Grant Aid Projects/Standard Indicator Reference (Information and Communication Technology)

Development strategic objectives (*)	Mid-term objectives	Sub-targets of mid-term objectives	Types of infrastructure	Standard indicator examples		Policy and methods for creating indicators	Examples of project objectives (project image)	Country name	Project name	FY of evaluation

2. Development of human resources to support ICT	2-3. Improvement in ICT literacy	2-3-3. Introduction of ICT in education	The development of IT-related education facilities and the provision of equipment (audio and video systems, remote education equipment)	**Operation indicators**	**Basic indicators**
					(1) The number of participants in the courses
					(2) The number of ICT-related curriculums (courses/year)
					(3) ICT-related courses for adults (hours/week)
					(4) The number of countries which can be connected to a large classroom simultaneously
						For the operation indicator (1) shown on the left, compare before and after the project. For (2), count the number of courses which became possible through the development and provision of facilities and equipment.
						For (3), count the number of courses which became possible through the development and provision of facilities and equipment.
						
						For (4), the assumption is that satellite or other communication systems can be used if transmission and reception equipment has been put in place.
						
						For the effect indicator (1), compare before and after the project.
						For (2), it is desirable to assess the satisfaction levels quantitatively as much as possible, through questionnaire surveys, etc.
							• The objectives of the project were to improve ICT education and training functions and ICT human resource development functions at the University of the South Pacific (USP) in Fiji, by developing ICT and remote education facilities as well as research and development environments, at the headquarters of the USP.	Fiji	The Project for Construction of Information and Communication Technology Center at the University of the South Pacific (2nd term)	2009

				Effect indicators	**Supplementary indicators** (1) The number of students who received ICT-related bachelor's degrees (2) The satisfaction levels for the learning environment					

			Satellite connection systems, wireless and wired connection management systems, antenna equipment, etc.	**Operation indicators**	**Basic indicators**
					(1) The number of remote participants on courses
					(2) The number of remote education programs provided
					(3) The number of subjects in remote education programs
						For the operation indicator (1) shown on the left, compare before and after the project. For (2), count the number of programs which became possible through the development and provision of facilities and equipment.
						For (3), count the number of subjects which became possible through the development and provision of facilities and equipment.
						
						For the effect indicator (1), compare before and after the project.
						For (2), it is desirable to assess the satisfaction levels quantitatively as much as possible, through
							• Through the construction of the University of the South Pacific communication network (USPNet), the objectives of the project were to improve the USP's remote education and contribute to opportunity expansion and quality improvements in higher education in island countries, by improving the communication system between the university headquarters and USP centers in member countries and regions.	Fiji	The Project for Upgrade of USPNet Communication s System (a project evaluated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs)	2006

				Effect indicators	**Supplementary indicators** (1) The school enrollment ratios in remote areas (outlying islands) (2) Remote education participants' satisfaction levels for the learning environment					

Development strategic objectives (*)	Mid-term objectives	Sub-targets of mid-term objectives	Types of infrastructure	Standard indicator examples		Policy and methods for creating indicators	Examples of project objectives (project image)	Country name	Project name	FY of evaluation
						questionnaire surveys, etc.				
3. Development of ICT infrastructure	3-1. Development of ICT infrastructure	3-1-1. Development of a backbone network	The development of an international telephone switching system	**Operation indicators**	**Basic indicators** Telephone main lines in operation-to-exchange capacity ratio (%) Enabling international calls from all wired phones and cell phones **Supplementary indicators** Telephone traffic (international) Call completion rate (%)	Telephone main lines in operation-to-exchange capacity ratio (%): Rate of the number of lines in operation in a switching facility (n) to the capacity of the facility (N); (n/N) International traffic: Traffic that is transmitted from a given country to a foreign country and traffic that arrives from a foreign country into the country The telephone traffic and the call completion ratio are "basic indicators" in the Operation and Effect References for Japanese ODA Loans, but they are included in the supplementary indicators because the data is very difficult to obtain in countries eligible to receive grant aid.	1) Maintaining the stable supply of international telephone services: The project aimed to ensure the stable supply of international telephone services across Laos. It also aimed to ensure convenience for the people of Laos by meeting the demands of the people, the government and businesses for international calls and by providing the services needed for the general public and government personnel to make international phone calls, as well as enabling the use of international telephone services by the tourist industry, trading businesses, etc. Thereby, the project aimed to ensure the convenience of people and provide infrastructure for the political and economic development of the country. 2) The reduction of relay fee expenditures: The project aimed to enable the avoidance of unnecessary relay fee expenditures by eliminating the future possibility of unnecessary relays in third countries for international calls, through the introduction of the international signaling system No. 7 protocol, so that direct communications with a counterpart country can be set up.	Laos	The Project for Improvement of International Telephone Switching System (a project evaluated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs)	2008
				Effect indicators	**Basic indicators** A reduction in third-country relay fee expenditures Waiting list for main lines	Call completion rate: Ratio of the number of calls connected (n) among the number of calls tried (N); (n/N)				
3. Development of ICT infrastructure	3-1. Development of ICT infrastructure	3-1-1. Development of a backbone network	Expansion of phone lines	**Operation indicators**	**Basic indicators** Telephone main lines in operation-to-exchange capacity ratio (%) **Supplementary indicators** Telephone traffic – local, toll, or international Call completion rate (%)	Local traffic: Traffic that is exchanged within the area covered by the inner city switching facility Toll traffic: Traffic that is exchanged through a point outside the area covered by the inner city switching facility	• The objectives of the project were to improve telephone density, reduce the rate of fault reports, etc. and to support infrastructure development for the introduction of IT, by improving the obsolete telephone network which has many faults and marked quality deterioration, in Terra Nova in Luanda the capital city of Angola.	Angola	The Project for Rehabilitation of Telephone Network in Luanda Phase 2 (3rd term) (a project evaluated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs)	2007
				Effect indicators	**Basic indicators** Telephone density per 100 population Rate of fault reports per 100 population per year Rate of telephone network faults fixed within 24 hours Waiting list for main lines	Telephone traffic: Number of calls × average holding time				

(*) The development strategic objectives which do not apply to any grant aid projects were omitted. The mid-term objectives and the sub-targets of mid-term objectives which do not apply to grant aid projects were also omitted.