based Education Management in Maluku

The technical cooperation project, ‘Strengthening the Regional Based Education Management in Maluku’ is aiming at enhancing POB reflecting local needs and peace education through collaboration among schools, communities, and local administration under school based management (SBM) program. In concrete, the technical cooperation consists of the following four components:

- 1) SBM/ POB implementation guidelines development,
- 2) Capacity development of education officials,
- 3) SBM/POB activities implementation at junior secondary schools, and
- 4) Enhancement of local contents at junior secondary schools.

The target areas are expanded from two sub-districts to eight sub-districts (five in Ambon City and three in Central Maluku District) covering the entire Ambon Island. 52 schools in Ambon City and 23 schools in Central Maluku District at junior secondary level will be technically facilitated in terms of school based management and POB by the project. Local administration capacity for SBM/POB program management will also be empowered in the project. The direct counterpart of the project is Ambon City Government since the government has been the main actor of POB program and there is geographical constrain to access the capital of Central Maluku District located in the other island.

To this end, capacity development of local education administration through SBM/POB enhancement in target junior secondary schools (SMP/MTs) will be promoted and, technical and administrative capacities of local education officers including supervisors will be strengthened to facilitate the bottom-up planning reflecting educational priorities and values of local communities through OJT and other training activities.

Project for Strengthening District Health in Kambia District, Short-term Expert on Community Education (Year 2)

From 1991 Sierra Leone was in Civil War for almost ten years until the Peace Treaty was signed in May of 2001. After the end of the war, emergency assistance was brought to the country to recover from the destruction of the war, and after several years of the emergency phase, the country is in the development phase. In spite of the continuous effort, the county is placed at the 179th out of 179 countries in Human Development Index(2008). Since 2005, JICA

has been working in Kambia District, which is considered to be the poorest in the country, implementing projects in such areas as education, agriculture, and water supply. In addition to these sectors, JICA began health project, considering urgency of the needs for the improvement of health index. The name of the project is “Project for Strengthening District Health Management in Kambia”.

The project duration is three years from May 2008 till May 2011. The Project Purpose is “Quality and equitable health service delivery is strengthened by the management capacities of DHMT, PHUs and District Council in Kambia District to better address health needs of the community”. Major outputs were in five areas: development of management capacity of DHMT; improvement of office environment; strengthening of health management information system; strengthening of district health planning system; and strengthening of coordination among the stakeholders. One long-term expert is dispatched, and there are several short-term experts dispatched according to the requirement. During the initial year, major part of activities regarding the improvement of office environment of DHMT and PHU is accomplished. In addition, various trainings and technical support were given in the areas of basic skills, district health planning, and health management information system.

Project Study on Utilization of Master Plans Prepared by Development Studies

After the organizational integration of JBIC and JICA, JICA is promoting Yen loan projects and their formulation to maximize the development impacts. In addition, technical cooperation requires better-designed projects and grant projects have difficulty to adjust themselves to the expanding needs in Africa. These cooperation programs require promoting better-designed projects. JICA should formulate its projects and programs in more efficient and effective way based on the long-term viewpoints with more systematic organizational setup.

At the same time, JICA has been conducting master plans and feasibility studies in many countries and many sectors by development studies. These development studies have following advantages and these can be utilized to the full.

(1) Based on the official request and international agreement, there is guaranteed commitment from the recipient governments.

(2) The results of development study have certain degree of preciseness.

(3) The development study teams have conducted capacity development through the process.

From these viewpoints, it seems effective to formulate cooperation projects, especially loan projects, through the results of development study.

Meanwhile, JICA has been conducting thorough retrospective study as “Follow-up Survey.” With the “Follow-up Survey,” this project study intends to prepare basic information to examine the current status and appropriateness as loan project and to identify specific projects in future.

The target sectors of the study are transportation and urban/regional development, which are operated by the Economic Infrastructure Department. The target area is the whole world with focus on Indochinese countries (Vietnam, Cambodia, Lao PDR and Thailand) that have large potential of projects. The target period is limited to the projects which have completed after the fiscal year of 2000.

JICA Performance Review in Nepal

After 10-year conflict, the comprehensive peace agreement was signed between the Government of Nepal (GoN) and the Maoist in November 2006. GoN has promoted the peace building and democratization process as the Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal. In order to support the process in Nepal, the international development partners have strengthened their financial and technical assistance.

In spite of the GoN efforts, the improvement of the socio-economic infrastructure has been delayed, which has seriously hindered the economic growth in Nepal. Besides World Bank and Asian Development Bank, JICA plans to enhance the ODA for improving the basic infrastructure in Nepal.

In order to formulate more effective projects and programs and to implement them efficiently, since April 2010, the JICA Nepal Office has conducted the review on the JICA project/program performance in Nepal to obtain lessons, identify constraints and analyze risks.

