

IDCJ Report 2006

Policy-making, Planning and Study Projects

IDCJ

International Development Center of Japan

[List of Research/Study Projects and Training Programs (FY2006)]

<i>Client</i>	<i>Assignments</i>	<i>Country/Area</i>
Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)	Children and Youth Development Project in Kambia District of the Republic of Sierra Leone (Years 1 & 2)	Sierra Leone
JICA	Regional Educational Development and Improvement Program (Years 2 & 3)	Indonesia
JICA	Project for Strengthening Cluster-based Teacher Training and School Management (The Third Year)	Vietnam
JICA	Study on Future Orientation of Japan's Economic Cooperation in South America (Project Research)	Latin American countries
JICA	Implementation of Human Resource Development Course in the Cambodia-Japan Cooperation Center (Year 2)	Cambodia
JICA	Towards A Vision 2030: Direction of Industrial Development in Pakistan	Pakistan
JICA	The Study on Community Development Around the Sudanese Refugee Camps in the Republic of Chad (Year 2)	Chad
JICA	Study on the Community-based Water Shed Management Planning of Lacro and Comoro River Basins in East Timor (Year 2)	East Timor
JICA	The Support Program on Rural and Agriculture Sector Development in the United Republic of Tanzania (Phase II) (Year 2)	Tanzania
JICA	The Kyrgyz Republic-Japan Centre for Human Development - The Business Course Management Project (Year 2)	Kyrgyz
JICA	Study on the Reinforcement of Deconcentration and Decentralization of the Educational Management in the Republic of Senegal (Year 2)	Senegal
JICA	The Study on Pension System Improvement in Rural Area in the People's Republic of China (Year 2)	China, People's Rep. Of
JICA	The Study on Increasing the Capacity of Integrated Management in Irrigation Sector in Sri Lanka (Year 2)	Sri Lanka
JICA	Program for Strengthening IN-Service Teacher Training of Mathematics and Science Education at Junior Secondary Level (SISTTEMS) (Year 1)	Indonesia
JICA	The Study on Improvements of Opportunities and Obstacles to Development (O&OD) Planning Process (Year 1-1 & 1-2)	Tanzania
JICA	The Project on Increasing Access to Quality Basic Education Through Developing School Mapping and Strengthening Micro-Planning in Oromia Region, Ethiopia (School Mapping and Micro-Planning Project = SMAPP) (Year 2)	Ethiopia
JICA	Follow-up Studies: Evaluation of Development Studies (FY2006)	
JICA	Basic Study on Institutional Design of the Grant Assistance for Underprivileged Farmers: Phase II	
JICA	Strengthening Monitoring and Evaluation System in Nepal Project (Year 1)	Nepal

JICA	The Study on capacity Development for the Efficient Management of Sustainable Development Programs in the Border Region of the Dominican Republic (Year 1)	Dominican Republic
JICA	The Study on Micro and Small Scale Enterprise and Financial Sector Development in African Rural Areas	African countries
JICA	Improvement of District Health Management Capacity in South Sulawesi Province Project (Year 1)	Indonesia
JICA	Feasibility Study of Development Study for Basin Irrigation and Basic Drainage Plan in Cambodia (S/W Deliberation) (Environmental and Social Considerations)	Cambodia
JICA	The Terminal Evaluation Report on Project for Promotion of Farmers' Participation in Irrigation Management in the Republic of Ghana	Ghana
JICA	Meta-Analysis of Ex-Post Project Evaluation and Support to Terminal/Ex-Post Project Evaluation by JICA Field Offices	
JICA	Program Formulation of Thai-Japan Technical Cooperation Program for Aging Society	Thailand
JICA	Study on "Research Functions of Major ODA Related Institutions" (Overseas)	
JICA	Study on "Research Functions of Major ODA Related Institutions" (Domestic)	
JICA	Project Formulation Study for Mekong Regional Development (International Transportation and Customs)	Cambodia, Laos
JICA	Project on Strengthening the Capacity of Central Statistical Organization in Myanmar	Myanmar
JICA	Study on the Effectiveness of the Bottom-up Approach to Improving School Management and Local Government's Educational Administration	
JICA	Governance: Project Research on Capacity Building for Public Administration (Civil Service Reform)	(Vietnam, Singapore)
Min. of Foreign Affairs (MOFA)	Country Assistance Evaluation of Bhutan	Bhutan
MOFA	Country Assistance Evaluation of Vietnam	Vietnam
Min. of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF)	The Basic Study of Policy Consistency Between Japanese Official Development Assistance and Agricultural Production Trade	Kenya, Tanzania, Rwanda
Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO)	Study on the Evaluation of Feasibility Study on Global Environmental and Plant Renovation (Activation) Projects	
Academy for Educational Development (AED) <originally, USAID>	Teacher Network Consultants: Short Term in Decentralized Basic Education Component 3 (DBE3)	Indonesia
Halcrow Group Co. Ltd. <originally, ADB>	Scaling Up of the Social Protection Index for Committed Poverty Reduction	

[Brief Description of Individual Project]

Client:

Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

Children and Youth Development Project in Kambia District of the Republic of Sierra Leone (Years 1 & 2)

The study aims to develop a “model of improvement in the educational environment both in schools and communities” for a policy recommendation, through the implementation of community based and school centered pilot projects.

