Financial Assistance Projects /Indicator Reference (Information and Communication Technology)

Note: Those written in blue are Global Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Indicators. In light of recent global trends, relevant Global SDG indicators are listed for project officers who may wish to refer to these indicators when formulating a project plan (setting indicators).

Development strategic	Mid-term	Mid-term	Types of	Indicators / Global SDG Indicators, etc. (written in blue)		Policy and methods for setting	Reference projects by infrastructure type			
objectives (*1)	objectives	sub-targets	infrastructure	III.G	indicators 7 Global 3DG Indicators, etc. (written in blue)		Country name	Project name	Evaluation year	
2. Development of ICT human resources (*)	2-1. Professional development of ICT engineers	2-1-1. Support for content creation	Development of content and applications	Effect indicators	Basic indicators (1) Average amount of content released per Web developer per day (pages per Web developer per day) (2) Average number of daily visitors to the portals developed through the project (visitors per day per portal) Reference: Japanese Government's SDGs Implementation Guiding Principles Indicator: Number of projects made in consideration of SDGs Reference: JICA's 4th Medium-term Objective Indicator: Number of projects including or collaborating on operation and maintenance		Viet Nam	Rural Community Internet Use Development Project (ODA Loan)	2006	
	Improvement in ICT	2-3-3. Introduction of ICT to education system	Upgrading of IT- related education facilities / equipment (audio and video systems and distance learning equipment)	Operation indicators	Basic indicators (1) Number of training participants (2) Number of ICT training courses (courses per year) (3) Continuing education courses in ICT (hours per week) (4) Maximum number of countries simultaneously connected to a large classroom	Operation indicators (1) Compare the before and after of the project. (2) Count the number of courses made available by upgrading facilities and equipment. (3) Count the number of courses made available by upgrading facilities and equipment. (4) Set this indicator if the project is planned to install equipment for satellite or similar communications systems.	Fiji	Project for Construction of Information and Communication Technology Center at the University of the South Pacific (Phase II)	2009	
				Effect indicators	Basic indicators (1) Number of bachelor's degree recipients in ICT Supplementary indicators (1) Satisfaction levels with the education environment Reference: Global SDG Indicator 4.4.1. Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill Reference: Japanese Government's SDGs Implementation Guiding Principles Indicator: Number of projects made in consideration of SDGs Reference: JICA's 4th Medium-term Objective Indicator: Number of projects including or collaborating on operation and maintenance	Effect indicators: Basic indicator (1) Compare the before and after of the project. Effect indicators: Supplementary indicator (1) It is desirable to use a questionnaire for quantitative data collection.				
2. Development of ICT human resources (*)	2-3. Improvement in ICT literacy	2-3-3. Introduction of ICT to education system	Satellite connection systems, wireless and wired communication systems, antenna systems, etc.	Operation indicators	Basic indicators (1) Number of distance education participants (2) Number of available distance education programs (3) Number of distance education subjects	Operation indicators (1) Compare the before and after of the project. (2) Count the number of programs made available by upgrading facilities and equipment.	Fiji	The Project for Upgrade of USPNet Communications System (Evaluated	2006	

			Effect indicators	Basic indicators (1) School enrollment ratios in remote areas (outlying islands) Supplementary indicators (1) Satisfaction levels of distance education participants with their learning environment Reference: Global SDG Indicator 4.3.1. Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex Reference: Japanese Government's SDGs Implementation Guiding Principles Indicator: Number of projects made in consideration of SDGs Reference: JICA's 4th Medium-term Objective Indicator: Number of projects including or collaborating on operation and maintenance	(3) Count the number of subjects covered in the programs made available by upgrading facilities and equipment. Effect indicators: Basic indicator (1) Compare the before and after of the project. Effect indicators: Supplementary indicator (1) It is desirable to use a questionnaire for quantitative data collection.		by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs)	
of ICT of ICT	nt Development i of backbone	Development of international telephone switching systems	Operation indicators	Basic indicators (1) Establishment of international telephone connections from all fixed lines and mobile phones Supplementary indicators (1) Network traffic (international) (2) Call completion rate (percent)	Network traffic = number of calls x average call duration International network traffic: network traffic from a given country to another country and vice versa Note that it is extremely difficult to collect data on network traffic and call completion rates in countries eligible for grant aid. Call completion rate: ratio of connected calls (n) to call attempts (N) (n/N)	Laos	The Project for Improvement of International Telephone Switching System (Evaluated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs)	008
			Effect indicators	Basic indicators (1) Reduction in telecommunication relay service fees paid to intermediate countries (2) Waiting list for main lines Reference: Japanese Government's SDGs Implementation Guiding Principles Indicator: Number of projects made in consideration of SDGs Reference: JICA's 4th Medium-term Objective Indicator: Number of projects including or collaborating on operation and maintenance	Reduction in telecommunication relay service fees paid to intermediate countries: reduction in telecommunication relay service fees paid to service providers in intermediate countries as a result of the development of international telephone switching systems to make direct international calls. Waiting list for main lines: Number of unmet applications for connection to the public switched telephone network			