Project for Rural Road Network Planning in Northern Uganda (Year 1)

Northern Uganda has the largest proportion of people living in poverty in the country, estimated to account for 61 % of the region's population, or almost twice the national level, despite having rich arable land suitable for rice, beans, millet, maize, and cotton production. This high level of poverty can be attributed to the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) insurgency. During the 20 year-conflict that began in the 1980s, much of the basic social infrastructure was destroyed or abandoned, and the local government became non-functional in the region. In particular, 90 % of the population, or two million people, were displaced (IDP: Internally Displaced Person) from Acholi Sub-region. Since

the cease-fire agreement concluded between LRA and the Government of Uganda in August 2006, the Government of Uganda has emphasized and facilitated the return process of IDPs. However, many challenges still remain in the process since houses and social infrastructures such as roads, water wells, and health centres had been destroyed significantly during the conflict and also since there is a high unemployment rate.

The National Peace, Recovery and Development Plan (PRDP) was developed in October, 2007 in order to guide the IDPs return, resettlement, and rehabilitation. PRDP and the District Development Plans (DDPs) in Northern Uganda recognize the importance of, and give priority to, road improvement. However, the priority projects suggested in PRDP and DDPs lack due regard to the budget constraints. Although some of those road and bridge projects in Acholi Sub-region have been implemented by donors, such as the World Bank and the EU, it is difficult to gain information on the details of the projects since information is not well-organized.

The overall goal of the Study is to accelerate IDPs return process and to improve the livelihood of people who will/have return(ed) to the original place and hence to enhance regional development in Northern Uganda.

Urban Development Master Plan Study for Vientiane Capital

As a landlocked country and confronted with geographical difficulties, the Lao PDR is disadvantaged in international economic activities. In recent years, because of the improved transportation networks of East-West and North-South Economic Corridors, Lao PDR has started changing the disadvantages into advantages, and metamorphosing from an “isolated landlocked country” to an “important crossroad of regional transportation”.

Vientiane, the capital of Lao PDR, is expected to be one of the focal points of these Economic Corridors. It holds a population of approximately 700 thousand and functions as a gateway for foreign and domestic investments. Besides this, Vientiane creates the largest job opportunities in the country. For these reasons, rapid urbanization in Vientiane becomes a major problem in Lao PDR. The urban population rate will be 29% and the population of Vientiane capital is projected to be 1.4 million in 2030.

Vientiane Urban Master Plan was established in 1991 with support of UN-Habitat in order to guide future land use. However, current development activities tend not to comply the land use plan and to result in disordered urban land use. In response to this situation, the government of Lao PDR requested the government of Japan to conduct “Urban Development Master Plan Study in Vientiane Capital”.

The objectives of the Study are as follows; 1) to formulate an urban development master plan in Vientiane Capital, targeting the year of 2030, 2) to examine the methodology to improve the effectiveness of the urban development master plan, and 3) to implement technical transfer for the urban development and planning.

In order to achieve the objectives, the study will accomplish (i) formulation of a development vision and a structure plan in Vientiane Capital, (ii) formulation of a basic strategy for urban infrastructure and for urban design in a core urban area, (iii) formulation of an implementation plan and (iv) formulation and implementation of capacity development program.

Preparatory Study for Improvement of Roads and Bridges in the Southern Region in Lao PDR

The Government of Lao PDR has made an intensive effort to improve the trunk road network in the Southern Lao. These efforts include road improvements along NR 13 (South), NR 9 and construction of the Second Mekong Bridge, under the support of both bilateral and multilateral donors, such as ADB, World Bank and JICA. In recent years, the private investors are actively involved in the road improvement projects, as part of the mining and industrial development projects and water resource development projects. Having said that, there still needs a significant amount of the inflow channeled to the road rehabilitation/development in the Southern Lao. Unpaved roads and un-rehabilitated bridges, frequently observed in the Southern Lao, all contribute to deteriorating the road network and hence hindering trade of both goods and people, and economic development in the Southern Lao would lag behind the other region in Lao PDR.

In this regards, the Government of Lao PDR acknowledges road improvement in the Southern Lao should be put the highest priority and officially requested the grant aid for the road and bridge improvement projects to the Government of Japan. In response to this request, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) carried out the study in 2003, namely the Study on Improvement of Roads in the Southern Region in Lao PDR, and conducted the feasibility study on priority projects (NR 14A and NR 16A). Following this study, the JICA carried out the Preliminary Study for Construction of Bridges in the Southern Region in Lao PDR for Poverty Reduction in 2008 to narrow down the scope of the bridge rehabilitation projects along the NR 1G. However, none of the projects has been implemented yet, since the reasoning of these projects by Japanese grant aid is needed, pointing out that appropriateness, necessity and urgency of the projects, and impact of the project to poverty alleviation, all needs to be clearly identified.