In accordance with the above objective, following are the expected outcomes of the study.

1. School based Education and Community Development Committee (ECDC) and Zonal Coordinating Committee (ZCC) will be established in the target zones, and will be functioned as central actors of the pilot project implementation in cooperation with the District Council and the District Education Office.
2. Resource Centers will be constructed at the target junior secondary schools.
3. Linkages among schools, communities and local authorities will be strengthened through the pilot project implementation so that educational environments in the whole communities will be improved.
4. A “model of improvement in the educational environment both in schools and communities” will be developed.

Regional Educational Development and Improvement Program (Years 2 & 3)

This program aims at improving quality of junior secondary education in Indonesia and building necessary capacity of district governments and schools to respond to greater responsibilities after decentralization.

REDIP1, which started in 1999, developed the "REDIP Model" and piloted its implementation. Since the end of 2001, REDIP2 has been implemented to adjust/improve the model and to encourage district governments and schools to continue activities with their own initiatives. In response to the successful results of REDIP1 and 2, REDIP as a new technical cooperation project has been launched since 2004. REDIP intends to continue but phase out assistance to the districts covered by REDIP1 and REDIP2. Thus, sustainability and localization of the REDIP model are the focuses of the program in 2 districts and 1 city. It also aims at applying the REDIP model to regions with different social, cultural, and economic background by adjusting and testing the model in new target areas, 2 districts in Banten Province.

Project for Strengthening Cluster-based Teacher Training and School Management (Year 3)

This project is a technical cooperation project, which is conducted under the following two national educational strategies initiated by the government of Vietnam, namely, the "National Education for All Action Plan 2003-2015" and the "Primary Education Development Program," aiming at improving the quality of primary education in Vietnam. In Vietnam, the new primary curriculum was introduced in 2001. Since then, Vietnamese Ministry of Education and Training and local educational departments have implemented the training for teachers every year. However, the training at local level has not been successfully implemented and faced difficulties in introducing the new curriculum to each primary school. Therefore, this project supports to develop the training model for smooth introduction of the new curriculum through reviewing and revising the contents of the training at local level. It includes three training models as the output: Training for local education officers, Training for principals, and Training for primary school teachers.

Study on Future Orientation of Japan's Economic Cooperation in South America (Project Research)

The purpose of the study is to make recommendations concerning important challenges and necessary measures for Japan's technical cooperation in South America, with a special attention to the development of industry and trade in lower income countries in this region. For this purpose, firstly, national policies for macro-economy and industry and development strategy in ten major countries of the region are reviewed. Secondly, the study team examines appropriate directions of industrial and trade policies of the countries, taking into account the progress and influence of ongoing regional integration initiatives including Mercosur, Andean Community, and Free Trade Agreement of the Americas (FTAA). Based on the work, recommendations shall be made as to orientations of Japan's technical cooperation in economic development for the four disadvantaged countries of Ecuador, Bolivia, Paraguay and Peru. During the study, the team will conduct field visits to the region three times. In the first and second missions, the study team visits Japanese governmental agencies and companies, local governments and companies, other donor organizations and research institutes, to understand and analyze the current status of economies and industries in

South America and activities of private sectors and donor agencies. The result of the two missions shall be utilized in the third mission, where the team will discuss with the parties concerned the challenges faced by the four countries promoting economic and industrial development and the future focus of cooperation that can be rendered by Japan.

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

Since 1991, the Kingdom of Cambodia has enhanced market economy system, and the Government has made significant efforts to establish stable economic and social systems as a member country of Asia after the long civil war. However, the country still has much room to go in establishing its economic self-reliance, which has been hindered by many factors such as economic disparities caused by the civil war and other factors.

JICA has been implementing the so-called "Japan Center" projects in many countries in Central Asia and Indochina, aiming at the development of human resources, and this Cambodia Project is also one of these "Japan-Center" projects. IDCJ consultants are in charge of the implementation of one of the three main components, the Human Resource Development Course (hereafter HRD course), the business course which aims at the development of human resources for promoting the market economy, at the Cambodia-Japan Cooperation Center (hereafter CJCC). By introducing basic and practical knowledge and know-how on business managements based on Japanese experiences, human resources who will contribute Cambodian market-oriented economic reform and economic growth are expected to be fostered. Also, the consultants will give technical transfers to the counterpart people so that they can manage this Human Resource Development Course by themselves, effectively and efficiently.

