

Overview

1. Summary

Continuing on from last year, Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC), with the aim of summarizing the ex-post evaluation conducted with respect to past projects based on country or on sector, produced the ex-post evaluation report review. The evaluation reports up to fiscal year 2001 in three countries, Indonesia, Bangladesh and India (Indonesia 143 projects, Bangladesh 21 projects and India 30 projects) and in the field of Human Resource Development (17 projects) were analyzed. With the four countries (China, the Philippines, Thailand and Sri Lanka) and three sectors (Electric Power, Roads, and Water supply/Sewerage/Sanitation) analyzed last year, totaling seven major countries, and four sectors were summarized. The results of this meta-analysis will be used in the future country-based evaluations and sector-based evaluations.

In regard to the methodology of this review, analysis is undertaken following the methods of the previous fiscal year, by dividing the contents of the ex-post evaluation reports into the five primary evaluation check criteria of the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) ((1) Relevance (2) Efficiency (3) Effectiveness (4) Impact (5) Sustainability), and further arranging these into 23 sub items.

The past evaluation reports under this review were not subject to uniform ex-post evaluations, and there were some that were conducted prior to the introduction of DAC's five main criteria. In addition, the depth of analysis contained in the evaluation report varies in the detailed evaluations. For this reason, as seen particularly in the meta-analysis of Human Resource Development, the scope of this meta-analysis is limited by the fact that facts which were not covered in the ex-post evaluation reports are not subject to this analysis.

2. Summary of Results

Regarding the country-based review, it can be concluded that, overall, satisfying and high perfor-

mance has been achieved in the projects of each country to which ex-post evaluations have hitherto been implemented. Particularly high remarks were given to the “project relevance”.

Examining each case, there are differences in the results and evaluation between countries. In terms of “efficiency of implementation,” although it appears that the results were generally good in Indonesia and Bangladesh, in India the delay in the implementation schedule was an issue.

As regards “effectiveness,” in Indonesia and India, the majority of projects are said to have achieved their goals, while in the projects of Bangladesh, deficiencies in performance mainly in the electricity sector have been acknowledged.

In addition, in terms of “sustainability”, there are many cases where projects have concern in Indonesia as well as in Bangladesh. However in India, the assessment on sustainability is very high. In the field of Human Resource Development, the projects targeted for ex-post evaluation are spread over nine countries. It is deemed that results of the evaluation report on each criterion can be attributed to the characteristic of countries or regions where the projects were implemented rather than to characteristics of each particular sector. In general, “project relevance” and “effectiveness (achievement of project purposes) criteria were given high evaluation results.



Indonesia Rural Areas Infrastructure Development Project