The Government of Lao PDR well recognizes there still need sufficient efforts for the road improvement projects in the Southern Region and thus requests donors, including ADB and JICA, to support the road improvement projects.

Accordingly, this Study will revise and update the previous JICA study on the road improvement master plan and select priority projects, identifying appropriateness, necessity and urgency of the projects by Japanese grant aid. The Study aims at revising the previous JICA study in 2003; the Study on Improvement of Roads in the Southern Region in Lao PDR, through updating the current road and bridge conditions and socio-economic conditions and testing its feasibility of the road improvement projects requested by the Government of Lao PDR for Japanese grant aid. Through this revision work of the previous study, it also aims at providing recommendations to narrow down the scope of road and bridge improvement projects in the Southern Region by the Japanese grant aid.

L'etude et la planification pour le developpement rural durable en moyenne et haute Guinee (Year 2)

In spite of the privilege of high rainfall during the rainy season, due to scarce water during the dry season and lack of land consolidation planning, Middle and Upper Guinea have been facing low crop productivity, and a relatively high incidence of poverty in the country. The objective of the Study is to formulate Master Plan (M/P) and Action Plan (A/P), which will contribute to rural livelihood improvement, through introduction of a sustainable farming system model, enabling local population to utilize water resource through a whole year. During the second year, pilot activities are to be implemented in order to verify the effectiveness and feasibility of each project proposed in M/P and A/P.

The Master Plan Study for Promotion of the Mining Industry in the Kingdom of Cambodia (Year 2)

In spite of abundant mineral resources such as iron ore, copper, gold and limestone, due to political and economic uncertainty in Cambodia in the past, Cambodia has been late for development of these resources. As the result, percentage share of the mining industry in GDP in Cambodia still counts for only 0.3% and total number of employee in the industry is estimated as only 6,000.

Considering that it is a good timing to formulate Master plan for the development of the mining sector under such circumstance that development of the mining sector is becoming a world-wide boom, the Cambodian government asked JICA to undertake the Study.

The Study consists of the following three components. First, it is to identify reserves of mineral resources with accuracy using high technology, knowledge and know-how accumulated in Japanese mining consultants. Second, it is to improve investment climate in order to attract massive foreign direct investment for the development. Third, it is to reform the Government organization responsible for the development, that is General Department for Mineral Resources, and to strengthen its capacity.

Following analyses on the current situation of GDMR's organization as well as human resource development in the first year, it is investigated how to improve the organization and to strengthen the human resource development in the second year. Also, the discussion with GDMR is started on how to implement these reforms identifying basic conditions for successful launch of the reforms.

Study on the Community-based Water Shed Management Planning of Lacro and Comoro River Basins in East Timor (Year 5)

Forest destruction is one of the major problems for the development of Timor Leste, as it causes land degradations and flood, affecting the livelihood of people. In Lacro and Comoro river basins, where many people depend on natural resources to make a life, it is required to take a balance between resource conservation and development. Given the current capacity of the Government of Timor Leste, then, this Study aims to formulate plans in which local people, by themselves, can take actions for watershed management in Lacro and Comoro river basins, while providing the Government of Timor Leste with guidelines for planning such community-based watershed management. Major activities in the fifth year include the evaluation of pilot projects, the formulation of the guidelines, and the preparations of the draft final and final reports of the study.

Client:

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Government of Japan (MOFA)

Country Assistance Evaluation of Brazil

On the ground of the significance of Japan's ODA for Brazil, this study is aimed at evaluating Japan's overall ODA policy, learning lessons and making recommendations for more effective and efficient implementation of Japan's ODA, and reflecting the evaluation result to the ODA policy for Brazil in the future. By sharing the result with different stakeholders from Brazilian Government to other donors and to Japanese citizens, this evaluation is also aimed at improving the ODA practice in the recipient country while publicizing Japan's ODA and fulfilling the accountability for Japan's taxpayers.

Review of ODA Evaluations from 2000-2007

Ministry of Foreign Affairs has started ODA Evaluation in 1981, and currently it focuses on the policy-level evaluation. In this study, the "Review of Japan's ODA Evaluations from 2000-2007", 48 policy-level evaluation cases will be reviewed and analyzed. The purposes of the study are 1) to find out useful indicators for evaluation practices and improvements by categorizing recommendations made in the evaluation reports; 2) to find out the characteristics of the realizable recommendations; and 3) to propose the preferable recommendations and to consider the best way to present them.

Based on the results of analytical works and interviews in Japan and case studies in Tanzania and Vietnam, the Study members will report on (i) categorization of recommendations made in the evaluation reports, (ii) status of follow-up and realization of recommendations, (iii) criteria for the preferable recommendations, and (iv) recommendations on how to formulate the preferable recommendations. The final report (in Japanese and English summary) will be published in March 2010.