In the second study year, it aims at the implementation of substantial lectures based on the local needs and the results gained from the first year study, proceeding with strengthening an efficient, effective management system formulation.

Towards A Vision 2030: Direction of Industrial Development in Pakistan

Pakistan needs to find out ways to promote expansion of the dynamic market economy. The Study attempted to present ways to promote industries, specifically in order to achieve "well-directed economic development" to be broken down into: 1) upgrading of industrial structure, 2) control of the underground economy, and 3) proper development of economic infrastructure. In addition, in relation to "building economic clusters, unique to its locality", concrete recommendations should be presented for the purpose of well-directed regional development. By means of these achievements, the private sector would be vitalized, industries would be upgraded, and the dynamic market economy would be expanded. Through simultaneous "acceleration of fostering of social sector", "the middle class would be strengthened", which in turn would "build and strengthen monitoring capabilities of society", and enable people to watch and control behaviors of the ruling elites, in concert with "guaranteed equal opportunities" and "maintained law and order as well as consistently continued such policy. The final goal, to develop sustainable society, would be thus reached.

The Study on Community Development Around the Sudanese Refugee Camps in the Republic of Chad (Year 2)

The objective of this study is to formulate a development plan to reduce poverty and manage natural resources properly for the communities in the regions of Ouaddai and Wadi Fira, which have been suffering from chronic poverty and desertification. The study also aims to respond to the communities' immediate needs that have arisen due to the influx of Sudanese refugees. The study is carried out for the period from October 2005 until September 2008 1) to carry out activities responding to the immediate needs of the target communities in Phase 1; and 2) to formulate a development plan through the implementation of pilot projects in Phase 2. Due to military insurgency in the study area, however, the study team was evacuate from Chad and its field activity was suspended indefinitely by JICA in the end of November 2006. Under these circumstances, the study team prepared Progress Report 2 in Japan based on the activity in Chad in October - November 2006. It will be discussed among the parties concerned whether to resume the study if the security situation in Chad is substantially improved in the near future.

Study on the Community-based Water Shed Management Planning of Lacro and Comoro River Basins in East Timor (Year 2)

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 weak capacity of the Government of Timor Leste, then, this Study aims to formulate plans in which

people, by themselves, can take actions of watershed management in Lacro and Comoro river basins, while providing the Government of Timor Leste with guidelines for planning such community-based watershed management.

The Support Program on Rural and Agriculture Sector Development in the United Republic of Tanzania (Phase II) (Year 2)

Under the Poverty Reduction Strategy, the Tanzanian government adopted the Sector Wide Approach (SWAp) and launched a government-donor joint effort to accelerate agriculture and rural development. The government thus formulated the Agricultural Sector Development Programme (ASDP) in 2003 and has started such schemes as the District Agricultural Development Plan (DADP) in the implementation stage.

In 2001, following the decision of the Japanese government to play a leading role in the donor coordination, JICA hired IDCJ as a support team for their diverse activities including secretariat work, technical advice for ASDP, M&E, etc.

In the first phase (March 2001 - March 2005) of the project, the team's contribution, such as the in-depth analysis of agriculture and rural development and local government reform in Tanzania, assistance for the preparation of the DADP guidelines and financial mechanism documents, monitoring of the DADP formulation and implementation process at the district and field levels and policy recommendations to improve institutional arrangements for ASDP, was highly appreciated by the ASDP stakeholders.

The second phase (November 2005 - December 2008) is basically a continuation of the first phase, though the activities will be modified in accordance with the new developments and needs that would arise in the course of the ASDP implementation.

The overall objective of the project is to facilitate the effective and efficient implementation of ASDP by carrying out supporting activities in close consultation with the Tanzanian government and other donors.

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

"The Kyrgyz Republic -Japan Centre for Human Development (krjc)" has implemented business courses on the purpose of fostering human resource developments for contributing the progress of market-oriented economy. This project prepares the grand design for business courses which will be implemented in two and half years, and designs and manages business training courses based on the grand design. Throughout these activities, this project aims to transfer of technical expertise to local staff members and lecturers for business courses at the krjc to enable them to continually organize and manage the business courses at the krjc.

For the first year, Baseline survey and Needs survey were conducted in Kyrgyz and the grand design was prepared based on the results of these surveys. According to the grand design three lectures were implemented at the krjc. For the second year, twenty-one lecture subjects in five different kinds of courses, including three-month course, were implemented at the krjc.

