

EX-ANTE EVALUATION

JBIC conducts an ex-ante evaluation for each project to verify project necessity and set target objectives. The ex-ante evaluation report is then published following the conclusion of the ODA agreement.

Overview of Ex-Ante Evaluation

JBIC has conducted ex-ante evaluations for all development projects appraised since FY2001, and has published the Ex-ante Evaluation Reports following the conclusion of the respective ODA loan agreements. Ex-ante evaluations employ quantitative indicators to confirm project necessity, outcomes, implementation plans and clarify

forthcoming evaluation plans. Our objectives in making the ex-ante evaluation reports public information are to ensure accountability and to improve the transparency of development aid efforts. These evaluations play a major role in improving project quality.

Projects with ex-ante evaluations (announced in 2005)

Country	Project Name
Thailand	Second Bangkok International Airport Development Project(VII)
Indonesia	Tanjung Priok Access Road Construction Project (II)
	Asahan No. 3 Hydroelectric Power Plant Construction Project
	Engineering Services for Kamojang Geothermal Power Plant Extension Project
	Integrated Water Resources and Flood Management Project for Semarang
	Professional Human Resource Development Project III
	Development Policy Loan II
Malaysia	Higher Education Loan Fund Project (HELP) (III)
Mongolia	Two-Step Loan Project for Small and Medium-Scale Enterprises Development and Environmental Protection
Vietnam	Ninh Binh II Thermal Power Plant Construction Project (II)
	Nhat Tan Bridge (Vietnam-Japan Friendship Bridge) Construction Project (I)
	Red River Bridge Construction Project (IV)
	Second Hanoi Drainage Project for Environmental Improvement (I)
	Second Ho Chi Minh City Water Environment Improvement Project (I)
	Higher Education Development Support Project on ICT
	Phan Ri - Phan Thiet Irrigation Project
	Small-Scale Pro Poor Infrastructure Development Project (II)
	Regional and Provincial Hospital Development Project
	The Fourth Poverty Reduction Support Credit
	Cambodia
Sri Lanka	The Galle Port Development Project (I)
	Tourism Resources Improvement Project (TRIP)
	Pro-Poor Eastern Infrastructure Development Project
	Vavuniya-Kilinochchi Transmission Line Project
	Sri Lanka Tsunami Affected Area Recovery and Takeoff Project
Azerbaijan	Shimal Gas Combined-Cycle Power Plant Construction Project (Second Unit)

Country	Project Name
Pakistan	Emergency Earthquake Recovery Loan
	Lower Chenab Canal System Rehabilitation Project
	Load Dispatch System Upgrade Project
India	Purulia Pumped Storage Project (III)
	Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Project (II-2)
	Rural Electrification Project
	Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project (Phase 2) (I)
	Bangalore Metro Rail Project
	Swan River Integrated Watershed Management Project
	Orissa Forestry Sector Development Project
	Hussain Sagar Lake and Catchment Area Improvement Project
	Kolkata Solid Waste Management Improvement Project
	Visakhapatnam Port Expansion Project (E/S)
Egypt	Kuraymat Integrated Solar Combined Cycle Power Plant Project
Guatemala	ZONAPAZ Road Improvement Project
Costa Rica	Metropolitan San Jose Environment Improvement Project
Paraguay	Yguazu Hydropower Station Construction Project
Algeria	Earthquake-Affected Education Sector Reconstruction Project
Senegal	Road Improvement and Transport Facilitation Program on the Southbound Bamako-Dakar Corridor under EPSA for Africa
Tunisia	Borj Cedria Science and Technology Park Development Project
Morocco	Photovoltaic Rural Electrification and Water Supply Project
	Marrakech-Agadir Motorway Construction Project
	Sewerage System Development Project
	Rural Electrification Project (III)

Two-Step Loan Project for Small and Medium-Scale Enterprises' Development and Environmental Protection in Mongolia

In Mongolia, many private enterprises have been established with the progress of transition to a market economy. Of those, 98% are small- and medium-scale enterprises (SMEs) which play a major role in the Mongolian economy in terms of employment and production. Despite the high demand for finance to back economic activity, there is not enough long-term capital for facilities investment because such businesses have low credit ratings. Moreover, since environmental regulations have only recently been put in place, air pollution in the capital city of Ulan Bator is becoming worse.

JBIC signed an ODA loan agreement in FY2005 with the aim of supplying long-term capital through Mongolia's local banks to foster the private sector and reduce emissions of environmental contaminants in agriculture and industry, such as in the production of charcoal briquettes.

The ex-ante report set forth the following indicators for continued evaluation; growth rate of operating profits and sales, and emissions levels of CO₂ and NO_x.

Overview of Evaluation Indicators Set Through Ex-Ante Evaluations

Evaluation Indicators	Target Figures (Two years after project completion)
Number/amount ratio of loans in arrears for sub-loans in the project	10% or less
Number of training courses for the Participatory Financial Institutions (PFIs) and SMEs in the project	50 times or more
Sales of SMEs in the project (growth rate)	20% or more
Operating profit and number of employees of SMEs in the project (growth rate)	10% or more
Credit for SMEs	10% or more
Percentage of long-term credit	40% or more
Emission levels of CO ₂ , NO _x , SO _x , BOD, COD, and dust	Reduction from time sub-loan approved
Waste recycling rate	Increase from time sub-loan approved



Charcoal briquette (combustion experiment)



Air pollution in Ger district

Borj Cedria Science and Technology Park Development Project in the Republic of Tunisia:

Under the terms of the Association Agreement with the European Union, Tunisia's customs tariffs are scheduled to be eliminated by 2008, opening the door to greater competition with Central and Eastern Europe, as well as an influx of imports and direct investment. Among the prominent issues making industrial diversification and manufacturing competitiveness through research and development urgent matters are the increasing rates of unemployed youth, and a delayed response to the problems of providing higher education opportunities. Scientific research institutions lack human resources, and there is little collaboration between research institutions and industry to apply and commercialize new technologies. Under these circumstances, the Tunisian national plan emphasizes job creation, strengthening human resource development, and industrial competition. JBIC signed an ODA loan agreement in FY2005 with the aims of fostering human resources in science and technology and improving the capacity for research and development through collaboration between industry, government, and academia by providing assistance for the construc-

tion of a science and technology center ("Technopark") located in the outskirts of the capital city, Tunis. The ex-ante report set forth the following indicators for continued evaluation: the number of students, enrollment rates in higher education, and number of researchers.

Rendering of University



Source: <http://www.ecopark.rnrt.tn/jp/index.htm>

Table of Evaluation Indicators set forth in the Ex-Ante Evaluation Report (Only those related to universities are shown)

University-related Indicators						
Evaluation Indicator	Institute of Higher Education for Environmental Science and Technology		Institute of Higher Education for Information and Communications		Institute of Higher Education for Technology Research	
	Base figure*	Target figure	Base figure*	Target figure	Base figure*	Target figure
Number of students (only those in advanced engineer courses)	160	1,000	0	1,180	0	2,000
No. of students receiving degrees	0	360	0	304	0	650
No. of lecturers	7	129	0	100	0	143
Enrollment Ratio of higher education (nationwide, ratio of female is shown in parentheses)	Figure*: 33% (38%), target figure: 50% (60%)					

*Figures for target indicators are those derived at the time of the ex-ante evaluation.