Information Gathering Survey on CSR Activities of Japanese Companies for Achieving MDGs

Japanese companies are engaged in a variety of CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility) activities. Although most of them are not connected with MDGs directly, it can be considered that some activities are practically contributing to MDGs. Because there is not enough information on CSR activities organized in terms of MDGs, this survey intended to gather information about CSR activities of 200 companies related to MDGs.

Client:

Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI)

Project for Developing International Comparability in Industrial Statistics in the East Asia Region

The scope of specific activities carried out by EAMS can be summarized as follows, based on the Terms of Reference (TOR) and Work Program adopted at the first meeting in Tokyo.

- Using manufacturing statistical matrixes to highlight issues and foster a common awareness between each country with regard to international comparability
- Initiating and conducting joint research between participating countries with an eye to establishing a four-digit industrial classification for the manufacturing industry
- Conducting a Pilot Study using model countries (focusing particularly on the establishment of a four-digit industrial classification)
- Getting participating countries to submit ISIC Rev.4/ACIC-compliant four-digit statistical data for the manufacturing industry to the EAMS Secretariat
- Implementing regional capacity building programs on an ongoing basis
- Establishing and maintaining a network linking departments and agencies responsible for manufacturing statistics in participating countries

Client:

Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (MIC)

Human Resource Development in Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

One of the serious issues in the recent information and communication technology (ICT) sector is lack of experienced experts who can formulate and implement international cooperation projects. It is essential to formulate a human resource development strategy jointly by the public and private sectors taking into account the

facts of: 1) the decline of ODA projects in the sector; 2) the change of issues from telecommunication into ICT; 3) the importance of information security; and 4) the necessity of collaboration among concerned ministries. IDCJ study team, commissioned by MIC, analyzed the background factors and the needs through the interviews to ICT experts. Based on the findings, the team developed a handbook and held a seminar to further discuss the issues and measures to develop ICT experts to be engaged in the field. The team also created a database of ICT leading experts to be possibly utilized as a human resource network and brains in the policy making.

Client:	<i>Other Organizations</i>
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Ex-post Evaluation on the JRCS Yogyakarta Earthquake Relief, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Programme (Japan Red Cross Society)

Japanese Red Cross Society (JRCS) implemented the Yogyakarta Earthquake Relief, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Programme (hereinafter, refer to as “the Programme”) from July 2006 to March 2009 through the donation accepted by JRCS in Japan, following the emergency disaster relief activities which were conducted soon after the occurrence of the Yogyakarta Earthquake on May 27, 2006.

JRCS conducted the ex-post evaluation by the third-party, through placing a contract with IDCJ, from the beginning of April 2009. The ex-post evaluation aimed to:

- (1) Carry out i) the Comprehensive Evaluation to assess the overall achievement of the Programme and ii) the Project-level Evaluation (covering 10 projects out of the 19 projects in total) to assess the individual projects included in the Programme; and
- (2) Prepare suggestions and recommendations that contributes to the improvement in the JRCS system, operation structure and process concerning relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction programmes/projects.

The duration of the evaluation study was about three months from April to June 2009.

Based on the results of the evaluation, recommendations were prepared related to the priority issues to improve JRCS’s planning, implementation and monitoring/evaluation of the forthcoming relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction programme/projects.

Terminal Evaluation Study on The JRCS Tsunami Recovery Programme (Japan Red Cross Society)

The Japanese Red Cross Society (JRCS) has implemented the Tsunami Recovery Programme (hereinafter, refer to as “the Programme”) from December 2004 through the donation accepted by JRCS in Japan, besides the emergency disaster relief activities soon after the occurrence of the massive earthquake off the coast of Sumatra on December 26, 2004.

Since the Programme came to an end in Sri Lanka in December 2009 and in Indonesia in March 2010, JRCS conduct the terminal evaluation from October 2009 to July 2010.

The terminal evaluation aims to:

- (1) carry out the strategy/policy-level evaluation, programme-level evaluation, and project-level evaluation for Sri Lanka and Indonesia respectively to assess relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability;
- (2) analyze the JRCS implementation structure concerning relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction programmes/projects;
- (3) ensure accountability on the Programme for donors;
- (4) improve the JRCS’ future strategies, policies, project formulation and execution on relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction by using the evaluation results;
- (5) increase public trust in JRSC and promote donations for its disaster-related projects through (3) and (4).

The duration of the evaluation study is about nine months from October 2009 to July 2010.

Based on the results of the evaluation, recommendations are being prepared in relation with the priority issues to improve JRCS’s planning, implementation and monitoring/evaluation of the forthcoming relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction programmes/projects.