Study on the Reinforcement of Deconcentration and Decentralization of the Educational Management in the Republic of Senegal (Year 2)

The Government of Senegal has formulated "Programme General de l'Education et de la Formation (PDEF)" with setting a target to achieve 100% GER by the year 2015. Since PDEF started, the "access" to the elementary education has been steadily increased. On the other hand, due to malfunction of the deconcentrated and decentralized educational management system and excessive dependence on the volunteer teachers, the aspects of "quality" and "management" have not been satisfactory.

In order to secure improvement of the educational quality through reinforcement of the local educational management, this Study will focus on 1) supporting readjustment of the Regional Education Development Plan (PRDE), 2) strengthening the capacity of local education officers at deconcentrated and decentralized organizations, in regard to implementation of the Local Education Development Plan (PLDE), formulation of action plan, and its implementation, monitoring and evaluation and 3) making recommendation to the Government of Senegal in establishing a global and appropriate model for strengthening the local educational management based on the items 1 and 2 above.

The Study on Pension System Improvement in Rural Area in the People's Republic of China (Year 2)

A pension system for farmers has been implemented in some parts of rural area in China. However, a coverage

ratio of the system has remained at low level. Securing social stability is one of the main issues for the Chinese government. Therefore, the government aims to improve and diffuse the pension system, though a path for the improvement has not been clear at this stage. The objectives of this study are to make recommendations for system improvement based on surveys in eight rural areas, and to make assistance to strengthen institutional capability for implementation and diffusion of the system.

The Study on Increasing the Capacity of Integrated Management in Irrigation Sector in Sri Lanka (Year 2)

The objectives of the Study are: 1) to formulate a plan to increase the capacity for integrated management of the officials belonging to the Irrigation Management Division (IMD), the Department of Irrigation (ID) and other relevant officials engaged in the irrigation sector, 2) to formulate a plan to increase the capacity of FOs for integrated management, 3) to strengthen the planning capacity of counterpart personnel engaged in the management of the irrigation sector in the process of the implementation of the Study.

The Study area mainly consists of two core areas of Nachchaduwa and Rajangana irrigation schemes. After exploring the present situation and problems in terms of the related government agencies, Farmers' Organizations, O & M of irrigation facilities, water management, agriculture, marketing of agricultural products, and other relevant matters, the plans will be formulated.

Program for Strengthening IN-Service Teacher Training of Mathematics and Science Education at Junior Secondary Level (SISTTEMS) (Year 1)

SISTTEMS is a sequel to IMSTEP, a JICA-assisted project to improve mathematics and science education of Indonesia (1998-2005). While IMSTEP mainly targeted university faculty members at three teachers colleges on Java, SISTTEMS focuses directly on school teachers and principals through MGMP (a subject teachers' organization for professional development). The program's objective is to improve education quality at junior secondary level by reorganizing and revitalizing MGMP for mathematics and science. The main approach to be employed is *lesson study*. In the program, experiences from another JICA-assisted program for junior high schools in Indonesia, REDIP, will be fully referred to and incorporated.

Three districts on Java are the targets: Kabupaten Sumedang (West Java), Kabupaten Bantul (Yogyakarta) and Kabupaten Pasuruan (East Java). All junior high schools except private Islamic schools (MTs) are to be covered by the program (284 in total). The three universities that were the counterparts of IMSTEP will play the leading roles as trainers and facilitators in this SISTTEMS.

To assist schools and the education community in Kabupaten Bantul, which was severely hit by an earthquake on May 27, 2006, the program has been modified to implement a special subprogram called "SISTTEMS Bantul Emergency Program." This subprogram employs the REDIP model, which was successfully applied in Aceh in 2005 for an emergency program after the earthquake and tsunami disaster.

The Study on Improvements of Opportunities and Obstacles to Development (O&OD) Planning Process (Year 1)

Since the introduction of Local Government Reform Agenda in 1996, the process of local government reform has been accelerated aiming at the improvement of performance at Local Government Authorities (LGAs). In this context, PMO-RALG developed the participatory method of O&OD (Opportunities and Obstacles to Development) in 2001. The characteristics of O&OD are: (1) bottom-up approach; (2) focus on local resources; (3) consistency with LGA system; (4) ultimate goal of Tanzania Development Vision (TDV) 2025; and (5) multisectoral approach. On the other hand, the challenges of O&OD have been identified in terms of (1) the planning process at LGA level, and (2) the review system of plans developed through O&OD.

In light of these challenges, this study is expected to make recommendations for the improvement of O&OD planning process by identifying and examining the existing obstacles while supporting the actual O&OD roll out.

The Project on Increasing Access to Quality Basic Education Through Developing School Mapping and Strengthening Micro-Planning in Oromia Region, Ethiopia (School Mapping and Micro-Planning Project = SMAPP) (Year 2)

SMAPP (School Mapping and Micro-Planning Project), started in May 2005, aims to prepare woreda education development plans and to develop school mapping database with GIS; working with education officers of the region and the selected zones and woredas in Oromia Region, Ethiopia.