				Operation indicators	Basic indicators (1) Data transmission capacity (bytes) (2) Number of telephone subscribers		Angola	The Project for Rehabilitation of Telephone Network	2007
					Supplementary indicators (1) Network traffic (local, toll, and international) (2) Call completion rate (percent) (3) Fault rate (percent) (4) Latency (traffic latency) (milliseconds)	Network traffic = number of calls x average call duration Local network traffic: network traffic exchanged within the local service area of the calling station Toll network traffic: network traffic exchanged with a station outside the		in Luanda Phase 2 (III) (Evaluated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs)	
						Fault rate: number of faults per 100 call attempts per year. In general IT terms, it refers to availability. Availability: actual call duration / scheduled call duration	Viet Nam	North-South Submarine Fiber Optic Cable Link Project (ODA Loan)	2002
3. Development of ICT infrastructure	Development	of backbone	one infrastructure	lecommunications Effect		Latency (traffic latency) (milliseconds): Set this indicator if the project is planned to enhance existing lines.	Myanmar	The Project for Urgent Improvement of Communication Networks	2012
					Basic indicators (1) Fixed telephone subscription rate per 100 population (2) Mobile telephone subscription rate per 100 population (3) Percentage of faults reported per 100 population per year (4) Percentage of telephone line failures fixed within 24 hours (5) Waiting list for main lines		Bangladesh	Telecommunication Network Development Project (ODA Loan)	2006
							Iraq	Communications Network Development Project for Major Cities (ODA Loan)	2012
					Supplementary indicators (1) Data transmission speed (gigabits per second / megabits per second) Reference: Global SDG Indicator 5.b.1. Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex Reference: Japanese Government's SDGs Implementation Guiding Principles Indicator: Number of projects mode in consideration of	Note that the data transmission speed significantly differs between uplink and downlink.	Myanmar	Communication Network Improvement Project (ODA Loan)	2014
					Principles Indicator: Number of projects made in consideration of SDGs Reference: JICA's 4th Medium-term Objective Indicator: Number of projects				

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				Operation	Basic indicators				
				indicators	(1) Data transmission capacity (bytes)				
					Supplementary indicators (1) Internet traffic				
3. Development of ICT infrastructure	3-1. Development of ICT infrastructure	3-1-2. Development of broadband access networks	Laying of optical fiber cables, etc. (including development of wireless and mobile networks)	indicators (1) Number of Internet subscribers (2) Internet subscription rate (percent) (3) Data transmission speed (gigabits per second / megabits per second) (4) Mobile broadband subscription rate M st Te ot of	Supplementary indicators (1) Number of Internet subscribers (2) Internet subscription rate (percent) (3) Data transmission speed (gigabits per second / megabits per second) (4) Mobile broadband subscription rate Reference: Global SDG Indicator 9.c.1. Proportion of population covered by	Internet subscription rate: number of Internet subscribers / total population Mobile broadband subscription rate: strongly emphasized by International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and other international organizations and often used in academic literature to describe the digitalization level of a developing country.	Cambodia Viet Nam	Greater Mekong Telecommunication Backbone Network Project (ODA Loan) Rural Community Internet Use	2004
							Development Project (ODA Loan)		

^(*) Development Strategic Objectives 1 (improvement of ICT policy-making capacity) and 4 (promotion of use and application of ICT) are omitted because they are not associated with any financial assistance projects. Other irrelevant mid-term objectives and sub-targets are also omitted.