SMAPP is the nickname of the OEB/JICA technical cooperation project, named: "The Project on Increasing Access to Quality Basic Education through Developing School Mapping and Strengthening Micro-Planning in Oromia

Region, Ethiopia."

SMAPP Project has four major activity components as below:

- (1) to enhance education data collection and management system (EMIS);
- (2) to develop a school mapping database (=tool for education planning) with GIS (=geographic information system);
- (3) to strengthen a micro-planning system and assist in production of woreda-level education development plans; and
- (4) to develop capacity of the regional, zone and woreda education officers in data management, planning and monitoring.

Follow-up Studies: Evaluation of Development Studies (FY2006)

The objective of the Follow-up study is to improve quality of management and supervision of currently conducted and planned development studies. In order to achieve the objective, the Follow-up study conducts monitoring on situation concerning utilization of the outcome and on progress of projects proposed in the development study.

The subject of the Follow-up study is 2,131 studies, which were completed between 1974 and 2005 under the control of Departments of Social Development, Human Development, Global Environment, Rural Development, and Economic Development of JICA.

For development studies completed before 2000, previous survey results are used. For studies completed in 1996, and 2000 to 2005, questionnaires are sent to both domestic consultants who undertook the study, and to study-counterparts in the developing countries through JICA local offices.

The survey results are used to update a database on present and subsequent state of the studies, and to analyze current trend of JICA development studies.

Furthermore, additional study is conducted in order to propose a plan to improve effectiveness and efficiency of the Follow-up study. The additional study will be based on researches concerning 1) improvement of the database system used in conducting the study, and 2) situation of utilization of the Follow-up study reports and data.

Basic Study on Institutional Design of the Grant Assistance for Underprivileged Farmers: Phase II

The objective of the Basic Study is to improve an assistance scheme, the Grant Assistance for Underprivileged Farmers, to further benefit the target, namely poor or small-scale farmers. In order to achieve the objective, the study considers concrete measures from sustainable village development and human security perspectives, based on ideas of human security, poverty reduction, food security, advice from consultants, and lessons learned from previous good and bad practices of the 2KR.

This phase II study considers the contents for more effective assistance scheme meeting needs of the farmers taking into account the result of phase I study, which has focused on reviews of past implementations and case study of good and bad practices.

The study proposes a "Dual Strategy", which takes food security issues from human security perspectives into account with importance as well as poverty reduction of farmers. Based on the strategy, institutional design of assistance in target areas and groups has been conducted.

Strengthening Monitoring and Evaluation System in Nepal Project (Year 1)

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.

The project aims to strengthen M&E system in Nepal through (1) providing trainers' training, (2) conducting training courses to improve knowledge and skill in M&E manpower for policy project planning, appraisal,

implementation management and monitoring and evaluation and (3) improving training manuals and monitoring and reporting documents to strengthen information management, analysis, communication and feedback system.

The Study on capacity Development for the Efficient Management of Sustainable Development Programs in the Border Region of the Dominican Republic (Year 1)

For a middle-income country, the Dominican Republic suffers from a large income disparity among regions. Among them, the border region is the lowest income region in the country. Thus, the Government of the Dominican Republic provides high priority to the border region, and many donor agencies are involved in various projects in the border region. However, development activities have not been fully efficient in aggregate for reasons such as the lack of coordination among institutions and the overlapping of projects.

In this study, to achieve goals of establishing a strategy for the border region development as a common guideline for all actors involved and of developing the capacity of individuals, organizations and societies for the border region development, the present situation of regional development, development administration, information management and participatory development is analyzed, and solutions for the problems are pursued, jointly with the counterpart.

The Study on Micro and Small Scale Enterprise and Financial Sector Development in African Rural Areas

Tokyo International Conference on Africa's Development (TICAD) III proposed the idea of "reducing poverty through economic growth". In Sub Saharan African countries, the majority of the poor people lives in rural areas and is engaged in various economic activities in addition to agriculture production in order to reduce vulnerability risks.

Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) fully recognizes the importance of developing and scaling up rural micro and small-scale enterprises in order to revitalize the rural economy, which contributes to the poverty reduction through economic growth. Therefore, JICA commissions International Development Center of Japan (IDCJ) to undertake the study on rural micro and small-scale enterprises (MSE) of selected six African countries.

The purpose of the study is to learn and analyze the present situation of rural MSE and the enabling environments including financial services, and to consider appropriate economic development path for MSE to scale up in the future. In the process of understanding the present situation of MSE, the access to technical and financial services is required to be studied in detail as these services play a very important role for MSE to expand their activities. Based upon the study result, IDCJ proposes JICA about appropriate cooperation directions in the field of MSE development to JICA.

Improvement of District Health Management Capacity in South Sulawesi Province Project (Year 1)

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)," in South Sulawesi Province, which is regarded as a driving force of development in the Eastern region. This Technical Cooperation Project has been designed and started as a sub-program of enhancing social empowerment in the SSPRDP. In particular, main issues in the health sector lie in a delay in improvement of health indicators in Eastern Indonesia, and poor performance in regional management and service delivery in the health sector at a district level due to the rapid implementation of decentralization. Therefore, in order to improve management capacity and service delivery in the health sector, the Project aims to develop a community-centered primary health care improvement (PHCI) model in three target districts, namely Barru, Bulukumba, and Wajo. The Project's activities primarily include establishment of PHCI Teams both at community and sub-district levels, implementation of PHCI activities based upon proposals made by participatory planning in the levels of the community and the sub-districts, and development of "A Model of Participatory PHCI Activities" that shall be an operational package of an institutional framework and capacity building for the district health offices, based on these experiences to implement such PHCI activities.

Feasibility Study of Development Study for Basin Irrigation and Basic Drainage Plan in Cambodia (S/W Deliberation) (Environmental and Social Considerations)

This project is carried out as the feasibility study for basin irrigation and basic drainage planning in Cambodia, with the intention to develop the master plan aiming the effective usage of water resources, efficient irrigation and

drainage plan basin wise. Prioritized object is four (4) basins around the West shore of Lake Tonle Sap where agricultural land is intensively surrounded.

The Terminal Evaluation Report on Project for Promotion of Farmers' Participation in Irrigation Management in the Republic of Ghana

JICA has cooperated with Ghana since 1988 in the field of irrigated agriculture for promoting small agriculture and poverty alleviation. Farmers' Participatory Irrigation Management (FAPIM) consisted of three experts has been carried out for promoting Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM). The object of the Study is to evaluate FAPIM as terminal evaluation.

To carry out Terminal Evaluation, the Team consisting of both the Ghanaian side and the Japanese side has conducted interviewing the concerned personnel of the Project, field visit (irrigation schemes under GIDA) and had a series of discussions within the Team and other partners. The evaluation was made based on the findings from the above activities, and five evaluation criteria (Relevance, Effectiveness, Efficiency, Impact, Sustainability). As a result, achievement and prospect of achievement are identified in five evaluation criteria, One of points in sustainability is to whether GIDA can continue to manage project fund for implementation of PIM.

Meta-Analysis of Ex-Post Project Evaluation and Support to Terminal/Ex-Post Project Evaluation by JICA Field Offices

In terms of meta-analysis of ex-post project evaluation, IDCJ conducted the following studies based on the 39 evaluation reports:

- analysis of evaluation viewpoints: "impact" and "sustainability"
- in-depth analysis of promotional/hindering factors from the view points of impact and sustainability
- analysis of evaluation method on impact and sustainability
- drawing lessons learned from the analysis for effective project planning and implementation
- report writing

Regarding the support to ex-post and terminal evaluation by JICA field offices, IDCJ provided JICA with advice on evaluation process and prepared comment forms on 45 draft evaluation reports and summaries.

Program Formulation of Thai-Japan Technical Cooperation Program for Aging Society

The following three major aspects of current issues are identified.

Family-based system cannot provide sufficient cares in the future: Although family ties and support to elderly parents are still strong and widely prevalent, the sustainability of this in the future is quite uncertain. Thailand has been experiencing social changes such as smaller family size, the migration of young people to cities in search of jobs, and more women entering the formal workforce, all of which imply that fewer people are available to take care the elderly when they need assistance in forms of traditional in-family cares.

Care services by the public sector will not be enough to meet the entire demands: Given the present fiscal policy of Thai Government, formal care services by public sector will not be able to meet the ever-growing demand for formal care services in the near future. "Home for Older Persons" under the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security already has a very long line of waiting list. According to the data from Department of Social development and Welfare, only 2860 older persons are institutionalized for LTC (in 2004). On the other hand, there is no home care service system yet. Thus, most of the elderly who need LTC stay in the communities without receiving sufficient care.

Universal Social Security Scheme: old aged pension not yet to be realized: In Thailand, it had been a big issue that there is no health security and old aged pension scheme for those who are self-employed or engaged in agriculture. In 2004, introduction of "30 Baht Scheme" fulfilled the needs for health security for them. A universal old aged pension scheme, however, is not yet realized. Even the other scheme for employee of the private sector that was introduced in 1998 is new to Thailand and provision of benefits has not yet to start. Examination of practical steps of introduction of a universal old aged pension scheme has not yet started.

The present policy direction of the Thai Government on the issues of aging can be summarized as the followings.

Emphasizing community based care service system for older persons: What is certain is that the proportion of those who are in need of utilizing formal care services will increase. However, formal care services by public sector shall not be able to meet the growing demand. At the same time, older persons themselves want to stay in the home community as long as possible. Thus, what real matter on policy direction is how to support community based care system in order to keep the number of older persons who need to be placed in institutions as low as possible. There are several key actors to enhance supports for community-based care. Existing organizations, namely PCU,

Provincial Office of Social Development and Human Security, and Welfare Development Center for Older Persons are all expected to work together to make supporting work most effective. Local volunteers such as Chops are expected to be trained more in number and better in quality of capacity building.

Emphasizing the participation of older persons in social activities: The Thai Government emphasizes that not all older persons are handicapped and thus burden on society. Rather, it is emphasized that many of those in good physical condition should be encouraged to remain active, such as seeking for employment or working as volunteers in the community. This is also a good preventive measure to keep an older person physically and mentally active.

Inter-sectoral cooperation and network both in national and local level: It is also well recognized that such community based care service system requires closer and enhanced inter-sectoral cooperation and coordination both in the national and local levels. It is indispensable to establish a network among many organizations concerned.

Study on “Research Functions of Major ODA Related Institutions” (Overseas)

JICA (Japan International Cooperation Agency, technical cooperation arm of the Japanese government) and Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) will be integrated in 2008. It is expected for the research function of the newly merged organization to strengthen its research and dissemination capacity in order to make various proposals on ODA. Therefore, two organizations are now considering how to build such a research structure, which enables to strengthen research and dissemination capacity.

Within the context, JICA and JBIC commissioned IDCJ to undertake this study. The objective of the study is to collect relevant information from various research institutions both in Japan and abroad and analyze them, so that JICA and JBIC can utilize the results in order to consider the future research function and the effective dissemination in a concrete manner. This study focuses on overseas research institutions and the selected organizations are multi- and bilateral aid organizations and independent research institutions.

Study on “Research Functions of Major ODA Related Institutions” (Domestic)

JICA (Japan International Cooperation Agency, technical cooperation arm of the Japanese government) and Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) will be integrated in 2008. It is expected for the research function of the newly merged organization to strengthen its research and dissemination capacity in order to make various proposals on ODA. Therefore, two organizations are now considering how to build such a research structure, which enables to strengthen research and dissemination capacity.

Within the context, JICA and JBIC commissioned IDCJ to undertake this study. The objective of the study is to collect relevant information from various research institutions both in Japan and abroad and analyze them, so that JICA and JBIC can utilize the results in order to consider the future research function and the effective dissemination in a concrete manner. This study focuses on research institutions which have good reputations especially in terms of dissemination of research outcomes including “the Institute of Development Economics of Japan External Trade Organization”, “Research Institute of Economy, Trade and Industry”, “National Institute for Research Advancement”, “Ministry of Finance, Policy Research Institute”, and so forth.

Project Formulation Study for Mekong Regional Development (International Transportation and Customs)

Although the Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS) is currently developing transportation infrastructures such as the National Route 1 of Cambodia and the Second Mekong International Bridge (Mukdahan - Savannakhet), it is also necessary to reduce nonphysical barriers through the improvement of cross-border procedures and capacity development of international freight forwarders. Cross-Border Transport Agreement (CBTA) led by ADB is an attempt to reduce such barriers but actual operations of immigration and custom still require long time and large costs. Accordingly, these cross-border operations increase the inefficiency, the low reliability and the risk by unstable transporting companies.

The Government of Japan is going to express a new commitment to the development of GMS in the East Asian Summit and a project formulation study was organized. As a part of the project formulation study, this study surveyed the field of transportation and customs in order to facilitate the international freight and passenger movement.

Project on Strengthening the Capacity of Central Statistical Organization in Myanmar

The project was carried out in order to implement the following:

- To improve statistical methodologies for Wholesale Price Index, Household Income/Expenditure Survey including the informal sector, and other surveys conducted by CSO.

- To analyze and evaluate the statistical data obtained from the surveys conducted by CSO.
- To improve the statistical database management system of CSO.
- To improve the management/operation/maintenance procedures for the CSO LAN system.

Study on the Effectiveness of the Bottom-up Approach to Improving School Management and Local Government's Educational Administration

A JICA project in Indonesia entitled "Regional Education Development and Improvement Program (REDIP1)" 1999-2001, commissioned to IDCJ) was the first to try out a bottom-up approach to improving school management and local government's educational administration. This experimental project proved that the approach was highly effective to facilitate educational development from the bottom up. Two subsequent projects have further refined the approach and established an operational scheme in which block grants are given according to proposals both from schools and community organizations. Improvements vary: physical environment, teaching aids, teachers training, relationships between community and school, local government's educational administration, access and, ultimately, educational quality.

JICA has since applied this approach in other countries such as Malawi, Yemen and Sri Lanka. However, the results so far show that achievements are not uniform because of the difference in social and geographical conditions and issues and needs in educational development.

This study aims at a comparative analysis of those projects that are using the approach, so as to clarify 1) what aspects this approach can be particularly effective to improve on and 2) what conditions are necessary for the approach to be effective.

Governance: Project Research on Capacity Building for Public Administration (Civil Service Reform)

The purpose of the project research is to identify good lessons and assistance policy for JICA policy in the field of civil service reform by reviewing other donors' policy and implementation. In addition, there are site survey at a public reform project for project evaluation in Viet Nam, and organizational survey at institutions as potential supporting resources for civil service reform in Singapore.

As a result, following lessons in public sector and civil service reform are identified:

- (1) Political will, and donor's longer commitment are essential to implementation of the reform, (2) Practical and flexible approach,
- (3) Recognizable performance in particular field such as tax collection, accounting audit, and public safety etc is first step for further longer implementation,
- (4) Interaction between civil service reform and capacity building for civil servant as one unit
- (5) Utilization of lectures in University, and international and national human resource as potential supporting resources for the reform.

Client:

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Government of Japan (MOFA)

Country Assistance Evaluation of Bhutan

Japan is one of the largest donors in Bhutan. Japanese Official Development Assistance (ODA) is making invaluable contribution to socioeconomic development of Bhutan, and serves as the foundation of the friendly relationship between the two countries. The year 2006 is the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic ties between Japan and Bhutan. As part of the policy-level evaluation, this evaluation study overviews Japan's assistance policy to Bhutan to obtain lessons and make suggestions for formulating future assistance policy and conducting more effective and efficient assistance in the future. The evaluation study also aims to fulfill the accountability to the Japanese taxpayers by disclosing the evaluation results, to demonstrate lessons learned to the Bhutanese government and other donors, and to contribute to public relations of Japan's ODA. The evaluation study comprehensively reviews Japan's assistance policy to Bhutan in the past 20 years in terms of the three viewpoints: relevance of purpose, effectiveness of results, and appropriateness of process.

Country Assistance Evaluation of Vietnam

This project is carried out as the comprehensive country assistance evaluation of Japanese official development assistance (ODA) and its aid policy to Vietnam after the latest country aid plan to Vietnam has been settled and

executed since 2004, from different view points such as relevance, effectiveness and efficiency.

Client:	<i>Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Government of Japan (MAFF)</i>
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The Basic Study of Policy Consistency Between Japanese Official Development Assistance and Agricultural Production Trade

This project is carried out as a policy study of Japanese official development assistance and agricultural production trade, with case studies for flower (rose) and industrial crop (tea) in the eastern African countries such as Kenya, Tanzania and Rwanda.

Client:	<i>Other Organizations</i>
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Study on the Evaluation of Feasibility Study on Global Environmental and Plant Renovation (Activation) Projects

(Client: Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO))

Since 1998, Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO) has been carrying out the feasibility studies for a number of development projects to promote sustainable development of various developing countries. This program was commenced with special emphasis on helping developing countries to advance environment-protective measures and facilitating their requests for the ODA loans from the Japanese government. This study evaluated 29 feasibility studies carried out in 2001, aiming at improving the efficacy and effectiveness of the studies, by seeking information on both the studies and the projects, focusing particularly on the process and consequences of each study.

Teacher Network Consultants: Short Term in Decentralized Basic Education Component 3 (DBE3)

(Client: Academy for Educational Development (AED), originally USAID)

Decentralized Basic Education 3 is working in six provinces across Indonesia. These are South Sulawesi, North Sumatra, Central Java, East Java, Banten and West Java. The aim of Decentralized Basic Education 3 (DBE3) is to improve the quality and relevance of junior secondary education (both formal and non formal) so that youth are better prepared for life long learning, entrance into the workforce and community participation.

Key activities in formal education will focus on:

- Strengthening the ability of junior secondary schools to develop life skills through the curriculum
- Expanding opportunities for youth to apply life skills through extracurricular activities
- Developing appropriate dropout prevention strategies to support youth to make the transition into and remain in junior secondary school.

Scaling Up of the Social Protection Index for Committed Poverty Reduction

(Client: Halcrow Group Co. Ltd., originally ADB)

The ADB and other development agencies have established social protection (SP) units, developed SP strategies and programs. However, there have been relatively few attempts to quantify the impact of SP activities in terms of expenditure, beneficiaries or the impact of the programs. Therefore, the ADB commissioned this study to compile statistical information on SP activities and to develop a SP Index that summarizes a country's SP activities and can enable assessments of a country's SP activities over time as well as cross-country comparisons.